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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors able dogs in the field or out of it. Topeka, Kansas.

BREEDING DOGS.

Dogs Considered as Fine Stock. Their Im-Provement and Breeding as conducted at the Topeka Kennel.

By many who catch the head of this article, contact with the animals we control, the strong- fair ground. er is the desire to have these animals improve, and become not only a source of profit but a source from which a pleasure is derived in seeing the real advancement of the species. Looking at it in this light, one can readily divine the They are black and tan in color, and are the reason why men of ability have made dog raising their hobby, if I may so term it. They have that they are all over you and out of doors at endeavored the past few years to improve the the same time. Mr. W., is very much attached canine race-to improve them in looks and by to them; they are a very rare breed and truly education to make them agreeable and useful beautiful. Taking it all round the visit to the companions. In England it is no new thing, for Topeka kennel was time well spent and will be there for twenty years past, the dog has been long remembered. looked upon as an animal of great value and fabulous prices have been paid for the different species in their purity, but it is only recently that America has awakened in the matter.

With the belief that American dogs could by the same standard of excellence that has so long characterized the English and Irish setters and pointers, Messrs. Waddell and Irwin of this city organized the first breeding kennel in the state, and have spared neither money nor pains to make it the finest one this side the water. The former gentleman, started in New Jersey, some six years ago, the first enterprise of the kind in America. He is a son of Coventry Waddell, of New York city, prominent as holding important positions under the government during the Jackson administration, and at the present time.

Mr. W. T. Irwin, is a gentleman in active business at Topeka, being Treasurer of the Kansas Loan & Trust Company located at Topeka-Both these gentlemen have a real desire for field sports; have gone into the business and we should judge from the quality of their dogs, know very well what a good dog is. Breeding with them is a study and to improve they are continually making additions to their kennel of imported stock.

In order to see the working of this novel bus iness I accepted Mr. W's. invitation and visited the kennel with him. The dog first to attract the sportsman's eve would be "Brussells," a "Llewellin" field trial setter. He is black, white and tan. The white being speckled with black spots, giving them a bluish tinge; namely a blue belton. He is a grand dog to look at and well bespeaks the good reputation this breed has as surpassing all others, in the field and on the show bench. They command high prices, numbers having been sold for \$500 cash, during the past few years. Next of the setters is the large Irish dog "Shamrock." He is of the deepest mahogany red in color, and conceded one of the very best in the field. He looks as if he needed a master, as his watch dog traits are fully displayed whilst on the chain. But Mr. Waddell tells me he is all right and kind when in the

Next stands the beautiful pointer dog "Sleaford," imported for his rare blood, being a close and plants will be from 10 to 14 days longer in descendant of the very choicest strains in Eng- starting. I prefer to prepare the ground in the land. We do not remember to have ever seen fall by plowing as deep as possible, if 10 or 12 a dog so well put together for strength, and I am inches, or even more, all the better (the same told his progeny take after him. The above three dogs "Brussells," "Shamrock" and "Sleaford" are in the stud, and to be appreciated fully they must be seen. Three such animals as these must naturally improve the stock of dogs in this country, and bred on the best of our natives cannot help but produce first-class field dogs. I cannot conclude my article after so pleasant a visit, without going further and making menone of the prettiest sights, in fact the most interesting of all.

six large, fat healthy looking pups, eight weeks too, hard, use the mould board plow, first throwing

also, by Brussels. Many more of different ages Set teeth six inches apart. There is a great vawere shown me, in trash I became lost in won-riety of opinion as to the trainin . I pre er to dering how a man could keep track of them all let grow until the large a plants get to be 11 to and know each one's pedigree as Messrs. Irwin 2 inches in diameter, then trim off and lay down and Waddell do, but it is from the great care at an angle sufficient to make a good tight they take that the blood is kept pure and, from fence at the bottom, and kept trimmed to suit the constant attention given the kennel by Mr. the fancy. Waddell, a guarantee is obtained of the purity, it will be said, what next? But when reflection and characteristics of each individual one. This es in height, I would like to see them advertised is brought to bear upon the true meaning and is what commands the price, and it should, as in the FARMER. I have been wanting some for intent, it will be ascertained that the improve- much as it does with cattle and horses. These years but cannot find them. I have written to them. The seeds of the Oaks and the Black ment of the domestic animals has advanced just gentlemen have secured a farm near the city as fast as has the refinements and civilization of and will fit up their houses in April. At pres- they should give size and price by the dozen or the race of man. The more we are brought in ent they have the dogs comfortably fixed at the hundred.

On returning from the fair grounds I accompanied Mr. Waddell to his room in the city, when opening the door out bounded his two "Bardette" cockers, his room-mates he tells me. most beautiful small dogs ever seen. So active F. S. P.

Hedge Culture.

in your paper from Summer. Plowing has be- catch of clover more than one crop of poor careful and judicious breeding, be brought to gun, some oats sowed, stock looking well, peaches about half killed, emigration pouring in.

agricultural land. W. W. Cone, your traveling this spring for another crop. He seeded in the agent and correspondent, says Sumner county has the largest body of good land and is the harrowing. levelest county in the state. The census in '75 doubt if at all, make so good a show in the increase of population and production in the same length of time.

Wichita branch of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. next his. summer, in time to put off our next wheat crop. If we get a railroad we expect our wheat crop experiment. The place left unharrowed is quaintance, tried his best to perfect a fence of Hutch to loom up towards 200,000 acres in the next or 3 years; but if we do not get a railroad it will hardly increase much more. Any one going to change location and wanting a farm of good, while growing could be seen at eighty rods cheap land, we invite to come and look at our county before locating elsewhere.

While I have spoken of the wheat crop alone it must not be inferred that we have nothing else. Corn, oats, ryc and vegetables of all sorts do acre and cultivate more and get a larger crop. well, also small fruits and peaches do well. We have no bearing apple orchards.

I see an article on hedge growing signed E. R, in the FARMER of the 19th of February. I differ with Mr. E. R. in some respects very much. I have planted several miles of hedge Thomas smoothing harrow until the more perin this county, and have tried fall preparing feet implement is brought before us. Where and spring preparing of rows and plowed up the ground is very hard to work up, hitch to rows fresh and planted. I say never plant in a the back end, as the teeth incline at an angle of fresh plowed row. My reasons are these: You cannot get a furrow so straight, deep and clean as when well settled, the ground dries out more will hold good to set any sort of trees) then harrowing well let lay until ready to set. Stake out your row and furrow out 10 to 15 inches deep, owing to length of plants; take a good plow, run back and forth setting the plow a notch or two deeper each time, until you get the desired depth. Set the plants in on straight side furrow, pull in a little soil over roots to hold them in place and keep roots from drying; and tion of the brood animals with their little ones; if tramped a little so much the better. When a few rods is set in, in this way, follow with the plow to fill up the furrow, and tramp down well First is the pointer "Fan," with her seven on both sides, always leaving the end of the pups, sired by Sleaford, they are very handsome. plant above ground. Always sort the plants in Fan has taken numerous first prizes at the two or three sizes and plant each size separate. shows and is said to have no superior in the Use a five toothed cultivator to cultivate as you field. 'Next is "Lady," a deep liver-colored can get right up against the plants and not hurt pointer, of large size. She has five little beauties them. If used in time you will not need to hoe ed. by her, sired by Sleaford. Going to the setters but if weeds get the start take them out by pulldepartment we find "Fanny Dainty's" family of ing or hocing. Cultivate often. If the ground gets low temperature, and it is desirable that the

level. A wheat drill makes a good coldivator

If any one has releeders, 12 to 18 or 24 inch-WM. FUNK.

Wilmington, Sumner county, Kas.

Cultivating Wheat.

In the winter of 1876, I noticed an article on the use of Thomas' smoothing-harrow for wheat in early spring to loosen the ground for seeding. As a matter of experiment I went seven miles to seeme the use of one. I applied it pretty thoroughly, as the ground was very closely packed (it being the spring of 1877, after the heavy fall of snow, and the wheat was badly killed by the snow-drifts), and I applied a heavy cable-chain, so as to make the harrow do its work and mellow up the ground enough to secure a good eatch of clover, if it destroyed It has been a long time since I saw anything the feeble remnant of wheat, as I value a good wheat. The results are as follows: I received a good eatch of clover, while a neighbor, who Our county is composed of very fertile, smooth ridiculed my movements, has plowed his ground

I was so well pleased with my success that I showed less than 5,000 population, in '76 be- renewed my practice again, last spring. It tween 7,000 and 8,000, in '77 10,000 in '78 12,- happened to be quite early and the ground was 000. We expect the census of this spring to not yet settled, and neighbor D. came into the show 15,000. In '74 we had but 1,500 acres in field and said: "Why, Adams, what are you wheat, in '75, 15,000, in '76 32,000, in '77 50,- doing? I would not have my field treated in 000, in '78 81,000. The report of the State this manner for twenty-five dollars; you have Board of Agriculture places the winter wheat covered up considerable besides dragging it product of Sumner county at 1,664,620 bushels out." I said to him, "I would rather lose the for 1878. We think there is not another county rest than to lose my catch of clover." His farm in this state that can, without a railroad, and joins mine on the north side. His field looked ter is apt to submerge them until too late to set full as promising at the time of our conversation. My field will yield fully one-third more than his, from the appearance of the stooks, and We have been promised an extension of the my catch of clover is nearly as thick again as

the bouts left unharrowed last year, yielded to make it all he wanted. He spared no care or fully one-third less, and the difference in color distant.

I do not fully endorse the sentiment of the writer in the article referred to, in drilling so far apart. I think we could sow less seed per We need an implement adapted for cultivating between the drills, and when the question of harrowing wheat is thoroughly developed, some one will make a fortune by inventing a machine perfectly adapted to this work. Let us use the about 25 degrees. It makes quite a difference ican Rural Home.

Propagation, Planting and Culture of Forest Trees.

To prepare the soil for the reception of tree seeds, or when the trees areto remain, the ground should be deeply plowed and rendered mellow. To do this, it is best when practicable, to fall plow the ground very deep, and then in spring to replow, but not so deep, for the purpose of mellowing the soil. Then if well harrowed and carefully rolled the ground will be in as fine a condition as it well can be.

The ground may then be marked out exactly the same as for corn. This gives the best available chance for thorough after culture. If tall straight timber is wanted, trees may be planted thickly in rows, only one way, but must be thinned out, as their growth requires. It is best to sow or plant the seeds of some varieties, as early in the spring as the ground can be well prepar-

Some varieties of tree seeds vegetate at a very plants should be growing well before hot dry

have long fine ears and must make companion- not run so deep, always aim to keep the ground can give no better direction for cultivation than not because the climate is too severe. Some is s . e itivate the same as you would corn, may think it is owing to sun-scald. "France," a Laverack setter has four nice ones for the first year while you can straddletne row. As corn cultivation, to insure success, must be I thought to make an experiment with a thorough, so must it be for forest trees. If you couple of trees, and, after two or three years' cannot keep your corn field free from weeds, I beg you never to try to raise forest trees, but it and larger branches on the side from the sun. you can fathally raise a good crop of corn, One died and the other almost. you can as surely raise a good grove of timber so far as cultivation is concerned. Forest trees differ greatly in the rapidity of their growth, does not harden into wood and bark until late consequently, it is best to plant them separately. in the fall, and often the sap breaks and bursts When mixed promiseuously the more rapid the bark, the air gets in, the bark peels, and the growers overpowe. the weaker ones and destroy tree is spoiled. several nurseries in years passed. In advertising Walous, Busternet and Hickory's, most of or at least in November, an examination should which do not transplant and succeed, should be be made, and wherever the bark is cracked, wax planted where the trees are to remain.

Trees that make but little growth the first year, may be grown in seed-beds, and may reare more than two or three years old.

For raising cottonwoods and willows from cittings the slips should not be less than eight inches long, nor less than one third of an inch in diameter. They are best cut in autumn, tie in small bundles and may be buried in a dry or two above ground.

same manner, the same kind of soil without harrowing.

Soil the contours of the same kind of soil without harrowing.

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Soil the contours of the same kind of soil without harrowing. was but six years old from cuttings, and the trees would average twenty-five feet high and eighteen inches in circumference.

White or grey willows will also grow rapid- and best feed we ever fed. v from cuttings. Often along sand-bar on river bottoms one may find seedlings from six to fifteen inches high of cottonwood and soft maple. These are as good or better to plant than cuttings and should be taken up in the fall, as at that season the water is low. In spring the wa-

Stone Against Hedge.

By permission I will speak to Mr. Peck Osage orange for 14 years in Kansas, and failed expense. Last year I put up for him 11 miles of by other parties, he being a man of good understanding, when living, but am sorry to say he has departed this life a short time ago. Others also, that I could mention give the best to stone fences at all times. Where your property is within a good stone wall you are in a good way of safety from fires etc.

Osage orange will extend their roots for 40 feet and more away from their line. Stone will not move, if properly put up, and will cost no more than the first putting up and any amount of trees can be grown inside of the wall to great satitfaction. I have seen a deal of hedge row, and never yet saw it so close as to stop rabbits or hogs, and the older it gets the worse the botwhich end we hitch to .- J. N. Adams, in Amer- tom gets all the time. I mean hedge that is over ten years old without the bottom of the fence being filled with the splashings and that is a "job," I do not like. You can fence your land with stone in less time and more effectually than you can grow a hedge. There is a fence required to keep the cattle off the hedge while growing; there is no need of that for stone.

JOHN THOMAS. Carbondale, Osage County, Kas. Feb. 24, 1879.

The Heart Cherry.

If any of the readers of the Kansas FARMER probably failed. There is one bearing tree in county sent east and got pits of the Mazard-a variety that reproduces itself without budding, and planted them. He has trees from them fifteen or twenty feet high. Some have died; 29,187 in.; maximum 29,621 in., on the 20th; some bear moderately but do not look thrifty. minimum, 28,609 in., on the 24th, monthly Three out of four writers on fruit culture,

that I have read, advise not to try the Heart cherry on the prairies. Elliot says it may sucwell in the valley of the Connecticut, on Long mum, 23.3 on the 23d. There was no fog.

old. From their size they look much olde dirt away from the plants and then back in two weather occurs, and especially hot dry winds Island, on the Mohawk, and in Alleghany They show the markings of Brussels, their sire- or three days. The furrow next the helge de which we sometimes have here in Kansas. I county, New York; why not here? Certainly

growth, the bark split and dried up on the trunk

I have seen the explanation that in prairie soils the growth continues vigorous, and the sap

The remedy suggested was, that after a frost, applied.

It has occurred to me that it would be well to wind the trees with hay-bands, or cloth, before main there until large enough to transplant we be frost comes. Suppose some of us set a few trees which perhaps had detter be done before the this spring and make the trial. If we succeed it will pay the cost. J. H. C.

German Millett.

In your issue of February 19th, I find an inquiry from Mr. Amos Carpenter, in regard to spot of ground, or packed in sand and pat in a German Millett. In reply I would say: We cool place, or they may be cut at any time in grew it last year for the first time, and we winter or early spring, when the wood is free of cheerfully give the result, hoping that it may frost. As early in spring as practicable they benefit many of the readers of your valuable should be planted in a trench, made with the paper. We sowed on sod ground the 15th of plow or otherwise, placing them as nearly up- June, one half bushel to the acre. It was too right as possible, pressing the earth compactly thick, one peck is sufficient. We threshed it, around the lower part, and leaving only an inch and realized thirty bushels to the acre. We are satisfied that if sown earlier, and only seed one In selecting a variety for cuttings do not peck, that one can safely calculate on fifty bushcorn the cottonwood, and especially is this the els to the acre. We used a heavy brush in-

> Horses and cattle eat the straw in preference to out straw or hay, and we regard it the richest

WATROUS BROTHERS. Woodson County Kas.

Hopper-Proof Trees.

I have been cultivating forest trees here since 1873. The box-elder, if well cultivated, is a good tree to grow, and so far as I know, is never injured by the 'hoppers. But a grove of blackwalnut trees I consider the most profitable for this country. If W. G. R. will visit the rallroad forest here, or my nursery, he can observe what kind of trees have done best, and thus be Last year I left two or three bouts to try the about hedge fence. A gentleman of my as plant Hutchinson, Kansas,

Weather Report for February, 1879.

stone fence, and he had other 12 miles put up Propared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State Uni-

STATION—Lawrence, Kansas, corner of Tennessee and Pinckney streets; elevation of barometer and thermometer 875 feet above sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemometer on the University building, 105 feet above the ground.

Mean temperature, 34.06 degrees, which is 89 degrees above the February average for the eleven preceding years. Highest temperature 74 degrees on the 24th; lowest, 5 degrees on the 26th; range of temperature 69 degrees. · Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 26.63 degrees; at 2 p. m., 41.46 degrees; at 9 p. m., 34.12 degrees.

Rain and melted snow 0.41 inches, which is 0.64 inch below the February average. Either rain or snow fell on four days. The entire depth of snow was 41 inches, all of which fell on the 15th. The entire depth of snow for the winter has been 28.35 inches.

Mean cloudiness, 39.04 per cent. of the sky, the month being 8.57 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days, 15 (entirely clear, 4); half clear, 7; cloudy, 6 (entirely cloudy, 2). The mean cloudiness at 7 a. m. was 39.28 per cent., at 2 p. m., 43.21 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 34.64 per cent.

Wind: N. W. 37 times; S. W. 26 times; S., 9 times; S. E., 8 times; E., 3 times; N., once. The entire distance traveled by the wind was have tried to raise the Heart cherry, they have 10,097 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 360.61 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of Lawrence, Some years ago a man in Douglas 15.04 miles. The highest velocity was 60 miles an hour, on the 25th.

Mean height of barometer, 29,199 in.; at 7 a. m., 29,228 in.; at 2 p. m., 29,182 in.; at 9. p. m.,

range 1,012 inches. Relative humidity: Mean for the month, 64.7; at 7 a. m., 74.4; at 2 p. m., 46.04, at 9 p. ceed on poor soil without cultivation. It does m., 73.9; maximum, 88.7 on the 17th; mini-

farm Stock.

If You Have Lice.

Lice on any of your farm stock will take off flesh and strength faster than you can replace it, even with an abundance of good feed, and this is just the time of year, when it is probable you can find them in myrads on the necks and fore quarters of poverty-stricken young cattle and colts.

It appears to be a fact that the poorer in flesh and less able an animal is to withstand their attacks the Letter these pestiferous vermin like to go for it, making its hair and hide a general rendezvous and propagating ground, while the blood and juices of its system are energetically sucked out for their sustenance.

is divided into several sub-varieties, and taken Shearer makes the following suggestions in the collectively they never fail if unmolested to al- Bee-Keepers' Magazine. They include a branch most devour their host alive.

ematopinus have long narrow heads with long low the main points of the parson's suggestions. trunk-like sucking tubes and are known as The plan might be applied to more branches of blood-suckers, and troublesome especially to farm industry than bee-keeping. cattle, horses, swine and dogs. The other va- "We do not propose in this article to consider riety, trichodecles, having large, broad heads and the importance of this industry, either in the strong biting jaws are known as bird-lice and matter of statistics, the vast amount of honeyinfest cattle, horses, sheep and poultry.

thrifty, best-cared-for animals. It is also an ex- a practical question as to ways and means. We the fact that on light skin or hair the insects smaller in proportion to the territory. This inblack-brindle two year old heifer.

knock-'em-stiff as any preparation from the apo- different apiaries. thecaries that may cost at the rate of three or five dollars per pound.

16 ounces, and White Hellebore four ounces in the community. and boil in 4 gallons of water until but 2 gallons remain, when cooled apply with brush or whose business will be to attend to the bees of which cost me \$2.071, including express. From feeding. sponge in furrows in the wool too inches apart his patron in a community. Every farmer can this I saved about 3 of one bushel, but as the over the entire body. If very lousy repeat in fence off a small space to keep his bees secure quality was good, and other varieties of spring two weeks and renovate their quarters by clens- from stock and molestation, hive swarms when wheat failed, I thought favorably of it. I sowed ing and white washing. F. D. COBURN. Pomona, Kas. Feb. 28th

Sheep ve. Dogs.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer prefers to protect his sheep without the intervention of law. He writes:

"It may seem to be for the interest of farmers their sheep reduced to a minimum, and to have greatly forward this industry. There are many a fund to resort to to repay in some degree the less dogs. Yet I believe that, for myself, the any community." less of this protection there is the better. I want to keep sheep and I find it will pay to do so. I have learned how to take care of them and to keep the dogs from harming them, and the more difficulty there is in keeping sheep, the better for me. If others find the business discouraging, the less competition I shall have, and the less the competition the more chances for profit. I can do quite well if sheep are scarce and mutton and wool are high. I do not ask for dogs to be destroyed that I may keep sheep. I have learned a lesson, also, in my potato-bug experience. Potato bugs are considered a nuisance and a pest, but they have been a great help to me, for I have made money by raising potatoes in spite of them, and have sold them at a good round price when others have thought it was too much trouble to fight the bugs. Dogs and potato bugs have been good riends to me although I want to keep them at a safe distance. If you say I talk selfishly on this matter, I say that I have no patent right for the protection of sheep or of potatoes, and what I can do any one else can do."

This man evidently uses his brain in his bus-

them in a dog-proof enclosure at night, and dis- crease in the number of twigs affected over those tributing bells among his flock; and he is not of the previous year. afraid of being poisoned by sprinkling his potato tops with paris green.

on the farm than protecting sheep from dogs largest and most successful quince-growers in and potatoes from the Colorado beetle. We the state, for examination. He pronounced the have never known a dog-law that was a particle trouble a new one in quince plantations and of use in protecting sheep. We lived in a analogous to the plum-tree wart or black knot, county where a stringent dog-law was in force the cause of which is still a matter of uncertainfor twenty years, and kept sheep.

Apinry.

The Bee-Keeping Industry.

For those in search of employment on the farm, requiring skilled labor, and rather more There are two distinct varieties, each of which than the average intelligence, the Rev. J. W. of that co-operative industry which is being The variety designated by naturalists as ha- earnestly advocated for the farm. We copy be-

producing flora, or the increasing development Nobody pretends to understand positively of apiaries all over the land. Our intention is how they originate, but every observing stock for a moment to consider the proper mode of deraiser understands they do not originate on his velopment on the farms all over our land. It is ploded notion that white or light colored ani- contend that there should be bees on every farm mals are more liable to be lousy than darker where the farms are so large asto contain a hunones, and doubtless first became popular from dred acres or more, and where the farms are show more plainly, and to a careless observer dustry is very different from manufactures of would appear much the most numerous on such. any kind. Here large amounts of any needed I think the lousiest animal I ever saw was a product can be produced in a small space, or in a few factories, and distributed through the ar-It is but a few years since the dangerous and teries of trade wherever needed. Not so with somewhat expensive mercurial ointment was the production of honey. The material lies considered the only reliable antidote for such scattered all over the land, and there is need for vermin; now it is becoming generally known- hives of industrious insects all over the land to or should be-that any kind of grease or oil is secure it. A large number of small apiaries are sure death to a louse! If any reader is disposed much more effective than a few very large ones. to doubt this a sample trial will convince him One who enters largely into the business must that the poorest quantity of lard is as perfect a have his bees scattered over large territory in

We believe that the time is coming and has now arrived, when, for the practical develop-Choose a summer day and apply with a brush ment of this industry in our land, there is just or otherwise the lard well warmed along the as much need for the "bee man" in every neighback, sides and neck, especially the neck, as borhood as there is for the blacksmith or wheelthere is where they appear to congregate first wright. A farmer may learn to make his own and most, gradually working their way back as wagon or to shoe his own horse, yet we know they become more numerous. If the weather that practically very few can, and those who are years and know whereof I speak. is cold mix half as much kerosene with the able to do so are so fully occupied with their warm lard which will assist the lard to spread special work that they find it most convenient and penetrate to all the little wrinkles and out- and profitable to hire the blacksmith to shoe his of-the-way places where the vermin love to horse, the shoemaker to make his shoes, and the gather. Shortly after doing this you cannot wheelwright to do special work in his line. Difail to notice that a sort of Russian plague seems vision of labor is found most profitable for all, to have overtaken the whole tribe. Kerosene and by it each can most successfully follow his alone is sure destruction to the lice and their own pursuit. We believe that these facts are eggs, but applied clear on cattle or horses it no less true with reference to improved bee culcauses lice and hair both to come off, much as if ture. The farmer, fully taken up with his farm, the animal had been scalded. In some localities cannot find time to give that attention to his hogs are greatly troubled with lice and attention bees which their best interest requires; and, if to their presence will first be attracted by num- so, he is often afraid of the bees or else ignorant bers of buff-colored nits attached to the hair on of improved modes and appliances. Even if he their necks and behind their shoulders. Liber- succeeds in securing some honey for sale it is in al applications of either clear kerosene or the unmarketable shape. He has not information, crude petroleum will destroy the vermin, and time, ability or machinery to prepare hives, do no injury to the swine. Their nests and boxes shipping cases and appurtenances now bedding should he burned and a second oiling needed to successfully enter upon this industry. be given in about a fortnight to make thorough | Should the honey be lost for lack of information? We think not. We believe that the time has

The bee-man or apiarian, then, will be one they issue, and furnish storage for hives, frames this seed on three-fifths of an acre and harvested and honey as needed. The apiarian can keep 44 bushels of excellent quality, which I brought some bees for himself, make hives, boxes, frames to this state last spring and drilled into 31 acres and appliances. By this way the honey indus- of ground. try may be almost indefinitely increased. He can have an eye to the hives, putting on and taking off boxes, perform artificial swarming, and, in fine, instruct and guide in the business and share the profits. He would assist in develgenerally, to have the danger from dogs killing oping apiarians among the sons of farmers and now looking for new fields of work. This one losses suffered from the depredations of worth- is promising, and opens to enterprise in almost

To Prevent Worms in Celery.

The best preventive for worms in celery is to mix plenty of salt, soot, and fine lime with the manure that is to be employed in trenches. This should be added to the manure some weeks before it is used, during which time it should be turned now and then. The mixture above named also benefits the growth of the celery, which will lift clean and spotless compared with that grown in the ordinary way.

Horticulture.

An Enemy in the Quince Orchard.

A World correspondent, writing from Fairfield, Conn., states that his quince orchards have forming near the ends of the twigs; each knot the ends of the twigs die and the trees are gradthe ends of the twigs die and the trees are gradgradually degenerating. The effects of the disease are most apparent during the months of July and August, and last season brought an in
Clover seed sown at the last harrowing and
slightly covered will usually germinate quite
as well as when sown earlier without harrowing.

"To obtain the finest and best brush, the soil
should have been cultivated to some hoed crop,
one or more years from a sod, as a close sod is
apt to grow a heavy, coarse, undesirable brush.

"To obtain the finest and best brush, the soil
should have been cultivated to some hoed crop,
one or more years from a sod, as a close sod is
apt to grow a heavy, coarse, undesirable brush. iness. He takes care of his sheep by penning ly and August, and last season brought an in-

The diseased slips accompanying this correspondent's communication were referred to Dr. There is nothing easier of accomplishment E. Ware Sylvester, of Lyons, N. Y., one of the

> As a preventive to further spreading of this disease, Dr. Sylvester advises, when practicable, cutting out all the diseased branches close to the sound wood and burning them. When a branch necessary to the symmetry of the tree is affected, and when the knots are too generally distributed to cut out, his plan would be to scrape away the excrescences with a knife, as in a case of black knot, and brush over the diseased parts with spirits of turpentine. In addition to these precautions wash the trunks of all the trees and as far up into the branches as possible with lime whitewash impregnated with sulphur-which wash, by the way, is the one recommended by William Saunders, superintendent of the agricultural grounds at Wash-

The Best Forest Trees to Plant.

ANSWER TO W. G. K. OF RENO COUNTY

The best forest tree for this county is the box elder. It is, I believe, the only variety that went through the grasshopper raid without injury. I consider it "hopper" proof. They are easily propagated as they can be grown from the seed planted in early spring, or good one year old plants can be procured from nurserymen at from two to three dollars per thousand. The only objection I have to them is their tendency to head low, sending out branches near the ground But this fault is easily remedied by setting the trees closely together, say not more than three feet apart each way. Cottonwood, lombard, poplar and gray willow are the most their advocates. Most of the hard wood trees cholera. have been planted in such limited quantities this locality. I have been in Reno county seven well, and you may get another good crop.

A. M. SWITZER.

Ira J. Blackwell tells the readers of the Gardner's Monthly that, if they would set the trees at regular distances for orchard planting, in any state of the United States, and then let the trees branch low, where hot suns prevail, I would advocate not higher than one foot. I think it is the best and only shelter needed to protect from sun or cold. There is another advantage of low trees in early bearing, and on trees properly trained the fruit will be as fine and high flavored as trees trained high.

Shelter in Orchards.

Miscellaneous.

White Russian Spring Wheat.

Seeing the White Russian Spring Wheat extensively advertised and learning that there is for more profitable use.

In the spring of 1876 I sowed one-half bushel

I harvested it and threshed one bushel, and finding it did not pay the expense, I quit and am now feeding it out in the sheaf. It would probably have made two bushels per acre, while Odessa in the same field yielded about six. In short I have expended in three years on this wheat about \$18.00, and have received from the same about the equivalent of one ton of prairie hav.

It is but just, however, to add that the quality of the wheat is all that can be desired, but it is not suited to the 40° of latitude in Illinois and is even less at home here in latitude 38.

Butler county, Kan., Feb. 23.

Harrowing Wheat.

A correspondent asks the Country Gentleman for explicit directions as to the time of the year and number of times that it should be practiced, and receives the following reply:

We repeat the directions we have often given, crust, destroys the small weeds and gives the or two, until the wheat is a foot high or more, if the smoothing harrow is used. Timothy sown with the wheat last autumn, if several inches been for the past two years affected with knots high, will not be injured, but rather benefitted forming near the ends of the twigs; each knot by the passing of this implement. It is only upon being opened discloses a grub or worm; small plants and weeds which are destroyed. rich and deep loam, or alluvial soil, is the best. 700 or 800 pounds of brush and 40 bushels of Clover seed sown at the last harrowing and

Brazilian Artichokes.

I stated before the Indiana Swine Breeders' Association of 1877, that I thought every farmer should have at least one acre of these tubers. This amount planted in rich ground (the richer the better) would produce from 400 to 1,000 bushels, sufficient for a herd of fifty hogs. They are equally as good for horses, cattle and sheep, as hogs. In short all stock eat them with a relish. My herd of thirty head of Poland-Chinas have almost wintered on them and are in first-class condition. They need not be dug for them, as they root them up. During the severe cold weather we have had, my hogs could be seen rooting under the deep snow and breaking through an inch or two of frozen ground and securing all they wanted. When fed to other stock you will have to plow them out, and hill, or put in cellars or fruit houses.

Freezing does not hurt them, but you cannot feed them frozen. I have dug them in April, put them in barrels and set them in an outhouse and kept them until the last of Junc. After keeping them this long I found my spring pigs, that had never tasted of a tuber, would eat them greedily.

They can be planted any time from early in spring until the first of June. I prefer the last of April or the first of May. Cut the tubers very small (only one eye to a piece) and plant in drills like Irish potatoes, one eye every twenty inches, and plow them two or three times. If the ground is very rich, and a large yield is desired, plant in rows eighteen or twenty inches apart, and harrow when they come up with a light harrow. This will be all the tending they will need. Five bushels will plant an acre, as indicated in first planting, and ten in second. They can be harvested, or stock turned on them after the first frost, that will kill the tops. Brazilian artichokes can be had at one dollar a bushel .- Cor. Indiana Farmer.

Articho kes.

I wish I could impress all our farmers with rapid growing trees, and can be easily grown by the value of the Jerusalem artichoke. I raised using cuttings. The black walnut does well in a few last year as did some of my neighbors. this county but has the same fault as the box We find them enormously productive, yielding, elder and the same remedy to make an upright in some cases, at the rate of 1,000 bushels per growth. It has a long tap root and should be acre. They are excellent food for all domesplanted where it is expected to remain. Hack- tic stock, especially hogs and poultry. Many berry, soft maple, catalpa, and alianthus all have claim them to be an entire preventive of

Dig a pen in the fall for winter feed, and that I have not been enabled to form an opinion leave the remainder in the ground till spring, twelve days when the plants should be thinned regarding their growth or liability to do well in Let the hogs root them out; then harrow over

They are easily killed out, by letting stock pasture off the tops all summer.

Four or five bushels of seed to the acre is planted and cultivated the same as potatoes. J. W. FOOTE. Malcom, Iowa.

Farmers would find it of great advantage to their stock to have some roots to feed to them on at intervals during warm spells in the winter, and in March. Roots serve the same purpose as young pasture; cleanse the blood, tone up the and in March. Roots serve the same purpose as young pasture; cleanse the blood, tone up the system, and place the animals in a healthy condttion, Stock do not relish roots in freezing weather, unless fed warm, which is not practicable on most farms. If artichokes are the least trouble to raise and are most producive, it would be advisable to raise them.

Fall turnips produce largely if the season is favorable, and are excellent for stock. Mangels are probably the most productive of any

Culture of Broom-Corn.

W. H. White, in Moore's Rural New-Yorker, furnishes the following paper on cultivating

"To grow the finest and best brush for which proom-corn is grown, requires proper soil and thorough preparation, good seed, seasonable much that the joints fracture, else the corn will planting, clean culture, timely harvesting, with suitable preparation for market or working, requirements essential to the economical production of any farm crop.

"The tall-growing variety is the kind to which my experience and observation are limited, and it is the sort generally grown in New England. The dwarf may be as good, but having never seen it tested, I am not qualified to recommend it. I have heard it condemned as growing brush too slender, on some soils, which would be a serious objection. The seed should be selected from growing plants, previous to harvesting the general crop. Choose those plants which are the earliest and most healthy, with fine, long, thick and compact brush. Let the seed ripen before cutting from the stalk, if possible in the field, if not, cut at the roots and shelter from freezing; then cut, dry, and thresh it separate from the general crop, running it through a fanning-mill to clean it of all light to harrow wheat in spring as soon as the ground and immature seed. Save it through the winis dry enough to bear the team. This breaks the ter as you would any choice seed, when it will be free from vermin, moisture, or liability to plants a start. It may be repeated every week heating, etc. Such a course of selection, continued for a term of years, will surely improve any variety, producing fine crops and those likely to escape early frosts.

"The soil proper for broom-corn should be

Work the ground deep; pulverize well, after al lowing it to lie a few days to settle, etc., and plant to Indian corn, potatoes, or some other hoed crop, fertilizing the same in the hill or drill, the object being to reduce the sod. This treatment will do, and put the soil in fine condition to grow a good crop of broom-corn the following year, provided thorough, clean culture is given this first crop. Strong, or coarse manure applied the same season the crop is grown, is unfavorable to the production of fine, good brush; and the land needs a previous dressing to avoid the necessity of high manuring the season the crop is planted. If necessary to fertilize at all, a shovelful to the hill of fine, welldecayed farm manure, gives the corn a fine, early start, and a lively, fresh, green color.

An important item, to growing a good crop, is in plowing and pulverizing the soil preparatory thereto, and this is one which is apt to receive too little attention generally. Plow deep and make the soil fine by harrowing, etc. This should be done in the spring, about the same time that we plow and fit our ground for Indian corn. Strike out the rows, preferably north and south, as giving a better sun exposure, three feet apart, with a one-horse plow.

The seed should be planted in hills about thirty inches apart in these drills. I prefer hill to drill culture for convenience of tillage. It is essential that the plants start into a quick growth at once, as they are somewhat tender, having only a slight hold in the soil, and are easily affected by unfavorable weather. It is not best to plant until the soil gets warm, following Indian corn rather than going before.

"If the best seed is had, ten or twelve seeds to a hill are plenty to guard against accidents, etc. Drop the seed and cover with one-half inch of fine soil. I adapt these directions to small growers who wish to grow good crops; when forty to one hundred acres are grown with only limited help, other modes may be better, but no one should attempt to grow this crop in any such proportion to help if he expects to obtain the highest market price for his corn.

"As soon as the plants are up and the rows can distinguished-which should be in twelve or fifteen days-begin to cultivate; don't wait for the weeds-it is the corn that wants the culture. Early culture gives the plants a start, and they grow all the better for it, follow the horse cultivator with the hand-hoe, carefully freshening the soil in and about the hills and plants. A second dressing needs to be given in ten to to six or eight; no more than four to six should be allowed to mature in a hill. If the plants do not thrive to suit, give them a dressing of ashes and plaster-gypsum-mixed, about a tablespoonful to the hill, at or before the second hoeing. This dressing is a good one even when the

young corn looks satisfactory.
"The after culture may be principally done

Broom Corn-How to Raise It.

Broom corn requires nearly the same quality of soil and mode of culture as Indian corn. It thrives best on flat, loamy, or river bottom land but will grow satisfactorily on any fertile soil. Corn stubble or clover sod precede it with ad-

After thoroughly pulverising the ground in roots, and are the least trouble to cultivate. the spring with the harrow, mark out the rows They are among the best roots for stock that we 3 1 2 or 4 feet apart, and if possible sow the Sheep sometimes lose wool and flesh rapidly come for the development of this industy through considerable inquiry among farmers in this state know of. The farmer who has a store of roots seed with a common garden drill, or wanting from being lousy, and when in that condition the assistant of the local bee-man, who will at- for it, I will give the result of two years experin of tobacco as tend to these items, and who will prove no less ence with it in Illinois, and one year in this when hard freezing is past, to feed to his stock, hand. When the plant is two inches high, run for ticks, or as follows: Take Stavesacre seeds important than the blacksmith or the shoemaker state, and hope it may save a little investment will be able to turn them out in the best of backwards and forwards between the rows with health, and in a most thrifty condition; and a two-horse harrow, to kill the weeds, Toosen herein lies the strong point in favor of root the soil, and give the corn a start. Most people plant too thick and hence no danger will follow if some of the spears are torn up. After this treat as ordinary corn.

The next thing is to prevent the brush falling down and growing crooked. This is done by bending down the corn as soon as the heads shoot out. Be careful not to bend the stalks so low that the tops will touch the ground, or so be ruined. Go over the ground and repeat the process until the heads are all out.

When the seed has matured, cutting must be gin. The brush should be cut just above the upper joint, and the leaf removed. Take two rows, and after cutting the brush, cut the stalks near the roots, and lay them crosswise between the rows to serve as a bed for the brush so as to keep it from mildewing on the ground. This bed will serve for all the brush taken from eight or ten rows, and protect it from the moisture of the earth. It will become dry after laying exposed to the sun two or three days. Then bundle and stack. Put about a dozen bundles in a stack. Cover with stalks in the manner of a conical tent, tight at the top and allowing a free circulation of air through the base to prevent heating. Let the stacks remain for two or three weeks, until the corn is perfectly dry. Then haul to the barn, and take off the seed by means of a common threshing machine. Reverse the motion of the cylinder, and hold over it while revolving, as much brush as can be grasped in the two hands. A man with a boy to hand him the brush can thus clean several hundred pounds of it in a day.

The evergreen variety of broom corn is generally preferred to the other kinds. Its yield in brush and seed exceeds other varieties, and is in better demand. From two to four quarts

gages.

The giving of chattel mortgages as surety for the payment of money borrowed, at the present ruinous rates of interest in this country, is a growing evil. A glance at the records of this crop as having done very fairly this year, in country shows that this kind of surety is given thus yielding a crop of wheat and two crops of very extensively. This we believe to be wrong, hay. and the sales of valuable property at public sale on our street almost daily, confirms our belief. Chattel mortgages are given to secure payment for agriculural implements, and nine times out of ten the machines purchased, together with a good team are mortgaged to secure the purchase money of the machine only. Under the laws of this state there is no equity of redemption, and nearly all chattel mortgages contain a clause allowing the holder of such security to take possession of such property upon condition broken, and sell at public or private sale to satisfy the mortgage, It seldom hap-pens in a sale of this kind that the property brings half its value, and thus for the pleasure of owning some improved machinery or the use tihrty-two inches, into very hard subsoil, and of a little money at two or three per cent per month, the farmer sees his team or cows go to just then occurring, I cut the root off at that satisfy what, if he had been willing in the first point. place, he might bave done without. Whenever chattel mortgages are foreclosed, if the property goes cheap it is purchased by the holders of the mortgage, and cases are numerous where men have purchased horses and given a mortgage on two or three head of stock and the whole has of little use were the product-as some say been sold to secure the purchase money of one, and the whole failed to bring that amount; the property brought in by the holders of the mortgage and sold again in a few weeks time on nearly as good terms as at first. This is a good business for those who have a little money with which to carry on such business, but its effects are telling on the debtor class. It is better not that when the first alfalfa is fed in the early to enter into a transaction of this kind until the summer or late spring, the mules do not seem to way out is plainly seen. Low prices for grain, a hail storm, rust, drouth, grasshoppers, or any other excuse, will not satisfy a doubt secured in this way, and until it is satisfied there is no peace of mind. Wherever it happens that disappointment of some kind has prevented the receipt of money that was confidently expected, something has to be sacrificed, and as is nearly always the case the loss is greater than the value of the article purchased or the convenience secured by the debt incurred. We think it bet- country. ter to put up with a little inconvenience than to put property into jeopardy. It too often happens that the worst is realized .- Hutchinson News.

S. E. V.

EDITORS FARMER :- I have been greatly interested in the communication by J. Wilkinson in the FARMER of Feb. 26th, on subterranean ventilation, and if the truth of what he claims in his article, has been demonstrated, and is think no farmer should be without a field of alfalfa." capable of general use, no greater blessing could be conferred upon humanity than its introduction.

During the season of the year when the air is almost perfectly pure, we bar it from our homes by closed doors, and double windows with rubber drink. In the FARMER of Feb., the 12th. we or felt strips at every joint, in order to exclude the least particle, as if it were an enemy, simply because we shiver at its low temperature.

But if it is shown that pure air of an even temperature, can be obtained at a moderate cost through subterranean ventilation, what a luxury it would afford, both in summer and winter, not to mention its great hygienic benefits.

Will Mr. Wilkinson please inform us wheththe ventilation of dwellings.

H. M. HOFFMAN.

Leavenworth, Kas. March, 3, 1879.

descriptive pamphlets with illustrating diagrams and thoughtless are thus led into the haunts of fully explaining his theory of sub-earth ventilation which he will mail to parties addressing acquired few are ever able to resist its craving him at Harvard, M'Henry county, Ill.

Alfalfa.

N. W. Bliss, of Washington county, Missouri, gives his experience with alfalfa, in the Rural New Yorker:

"I sowed the seed in April, 1875, sowing eight pounds per acre on eight acres, and about twelve pounds per acre on three acres; I should have sown at least twenty pounds per acre. During the summer following, the eight-acre field was flooded by the creek, and smart-weed grew very thick and high, and I had to mow it and haul it off. I feared the alfalfa, which is quite delicate during the first year, was dead, as the slim tops shaded by the smart-weed were black and dead, but a close examination showed fresh, green leaves of alfalfa close to the ground, so I was satisfied all hope of it was not yet lost.

"I cut no crop, save smart-weed, that season. The next year, 1876, I cut two good crops of alfalfa hay, and a third crop was ready for cutting late in the season, when severe freezing took place. The third season, 1877, I cut two crops on the eight-acre piece and three crops on the three acres. I then turned under the eight-acre piece and sowed winter wheat, hoping thereby to thicken up the grass and to test, by actual experiment, whether it would grow again from the roots. A friend in California wrote that I would see which I had the most of, wheat or alfalfa, when I came to harvest the wheat; and I did-the crops of both were about equal; the alfalfa and wheat each being about six feethigh. Cutting and thrashing were rendered exceedingly difficult by the tangled nature of the repaid.

I with a distillery at our door I shall be amply repaid.

MRS. J. P. WALTERS. mass, as was plowing the fall before, on account

The Evil Results of Giving Chattel Mort- of the tough roots. Some thirty-five days after cutting wheat, I went into that field with a mower and cut a good crop of grass. Of course I had to cut the wheat-stubble with that crop. About forty days afterwards, I cut another excellent crop of alfalfa hay. I consider that D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

"The three-acre piece I cut first during the first week in May; again, the first week in June; a third time, the third week in July; and a fourth time, the first week in September. The weather was so cool at date of cutting the first and fourth crops, that extra time was required for ouring the hay... For soiling, it could have been cut nearly a month sooner, and the cutting repeated every two weeks up to date.

"When the alfalfa had been down about ten months, I took advantage of the ground being soft and loose, owing to the frost coming out, and pulled up a root over two feet long. This fall, wishing to send a root to the St. Louis fair, I sank a shaft around one to the depth of could not then pull the root up, and, a shower

"I have thoroughly accomplished my object, and obtained a forage plant that will not only stand drought, but which, on our bottoms, pays no attention whatever to an abundance of rain or the want of it. All this, however, would be prickly comfrey is-unpalatable to stock after one gets it. On the contrary, alfalfa is greedily sought and eaten by stock of all kinds, the hogs even fighting away cattle to cat the dry hay made of it. The man who feeds the dozen mules which haul heavy loads over the rough roads of this region every day in the year, says care for their grain.

"I feel confident, from my experience with it, that this grass, by reason of its rapid growth, its independence of drouth, its many crops of large yield, its abundance of saccharine matter, and its adaptability to soillng, grazing and cutting for hay, is the most important recent addition to our forage plants. I say recent, because it is only a few years that its value, or even name, has been generally known to the farmers of this

"In Germany it is used as a soiling crop for swine, being mown and run through a cuttingbox, sprinkled with meal, bran, etc., and fed to hogs, which fatten rapidly upon it. It must certainly prove the best soiling plant for dairies. Sowing it in the spring, so that it will not have third leaf until danger of heavy frosts is over, it will, I doubt not, flourish in any of our northern states. I have heard of a field of it in some part of New York state, said to have been sown

Strong Drink.

MR. EDITOR:-If you will permit, I would like to say a few words on the subject of strong see, that soon our fair Capital will be cherishing the "king of all evil" Alcohol. Much has been done in the past few years to mitigate this evil and I doubt not some good has also been accomplished.

Yet still, rum and her votaries stalk abroad with unshamed faces all over our land. Towns and villages are not satisfied, alone, to sell the deadly thing, but must erect at the very door lives remote from its contaminating influences. screens before the doors are to be seen in almost every town and village. Whiskey is sold vice. When once the taste of strong drink is demands.

And what is the result? Why simply this, it fills our jails and penitentiaries with criminals, and our poor houses with paupers, our streets and alleys with hungry, half clothed and uneducated children, and destroys the hapiness of the domestic circle.

O, ye farmers, thrifty, sober, intelligent and industrious husbands with growing active intelligent sons and blooming daughters about your firesides I ask you for one momont to consider the subject, and then ask yourselves the question: Can we appland such an enterprise? Oh, look not upon it as a means of wealth or a market for your corn or refuse apples. Better as our Ed says: "let it rot in the crib," or go to waste in the orchard, than to be sold where it will be converted into that which will bring shame and dishonor upon us. It will make drunkards of our neighbors, husbands and sons; then want, woe, misery, vice and degredation will step in where once reigned love, joy, peace, thrift and plenty. I do hope our farmers will rally and refuse to sell either directly or indirectly to the distillery. By such a course as this we can keep our hands unsullied and conscience clear, knowing that we have done naught to aid in the manufacture of the dread curse. On the other hand, our crops can be put to far better use, give the sons a chance to feed it to stock, which will pay handsome profits in return, whereby we shall be able to secure to ourselves and families good comfortable homes, while thrift and plenty shall abound, instead of pov-

erty and wrotchedness.

If what I have said shall be the means of

Batrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, o Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popence, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami
county.

poria, Lyon county; Treasurer; W. P. Popence, Topeka; Lecturer; J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miamicounty;
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TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

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

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

The Grange Progressive.

The grange, in the first instance was instituted mainly for it social advantages. It is true social intercourse necessarilly carries with it an educational value-but to make the order an educational factor as one of its main purposes was an after thought. The same may be said as to its business features. These several aims have grown out of the necessities of the case. As a money-making machine it was natural that undue prominence would be given by many-perhaps by a majority of patrons-to the saving and making of the almighty dollar. The times were hard, creditors needy, monopolists extortionate, rings common, money scarce, taxes high, crops short. The farmers all over the land, with here and there an exception, were in debt. They felt that they were mainly the producers of wealth, but like the sheep were sheared for other people's prosperity. It is of no use to say that all business men were in the same boat, and that it was not so much a question of success in trade as success to keep afloat until better times should return. While this was true the farmer believed that he was made to pay too dear for his whistle, partly by combinations to extort the last possible cent, and partly by a vast army of middlemen who, to eke out a moderate subsistence, were compelled to take a slice from the cheese, or pound of butter, in the shape of commissions, as it passed through their hands. Now, these facts have never been denied. The manufacturers claimed that they received no more than a fair remuneration for the labor and capital invested, and saddled the apparently er any volume or pamphlets have been pub- of the people, distilleries and manufacture the large profits and extortionate charges over prime lished demonstrating the method; if not will very article itself; which has been the ruin of cost, on royalties exacted, and in the maintenhe kindly give us some practical information as thousands of the youth of our land. Oh! the ance of agencies. Out of these were developed to the length, size and mode of construction of woe, the misery, and suffering which follow in a limit to the renewal of letters-patent, and the such conduits necessary for their efficient use in the wake of the distillery no one knows who purchasing of first hands. Out of this latter followed the maxim of worldly wisdom-to buy in Yet, the evil does not stop here, saloons with bulk and pay cash down—a simple law of business worth whole volumes of finance. We will not now follow the work of the grange in pro-Prof. Wilkinson, we believe has published by licensed and unlicensed dealers, the young moting its success in the matters taken in hand, That it has been successful every farmer, whether a member of the order or not, who has bought an agricultural implement knows. But another result followed which has had the same result as the fellow had who sheared his pig-more noise than wool. A common howl went up from every cross-road's grocery, peanut stand, coblers stall, from every rat-trap patentee, and from the army of agents, whose name is legion, that the farmers had combined to ruin trade and drive the industrious poor to the poor house. Regardless of these prognostications the grange has been a success. The farmer has reaped pecuniary rewards whenever he has followed its precepts. The nation has again entered upon an area of prosperity hastened and strengthened in large measure by the thrift which follows the observance of the principles it inculcates .- Grange Rulletin.

> In the grange meetings, the young and those who are diffident should be urged to give expression to their views on the various topics discussed. This may be accomplished by the Lecturer or Master, who, by asking the most diffident member in the grange, question after question will elicit replies of the most instructive and practical character.

The Farmer's Friend says: "The best means employed in making a grange interesting and profitable, is to make your meetings interesting by discussing practical questions in which members are interested as a class, and as individuals. Have essays read on practical subjects; patronize your established grange business houses, whereby you can save to your own pocket the large per cent. of profit that you paid to dealers before you had an organization, and that you would have to pay again in case your organization favorite breed. L. B. Silver.

failed; look closely after your own business your interests, your welfare and that of your families

Advertisements.

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

CORN PLANTERS.



CLIMAX TWO - HORSE
PLANTER, six chambers,
rotary drop. Boss TWOHORSE PLANTER, six chambers,
rotary drop. Boss TWOHORSE PLANTER, adjustable slide-drop. Both these
planters operate perfectly
with any of the standard
check rowers. SUCKER
STATE ONE-HORSE CORN
machines, and cheap. Address SPRINGFIELD
(ILL) MANEG CO.

machines, and cheap.

Bookwalter Engine. Effective, Simple, Durable and Cheap.

This Engine is especially adapted for driving wood aws cotton gins, corn mills, feed mills, pristing press-s, cheese factories, grain elevators, corn shellers, and various other kinds of machinery.



James Leffel & Co.. Springfield, Ohio.

Auctioneer.

I take this method of informing the Public at large that I am located at Topeka, and ready at all times to

PUBLIC SALES,

in any part of the State, in the capacity of Auctioneer. I make Stock Sales a Speciality

and am prepared to give all Sales, entrusted to me, the widest and most conspicuous advertising, both, through Papers of extensive circulation and by Circulars and Posters. I have had, large experience and knowing my business I unhesitatingly guarantee all who employ me full satisfaction. My terms are reasonable, Call on me at the Parmer office or address me at Topeka.

H. G. EVANS.

WATER! WATER!

Having added to my deep well drilling machine, an auger and light drilling machine, I am now prepared to bore and drill wells, such as you need, and furnish pump and wind mill, putting them in position, ready for use if required. NO WATER NO PAY. Have had 14 years' experience, have put down over 300 wells, from 20 to 2,000 feet deep, securing water in every case; contracts taken at the most reasonable rates; if you want water, give me a contract and you shall have it as it is only a question of depth to secure it. Address C. B. SWAN, Box 592 Topeka, Kansas, or call on Spear & Willis, Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works, Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

GEO. M. CHASE.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

Berkshire

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped

Poultry and Eggs.

For Sale a few Trios each of Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, also Ayisbury & Pekin Ducks, in pairs, Eggs from the above varieties and Plymouth Rocks, until July. Everything warranted Pure Bred and of the best straintent Pure Bred and of the best straintent, Friese to suit the times. Address J. DONOVAN, Fairmont, Kansas.

DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE Pure blood; imported. J. E. DUNCAN, corn enth and Fillmore Streets, Topeka, Kansas,

Solomon Valley Poultry Yards,

Eggs for Hatching from Partridge Cochins, also Fourteen other varieties of High-Class Land and Wa-ter Fowls. Send for Catalogue and prices to E. Z. BUTCHER, Solomon City Dickinson Co., Ks. Berk-shire Pigs from the noted Sallie stock.

Jerusalem Artichokes.

As food for Hogs, nothing better or cheaper can be found. From 1,000 to 1,500 bushels to the acre are easily raised. Circulars giving full information sent tree. JOHNC. HENNESSEY, La Salle, La Salle Co., Ills.

1517 Head of the Famous Ohio Improved

CHESTER SWINE sold and shipped into the various States and Canadas, for breeding purposes, in one year. A few years ago the dark hogs were in greatest demand, but within a year there has been a reaction. As a result, the following is a sample of what is being received from different parts of the country in Ohiovilla, Beaver Co., Pa.,—Jan. 3d, 1879.—Mr. L. B. Silver, Cleveland, O.; Sir.—Please send me price list of your 'Ohio IMPROVED CHESTER SWINE." I want to get a pair of pigs in the spring, or may be more than one pair. I think your breed of swine will take here now well, for the people are about tired of the Black hogs. Yours, truly H. D. DAWSON. Send slamp for description and price list of early spring pigs and fancy poultry. Address L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O. P. S. Under date of January 14th: Mr. Dawson.os.

Breeders' Directory.

- A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of
- C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas,
- O. BADDERS, Leavenworth Kan., Breeds Black ed in America. Send for descriptive Circular and price list.
- J. FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of J., the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Cor-respondence solicited.
- AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, rams constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.
- DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale Correspondence solicited.
- H ALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.
- KANSAS HOME NURSERIES offer the largest as-mental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, also choice newand rare varieties of Apples and Feaches, will deliver and offer trees in Topeka during the season. A.H. & H. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., late of Philadelphia, Pa. Office and residence on Topeka Avenue, first door south of Tenth St., West Side.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

A WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florists' Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

HENTIC & SPERRY. Attorneys at Law, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts.

Merino Sheep For Sale.

For Sale, 150 choice Merino Ewes from a flock of more than 30 years standing. Address WM. M. GEN-TRY, Sedalia, Mo.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. Steam Vats, Boilers, Enr gines, Churns, etc. Send fo-

F. S. Bosworth, Elgin, III.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

COLLEGE FARM

A grand lot 6 to 7 months old, of highly prized Sal-lie, St. Bridge, and Lady Leonidas families, and the get of such noted boars as British Sovereign II, 583, Cardiff's Surprise 1965, and others. These pigs we of-fer at very low prices. Also a few

ESSEX PIGS

of the choicest blood. We also offer for sale a middle aged polled GALLOWAY bull, and two JERSEY bulls at surprisingly low prices. Address E. M. SHELTON, Superintendent Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

Durham Park Herds ALBERT CRANE,

Short-Horn Cattle

Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. Catalogues free. The largest and best herds in the west. Over 200 head of cattle, and a like number of pigs. PRICES LOW. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berk-shire Piers bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-dress G. W. GLICK.





WM. DAVIS,

Breeder of

Pure Bred Foultry,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. Light Brahma, Dark

Brahma, Buff Cochin. Partridge Cochin, White Cochin, La, Fleche, White Dorking, Black Hamburg, Plymouth Rock, American Dominique, Brown LeghornHoudan. Crevecoeur. Pekin Dueks. Fantall Pigeons.
Fggs from Buff Cochin and White Dorkins \$3.00 per
dozen, Pekin Ducks \$2.50, all others \$2.00 per dozen.
Send for Catalogue.

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Ohio

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three mont Three Copies, Weekly, for one year Five Copies, Weekly, for one year. Ten hopies, Weekly, for one year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents. One month, 15 " per Three months, " 12 " 10 " 10 " One month, " " "
Three months, " " "
One year. " " "

One year.

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

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

Professors of Agriculture.

in disguise, a piece of trite philosophy we are vide an enclosure surrounded by a high picke all familiar with, and a bene liction that every fence that no dog can sale, where the flock m one had rather see conferred on almost anyone be penned every night. The yard neel not else's than his individual head. How to keep large, but should not be far from the farm house the boys on the farm probably comes nearer If a trough in which a supply of salt and woos being solved by the pressure of the times than ashes is kept be placed inside the yard, the by any device yet discovered. The proverbial sheep will come up in the evening and go in also smart boy of the family has little inducement to er having been driven up a few times. The seek the city and a cleaship, or cast himself owner will sleep soundly when he knows in and future fortunes into the struggling mass flock is secure from midnight prowlers,

of the lest nerve and brain of the present gen-though the keeper be an entire novice at ecation, along with its portion of that higher besaues at the start. His education and skill and better education which the professions and in ann lung his floor will keep pace with as it. arts have here ofore monopolized almost end rease, and the sare profit will naturally create tirely. The graduates of colleges have come a live to the business. out filled with the mysteries of the dead In- A correspondent in Coleman's Raval, writing guages, metaphysics, theology and law. The on the status of wool and sheep, says: school man has floated up through the ages na- "It requires good sheep, with good handling able to free himself from the meshes of king- to make the growing of wool profitable. With craft and priesteraft, and the pupils he graduates these two combined, wool growing is bear are exact copies from one mold, having a four-safer and faster than cattle, horses or hogs or dation prepared fitted only for a superstructure of cheap land or on the best land. A gentleman theology, law or medicine. Military schools Bureau county, Illinois, on land worth eight have thoroughly taught the art of scientific dollars per acre and grand improvements, said murder; polytechnic schools have provided his twenty-five Cotswold ewes were the best payskillful engineers as assistants. Most scholars ing stock on his farm. His sheep were neares who have left their impress on the age in which the barn, receiving his best care, while the they lived, have turned abruptly aside from the Short-horns were taking in the stalk field, with beaten path in which their school training had the thermometer ten degrees below zero. placed their feet, and have, by sheer force of claimed, on land worth eighty dollars per acre character and natural parts, hewn the way in sheep were the very best stock to keep.' which they traveled to great usefulness.

has been constantly thrust aside with a fragmen-them, when the number may be increased to tary education, and used as a pack animal to suit circumstances. bear the burthens of society: a society manufactured by the schools, and to a large extent wasteful and almost wholly non-producing.

But that patient mother of the race and nurturer of the arts and sciences, is now beginning to insist on a change in education, in which a fur share of the best brains shall be retained with her, and that schools shall be established from which graduates in Agriculture will issue An education that can be measured by its moner's worth, and that money's worth estimated by its producing power of that from which all life

To this advanced position taken by agriculire, the able and earnest corps of agricultural ournals has assisted more than any other force. Through them agriculture has made its most powerful appeals. Their irresistable logic and arguments for the rights of the farm have been heard in the high places of power and commanded attention. Slowly but surely the Chinees wall which kings and priests, through the ages, have builded about the schools, have been penetrated, and the dummies set up to command the reverence of the multitude have been rudely thrust aside, and the age is demanding, with a power that will not longer be denied, that the fountain of knowledge shall be used to promote an education, the value of which shall be estimated by its producing power.

Keep the boys on the farm and give argricalture its fair share of the best brains of the growing generation, by establishing Colleges which will graduate Professors of Agriculture, who in the eyes of the multitude will be the peers of the D. D's. LL. D's., and M. D's., and the fond parents of the smart son will be less eager to thrust him into the "professions."

Keep a Few Sheep.

Every western farmer should have a flock of sheep as one of the leading branches of routine business of the firm. The number kept would depend upon circumstances, as the number of cattle or hogs that are found on a farm is governed by the ability of the owner, the capacity of the farm, and often by the inclination of the farmer. A farmer whose main dependence is in the plow, is pretty certain to have plenty of having been snow-bound. Such hindrances to hard work before him, and drudgery for the household, with very small chance of much profit. On the other hand, those farmers who lay their plans judiciously and pursue the course marked out steadily, making stock of various kinds, their main dependence, and cultivating the soil as an adjunct or secondary measure, will increase their fortunes and improve their farms, while the plowman will inevitably fall behind in a term of years. This, we believe will prove true on examination, in all parts of the country. There is less hard labor and less ex-

pen e in stock raising than in plow farming. terways which penetrate the heart of the conti-The land cosmutty increases in productive capacity under the former, while it almost as ica. There is water sufficient in the Missouri strety de e io mes under a system of constan

Amongst form stock there is no re more vol able, and more easily handled than sweep. . sheep is a docile and harmless anima, requiing gentle, kindly treatment, and will not edure abuse and rough usage, Bermse les robust an I less able to stand knocking about by mon than horses, males and cattle, 's no edence that the? are less hard and healthy No ride, passionate, brutal man will ever b successful in raising any kind of stock. Th successful breeder must feel a sympathy and tender regard for his dumb animals. They must be regarded as a part of his household, over which his paternal care and wat driness ever exercised.

It requires a practical education to mana stock of any kind to advantage and with proand no farmer who has not this training she u embark largely in stock raising. But lack knowledge need not deter him from all attem t to become a stock raiser. Begin with a few in mals, and knowledge will be rapidly a quire Let any farmer without experience, purchase dozen or twenty ewes and a well bre l buck o the strain he concludes to handle. Or he can hire the use of a buck and save the expense of It may be that the "hard times" are a blessing purchase the first year or two. He must pro-

which choke the channels of professional life. From a small beginning a large flock of im The farm is likely, at last, to receive its share | p | ved | heep can, in a few years, be raise!, a

thich they traveled to great usefulness.

We would advise all farmers to keep a small all this life struggle of the ages, agriculture flock of sheep, and learn to care properly for

Transportation.

This question must retain its place as one of the leading questions for the people of Kansas and other of the more remote western states Evidence accumulates with the experience of succeeding years, that all-rail transportation to the east cannot supply this want of the people o the great agricultural region lying between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. Last year Kansas alone produced twenty million bushels of wheat and one hundred million bushels of corn. With a population flowing into her borders yearly, equal to that which has marked the settlement of the state for the las two years, it is a reasonable approximation to quintuple in ten years the yield of last year in cereals, while the increase in live-stock will be equally great. Hundreds of mills and other manufacturing establishments will doubtless be built to partially consume this great increase of raw material, but with all these appliances but a partial condensation of this immense volume can be accomplished. It is plain that all the railroads which can be built to the east will not suffice to move the yearly increasing produce of this vast interior area, even if the cost of land transportation was not so insuperable an objection to this medium.

We are informed by shippers that there is at present \$500,000 worth of grain stored in Kansas City waiting the opening of navigation, the tariffs by rail being too high to ship in that way, while water transportation offers a medium so much cheaper. No corn has been shipped to Baltimore from Kansas for two years, freights being too high to permit, while the "pooling" arrangements which the great trunk lines have entered into, enables the railroads to keep up the rates and make large earnings by carrying other freight that will bear a higher rate of assessment than corn at its present low price in the eastern market. Land carriage is necessarily expensive, and subject to many drawbacks where long distances are to be traversed. Grain shipped by rail early in the winter from Kansas City, and invoiced for New York, has not reached its destination yet, owing to the roads long lines of land transportation of heavy and bulky freights, are constantly occurring, and are liable always to occur. This must increase the expense, leaving out of sight the monopoly feature, inherent to the whole railroad system as now established in this country, and which is the cause of a chronic ill feeling between shippers and railroad companies, between the

In view of these facts there seems to be but one solution to this question probable or practicable, which is the utilization of the great wa-

people and the corporations.

nent from the Gulf of Mexico to British Amer-

and Mississippi rivers to float all the produce of the regions which are drained by them and their tributaries, to the ocean, thence to find its way to all parts of the habitable globe.

It is estimated that corn can be transported from Kansas City to New Orleans for six cents a bushel, when the system of barge lines is established which was tried last year and proved a successful experiment. With half a million dollars' worth of grain stored at Kansas City, awaiting the opening of navigation, we have pretty strong evidence of the confidence in the future success of water-carriage, by men best able to estimate its value.

Necessity will compel this outlet for bulky produce to be looked to in the future, and improved and enlarged yearly. Captain Eads has lemonstrated to the public, the success of the etty system in removing impediments to navigation, by deepening the South-pass of the Mississippi from seven or eight feet to a channel drawing twenty-three feet of water, allowing the passage of large ships. The evidence is conclusive that the system can be used to straighten the channel and insure safe navigation of the Mississippi for ocean steamers, as far up as St. Louis, at least. The public sentiment of the states comprising the great basin of the country lying between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountain ranges, has only to be instructed and crystalized in this belief to insure its accomplishment. The millions of dollars appropriated by Congress at every session, to dredge creeks in every member's district, and which is very nearly an entire loss without any resulting c benefit, would, in a few years, if applied in extending the jetty system up the Mossissippi river, make that stream navigable to the heart of the continent for the largest ocean

The agriculture of all this vast region has a auch greater interest at stake in this question han any other; will it not combine to make its power felt at the capital, by impressing the mer who go as representatives and senators of the states embraced in this territory, that they go there only on the one condition of making the navigation of the Mississippi the first and most important interest claiming their attention? Farmers, here is a political field inviting your co-operation as a political unit, which has not only "millions in it" for you, but thousands of millions which will find their way directly into your pockets. With that waterway fitted for safe and reliable navigation, corn at the present low price in the Atlantic ports, would be worth ten to fifteen cents per bushel more at Kansas the last year would be equivalent to ten or ffffarmers of Kansas. Is there any political question that will pay them to study so well as this?

Percherons of Paris and the Prairies.

Wallace, in the February number of his Monthly, denounces the enormously heavy Percheron-Norman horses imported to America weighing 1,700 to 2,000 pounds, as "mastadons," and says they are nothing like the omnibus horses of Paris, true descendents of which they are represented to be by their importers, the Paris horse weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds.

"A book has been written in which it shown that a large number of our best American trotters are descended (?) from these same 'mastadons.' To sum it all up, many of the leading men in the business are simply 'sharpers.' and the enterprise rests very largely on misrepresentations and fraud.

In concluding the article, which is long and

exhaustive, Wallace says: "The talk about increasing the size of farm stock and producing therefrom the carriage horse, by crossing the Percheron on the small mares of the country is the worst kind of nonsense. The Percheron was made for a drudge and nothing but a drudge. In his form he is the very antipodes of what we designate as "blood-like." There is nothing of elegance or elasticity about him to commend him to the eye. In the very nature of things, horses resulting from such crosses, can only find a market in the street cars and dirt carts. They never can bring fancy prices for any quality except the quality of size and weight."

Information for Readers vs. Adver-

All our readers must be fully aware of the fact that THE FARMER labors zealously to give the fullest, fairest and most reliable information, helpful and useful on every subject appropriate to its columns for the benefit of its readers. We believe we shall be pardoned in this connection for saying that the line which divides information of a general character appropriate as reading matter from advertising is when the information sought to be given is of special personal pecuniary value to the one who wishes such information published. Therefore or oats to sell, such information can only be conveyed through the advertising columns, for which our charges are reasonable

A Choice Pair of Berkshire Pigs to be Given Away

We will give a choice pair of Berkshire pigs to the person or firm sending us the largest

number of subscribers by May 1st, 1879. These pigs are No. 1, pure bred Berkshires bred by L. A. Knapp, Esq., of Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, and are presented by him to be competed for by the agents of the FARMER.

Editor's Rights.

Some good natured souls who have discover ed that editors have no rights that anybody is bound to respect, send them postal cards asking ye editor to hunt up articles that have been pubished months since, and send them the number containing said articles. Others again of that amiable family prepare a catalogue of questions for ye editor to answer, said answers of no particular interest or profit to any body else but these interrogators. Ye editor without rights that anybody should respect, is expected to hunt up back numbers, answer questions having no interest for the public, and mail them to those amiable persons at his own expense.

We are beginning slowly to be impressed with the sublime truth respecting editor's rights, but fear we will not be able to grasp it in all of its greatness this side of the grave.

When business men ask information of other ousiness men by mail, they send stamp to pay return postage, but ye editor on a tripod is a nondescript, whose only business is to attend to other people's business and pay the scot, so ply him with postals and queries and let him stop his grumbling.

Financial Report of Jefferson County Kansas.

This is a neat eight page pamphlet, recently ssued from the Kansas FARMER printing House, Topeka, Kansas, prepared by J. N. Insley, county clerk, for the County Commissioners of Jefferson County, showing the financial condition of that county in comparison with that of seven other of the leading counties of the state. The pamphlet contains a table showing the various divisions of the general Revenue Fund, and the amount expended for each, during the last seven years.

This report shows exactly to the tax-payers how every cent of their money has been expended and what for, and the condition of the sevworthy of imitation by other counties. If every county had such a report published there would be less money expended than there is in some qualities in grass. Sold by all druggists. of them. The report shows Jofferson county to be on a most satisfactory financial basis with a very small debt, which is being very rapidly diminished.

Farmers' Great Loss.

If farmers could for a moment realize the nagnitude of the loss they sustain in neglecting to book themselves up thoroughly in the most advanced knowledge in eyery department of City than it is to-day, which on the corn crop of their multiform business, by the habitual reading and study of the papers, periodicals and teen millions of dollars in the pockets of the books devoted to agriculture, they would become the most diligent students in the country. The profit they would derive from knowledge thus gained, bearing directly on their every day business, would scarcely surpass the pleasure afforded by their daily literary repast.

Dairying in the Southern States.

Our Southern friends in the dairy business re beginning to entertain sanguine expectations of the dairy center of the United States shifting from Iowa and New York to the cotton states, through the device of sub-earth ventilation, practiced by Prof. Wilkinson. The Southern Live-Stock Journal, published in Starkeyville,

Wilkinson, and is a success. By means of S. E. V., Southern dairymen are independent of ice in summer. This grand system of controlling the temperature of the dairy, will be of untold value to our section, when its merits are more properly understood."

Protection in England.

We are under obligations to Mr. Joseph Nixon, of Osage City Kansas, for copies of a Leeds, (England) newspaper, which advocates Leeds, (England) newspaper, which advocates strongly the policy of protection for England, as opposed to the Free Trade theory and practices of that country. Our shipments of farm proof that country. Our shipments of farm produce is alarming the English farmer, as well as the competition which is meeting their manufacturers and underselling them in their own mark-

Mr. Wright, of Concordia, Kansas, in speaking of the recipe for cure of hog cholera, furnished the Country Gentleman, by Dr. A. C. Williams, and copied from that paper into the Kansas FARMER of the 12th inst., suggests that Kansas FARMER of the 12th inst., suggests that the constituent given as "madder," in the recipe, should read "mandrake," which is may-

Over 100 families have come to Kansas from Franklin county, Ind., within the last two years.

The Kentucky Short-horn sales for 1879 will

tered Jersey Cattle at Yokem Farm.

E. B. Underhill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. List of Berry Plants for 1879.
R. D. Hawley, Hartford, Conn. Catalogue and Price List of select Vegetables and farm Seeds. Illustrated.

Catalogue of choice acclimated Field and Garden Seeds. R. GOODMAN, Jr., Lenox, Mass. List of Regis-

Woodson & Co., Passaic, N. J. Descriptive Catalogue of Hard Perrennial Plants and Price List.

IX LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE, by Prof. M. IX LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE, by FIG. 31.
George Ville, Professor of Vegetable Physiology, at the Museum of Natural-History,
Paris. This pamphlet is published under
the direction of the Massachussetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture. It will prove of interest to persons who make high farming a study. Price, 25 cents. Address A. Williamson & Co., 283, Washington Street, Boston.

Why be distressed with headache, low spirits and nervousness when Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills will surely cure you.

Peevish children have worms. Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes will destroy the worms and make the children happy.

For every ache, pain and bruise on man or oeast Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is the balm. Sold by all druggists.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil put on your har-ess, will make the leather look new, and keep it soft and pliable. Give it a trial. For pamphlet on electric treatment of chronic diseases with electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and

Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson street, Chicago, Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. It regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by druggists at 25

For an irritated throat, cough, or cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficiency. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. 25 cents a box.

A very large percentage of the 300,000,000 pounds of cheese produced last year in the United States, was made in the Improved Cheese-Making Apparatus manufactured by H. H. Roe & Co., Madison, Ohio.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is not more eral funds at the close of the fiscal year. A very comprehensive understanding of the affairs of stock through the winter. An economical and the county is had from this report, which is restores the sick, strengthens the weak, im-

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pre-tended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, ef-fective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnish its own certificate by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," in another column.

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from an its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Truths."

Man, with all his endowments, is in many things most foolish. He will give all that he hath for his life, but is reckless and indifferent hath for his life, but is reckless and indifferent to his health. He will grapple a thief who steals his purse, yet will dally with a cough and cold and finally go into consumption, when such a sure remedy as Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry can be easily obtained. It performs rapid cures, gains friends at every trial, and is invaluable in branchial and large dis Mississippi, in a recent issue says on the subject and is invaluable in bronchial and lung dis-of dairying in that state: "The dairy of W. B. Montgomery, of this county, is built according to the plan of Mr. be without it. Sold by druggists.

> The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his lecture on "The wastes and burdens of society," claims "man's natural life to be eighty years, and as the average life is but thirty-three years, there must be a waste of forty-seven years. There is much of truth in this statement. If there must be man be unfortunate in business, it is attributed to the violation of some commercial law. Now, if a person be taken off in the prime of life, ought it not to be attributed to the violation of some physiological law? If people only knew better, they would live better and longer; but health and disease are fully disc work contains over 900 pages and 250 colored plates and wood-cuts. Price, \$1.50 (post-paid). Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Card to the Public.

We ask a careful reading and a thoughtful consideration of what follows. It is now over twelve years since a new cure for chronic diseases was discovered, known as "Compound Oxygen." The results which have followed its parts of the country have, after a careful inves-tigation of its scientific and pathological claims, used it in cases where all other known reme-dies had failed, and with a success alike surprising to themselves and their patients. In consumption, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, headbe as follows: July 30, A. J. Alexander; gic disorders from which so many suffer lifewhen our readers have German millet, peach pits, apple trees, forest trees, seed corn, wheat pits, apple trees, forest trees, seed corn, wheat or 1879 will be May 21 and 22. The Hamilton; Aug. 1, T. J. long tortures, it has rarely failed to give relief, and in many cases to make permanent cures. It is not a drug, but a new combination of the Megibbon. The Kansas City Snort-norm saids or 1879 will be May 21 and 22. The Hamittons, Mt. Sterling, Ky., May 23, sheep, hor and Alderney cows.

Bamphlets and Catalogues Received.

It is not a drug, but a new combination of the two elements which make up our common air, giving oxygen in excess. It is taken by inhalation, and cures by natural and orderly processes—first, by eliminating the excess of carbon which has accumulated in the system; and secondly by a revitalization of all the great and secondly, by a revitalization of all the grea nervous centers. In order to give the public an opportunity to learn all about this new Berry Plants for 1879.

R. D. Hawley, Hartford, Conn. Catalogue and Price List of select Vegetables and farm Seeds. Illustrated.

W. B. Jones, Bridesville, Ga. Price List and Catalogue of choice acclimated Field and Garden Seeds.

Berry Plants for 1879.

In opportunity to learn all about this new treatment, we have prepared a carefully written treatise, in which is presented a history of the discovery of "Compound Oxygen," a statement of its scientific basis and mode of action. and large details of the results which have followed its administration on any desire to receive it. any one who may desire to receive it. Address Drs. Starkev & Palen, 1112 Girard street, Phil-adelphia, Pa.

If people who suffer from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsa-parilla to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

The Cheese and Butter-making apparatus manufactured by H. H. Roe & Co., Madison, Ohio, is in operation in nearly every state and territory of the west and northwest.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil put on your har-ness, will make the leather look new, and keep it soft and pliable. Give it a trial.

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teethlates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by druggists at 25cts a bottle.

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent, on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption, use Marsh's Golden Balsam, the great throat and lung medicine. There is nothing equal to it. Try a sample bottle—price 10 cents. Two doses will benefit. A large bottle will do wonders. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1. For sale by Swift and Holliday, Topeka, Kansas, and druggists everywhere.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Money! Money!!

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

A VERY large proportion of the cheese factories and dairies throughout the west and northwest use H. H. Roe & Co's improved apparatus for the manufacture of cheese. Their factories are located at Madison, Ohio.

chronic diseases with Electricity, send for a pamphlet on Electric treatment, which will be sent free, on application to the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago III For information concerning the treatment of Chicago, Ill.

Markets.

March 10, 1879.

New York Money Market.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS—Generally steady,
RAILROAD BONDS—active.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCKS—The Stock Market opened firm and a fraction higher, but subsequently prices declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) decreases ent. At the second board, the quotations current show a recovery of \(\frac{1}{2} \) decreases ent. At the second board, the quotations current show a recovery of \(\frac{1}{2} \) decreases ent. From the lowest point, and the market continued firm to the close—the advance on prices from the lowest point ranging from \(\frac{1}{2} \) decreases etc.

MONEY—active; \(\frac{3}{2} \) deper cent.

DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, \(\frac{3}{2} \) decreases percent.

cent. STERLING—Dull; sixty days, \$4 86½; sight, \$489

Coupons of 1881				106%
Coupons of 1867				1021
Coupons of 1868				
New 5's				1041
New 412's (registered).				1043/6010
Compons				105(a 105)
New 4's (registered) Coupons				99@991
Coupons				100@100\
10-40's (registered)				1013
Coupons				102
Currency 6's				1213
New Yor	k Pr	oduce	Marke	t.

FLOUR—Light demand and unchanged.

WHEAT—Limited demand; ungraded spring, \$1 02;
ungraded red winter, \$1 12\tilde{1} 14; No 3 red winter, \$1-11\tilde{1} 12; No, 2, do., \$1 16\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{1} 17; ungraded amber, \$1-101\tilde{1} 15; ungraded white, \$1 12\tilde{6} 11\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{1} 11\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{1} 11\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{1} 11\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\tilde{6}\ti

@1 13½,

RYE—Quiet; western, 60@63c.

BARLEY—Duil.

CORN—Dull; ungraded, 45@46c. No. 3, 45@45½c; steamer, 45½c for old; No. 2, 46@46½c.

OATS—Quiet; mixed western,33@34½c; white do., 34@37c. @37c. COFFEE—Quiet and steady. SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged. MOLASSES—Steady. RICE—Fair demand and firm, VIGS—Weak: western, 1614@17c

RICE—Fair demand and firm.
EGGS—Weak; western, 16/4017c.
PORK—Dull; mess, 89.25 for old, \$10.25 for new.
BEEFF—Qulet and steady.
CUT MEATS—Quiet; long clear western middles,
3/4c; short clear, 5c.
LARD—Firm; prime steam, \$6.50.26.55.
BUTTER—Quiet; western, 76.28c.
CHEESE—Mominally unchanged.
WHISKY—Dull and nominal; \$1.061/4.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Indicator reports: FLOUR Firm; fancy, \$2.50@2.55; XXX, \$2.257.2.30. WHEAT—Receipts 14,869 bushels; shipments, 11,614 ushels; in store, to-day, 349,835 bushels; comparative steady, but not strong; No. 2, 923/e; No. 3, 883/e;

(o. 4, 85c. CORN—Reccipts, 19,536 bushels; shipments, 805 bushels; in store, 622,712 bushels; market weaker and lower; No. 2, 24½c; rejected, 24c. OATS—Steady; No. 2, 25c; rejected, 24c bid. RYE—No. 2, nominal; rejected, 34c bid. BUTTER—Weaker and lower; choice, 157/16c. EGGS—Steady at 9c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. The Indicator reports:

The Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 105; shipments 138; market steady at previous prices; native shipping steers\$164 65; butchers' steers, \$3 4066 395; feeding steers, \$3 8066 390; stockers, \$363 50; cows, \$2 7563 75.

HOGS—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 463; shipments, 65-day, 592; market dull and quality of offerings poor; extreme range of sales, \$3 9064 35-only one load, averaging 250 pounds, selling at the latter figure; bulk of sales at \$363 15.

SHEEP—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 341 shipments to-day, 203; decline and firm; native mutons, averaging 110 to 111 pounds, sold at \$4 3574 40; Colorado corn-fed, averaging 79 to 84 pounds, \$3 1523-75.

St. Louis Produce Market.

8t. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Strong and higher; XX, \$4 450.4 60; XXX, \$4 556.4 80; family, \$4 906.5 10; choice, \$5 20.65 40.

WHEAT—Higher for cash; options opened higher, and closed lower; No. 2 red. \$1 04.60 14/2 cash; \$1 04 March; \$1 06.60 16.3/4 April; \$1 070.1 06 May; \$1 04/40 104 June; No.3 do., \$1 004.66.81 01.

CORN—Lower; 334/6635/sc cash; 334/6633/sc April; 34/2 May; 34/46365 June.

OATS—Firmer; 25/2/25/sc cash; 256 bid May, RYE—Better; 47/4/648c.
BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 04.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 05.
DRY SALT MEATS—Nominally lower; clear ribs, \$4 60.64 65.

4 60:24 65, BACON—Lower; clear ribs, \$5 15, LARD—Nominal.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE—Shipping grades, slow, weak and tending downward; butchers grades steady and fair demand; native steers, \$3:64; corn-fed Texans, \$3:64; feeding steers, \$3:76:425; cows and helfers, \$2:65:40; obstockers, scarce and wanted, \$2:75:73:75; Colorados, \$3:50:72; Colorados, \$3:75:72; Colorados, \$3:75:72

WOOL-Quiet and unchanged, Tub-choice, 30d 301/sc; medium, 27@28c; dingy and low, 24a25c. Unwashed-medium and combing mixed, 20a211/sc; medium 19a20c; coarse, 16a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy do., 16a17c. Burry, black and cotted, 3c to 10c at 10c at 10c.

Chicago Produce Market.

PLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Fair demand, and lower and unsettled;
No. 2, red winter, \$1 02@1 04; No. 2 spring, 94@94%c
cash; 94%c bid April; 98%@98%c May; No. 3 spring,
82c; rejected, 70c.
CORN—Dull, and a shade lower; gilt edge 33%c cash;
23½c March; 32%c April; 36%c May and June.
OATS—Dull and a shade lower; 23c cash; 23%c April;
25%c May

GATS—Dull and a shade lower; 23c cash; 23%c April 25%c May.

RYE—Steady and unchanged; 46@46%c.

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 77@80c.

PORK—Dull, weak and a shade lower; \$9 60 cash;

\$9 60@9 62% April; \$9 70@9 72% May; \$9 82% June.

LARD—Fair demand and lower; \$4 40 cash; \$6 42%

April; \$6 60@6 52% May; \$6 60 June.

BULK MEATS—Dull, and a shade lower; shoulders,

\$2 60; short ribs, \$4 75; short clear, \$4 85.

WHISKY—Steady; \$1 04.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

lows:
HOGS—Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 9,000; dull and unchanged; choice heavy, \$3 70@4 10; light, \$3 60@3-75; mixed, \$3 40@3 00.
CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 1,100; market firm and a shade higher; shipping \$4 10@4 95; butchers' steers more active; cows.\$2 25@2 40; feeders and stockers, \$2 90@3 90; bulls, \$2 20@3 80.
SHEEP—Receipts, 1000; market unchanged; \$3 70@5 00.

Chicago	Wool	1 Ma	rket.	
ashed, choice	ood.			 35@3 30@3
nwashed				 1602
m unwashed				
washed				 25003

Topeka Leather Market.

Furs, Tallow and Leather.	Hid
IDES-Green	
Green, damaged	
Green, frozen	
Green, kip and calf	
Bull and stag	
Dry flint prime	
Dry Salted, prime	50
Dry damaged	- 00
ALLOW	10
Tanales Butchens! Betail Warlest	

	Topoka Dutonors Lectar mari	2001.
BEEF-	-Sirloin Steak per lb Round " " " Roasts " " "	10
1 ::	Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	61/2
11	By the carcass " " "	703
	Roast " "	12
PORK	Sausage	
		STATE OF THE STATE

t	by T. A. Beck & Bro.	
,	WHEAT-Per bu, spring,	
,	" Fall No 2	
	" Fall No 3	
٠	CORN — Per bu	
	" Yellow	
	OATS — Per bu,old	
=	R Y E Per bu	
	BARLEY—Per bu	2
	" No 2	
	" No 3	
	CORN MEAL	
	RYE CHOP	
8	BRAN.	
e	SHORT	
t	Topeka Produce Market.	

	그리고 그는 그 보면서 이 그림을 보면 없는 것이다.					
	APPLES- Per bbl-Choice	Mic	higi	m	erve.	
ч	APPLES-Per bushel					1
6	BEANS-Per bu-White Na	vy				2
3	" Medium					1
	" Common					1
1	" Castor	100	00000	1000		19
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	BUTTER-Per 1b-Choice					
21	" Medium	V 200				
	CHEESE-Per lb	100				.76
4	EGGS-Per doz-Fresh		200			
1	HOMINY-Per bbl					
1	VINEGAR-Per gal		••••	•		.200
	E. R. POTATOES-Per bu		****	• • • • •	• • • • •	,200
1	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	•••		••••		.606
1	SWEET POTATOES					.000
П	SWEET POTATOES					.60/01
- 1	POULTRY—Chickens, Live					2.000
	" Chickens, Dressed,	per	Ip			
	Turkeys,	**	11.			
	" Geese, "	**	**			

Mew Advertisements.

U. S. SCALE CO.

Terre Haute, Ind. Wagon Scales, R. R. Track and others. Warranted best in use. Sold the cheapest.

Durham Heifers Wanted!

I wish one to two hundred half to full blood Dur-ham heifers, two or three years old. Give description and price.
Chas. E. Willelts, Kinsley, Kan.

GRAPEVINES,

Currant, Strawberry and Raspberry Plants, &c. Lowest rates given on application. S. J. ALLIS, Eric, Pa.

EVERGREENS & LARCHES. Two to three feet high, twice transplanted, \$25 per 1000. Two and three year Seedlings, 6 to 9 inches, 8:5 per 10,000. My Evergreens are all Nursery-grown, wall rooted and thrifty trees. Price List free. Address D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Ills.

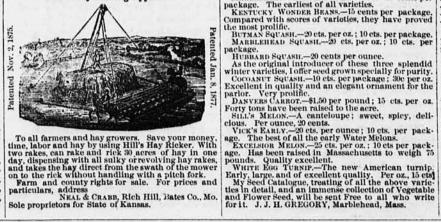
RIDGE'S INFANTS PROPERTY OF STAND INVALIDS

Is used with greater success than any other article os the kind. The finest children are those fed on Ridge's Food. WOODRICH & CO., on every label.

EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY TREES.

Nice, spreading, 5 to 7 feet, \$12,50 per 100; 3½ to 5 feet, nice trees, \$10 per 100; per 1,000, 10 per cent off. Also Wild Goose Plum. Snyder Blackberry, all the approved varieties of Stawberries, Raspberries, Education, Lowa. HENRY AVERY, Burlington, Iowa.

Hill's Hay Ricking Apparatus.



SALESMENG125 A Month and Expenses selling to Dealers, Sam-wanted. Status of Dealers, Sam-free, Send 3c. Cigars answer. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O.

INFORMATION WANTED

By the friends of one Peter T. Ronian, who left home July 11th, last heard of at Frankfort, July 12, 1878. Said Peter was deranged about 17 years ago, of which he never fully recovered. Was about forty years of age; heavy black hair and beard; height, 5 feet. 8 inches. Had on, when he left, dark woolen pants, black coat, light colored vest and black wool hat. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address E. R. OLDEN, Muscotah, to hison Co., Kansas.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA.

CLEIHRA ALNIFOLIA,

OR, PEPPER-BUSH.—Recognized as invaluable for Bees. The sweetest white flowers; blooms from July to September; hardy from the sea to high altitudes, succeeds where corn or, hazel-bush will. The honey is unqualled. Plant in April, May or Oct. to Dec. CHARLES DOWNING WITHES Feb. 21, 1879: "The Clethra has always been a favorite shrub with me, flowering at a time when there are but few shrubs in bloom; the fragance is delightful. It is not so much planted as it should be." It deserves a place in Parks and all private grounds. Price, 6 to 12 inch layers, \$1.50 for 12, \$10 per 100. Strong plants, 3 for \$1.00, \$3.00 for 12, \$10 per 100, \$20 per 1,000. Description, culture, and cut of the flower, sent by mail free. Send stamp and get Reading Nursery Catalogue of 56 pages. Address JACUB W. MANNING.

[Nursery Established in 1854.] READING, Mass.

Remit check or Postal order on Boston or registered letter.

W 0 0 L - G R 0 W E R S

Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LAOD'S IGBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for scab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece instead of injury to it as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return, GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap and safe remedy ever offered to American Wool-growers. No flock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

COLLEGE OF THE Sisters of Bethany,



BETHANY COLLEGE. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

For Girls and Young Ladies. Exclusively, under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils.

From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and College, French, German, the Classies, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year, according to grade. For Day Pupils, from \$5 to \$20 per session, according to grade. BISHOP VAIL, President.

LOOK HERE! Choice Short-Horns

FROM THE

Kentucky

The undersigned will for the next 20 days, have for sale on the farm G. W. Potts, 6 miles northeast of Topeka and 2 miles northwest of Grantville,

Beautiful Flowers! WYANDOTT, . . - KANSAS.

among my deep-colored rich-red, short horns, whose ancestors are from the best herds.

I mean business, need the money and am bound to sell. Call and see my stock at once or send for Catalogues which will be furnished on application to me at Mr. Potts, or addressing me at Grantville, or Fifth Avenue Hotel, Topeka, Kansas. Come soon and se-cure your choice at prices to suit the times. Must sell by April 1st, or move the stock. Yours, &c.

A. J. BAYNE.

NEW, RARE OR CHOICE.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—I offer the following NEW, RARE OR EXTRE CHOICE Vegetable Seed, postage paid by me.
MARBLEHEAD EARLY SWEET CORN.—Decidedly the earliest of all varieties of sweet corn. Per package,

MARBLEHEAD EARLY SWEET CORN.—Decidedly the earliest of all varieties of sweet corn. Per package, 15 cents.

EGYPTIAN SWEET CORN.—Decidedly the sweetest of all varieties of white sweet corn. Per package, 10 cents; per pound, 35 cents.

MARBLEHEAD MARMOTH SWEET CORN.—The largest of all varieties, and the earliest of the extra large finds. Per package, 15 cents; per pint, 33 cents.

LONOFELEOW'S YELLOW FIELD CORN.—Kernels and ears, extra large, not suited to the South. Per package, 10 cents; per quart, 55 cents.

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.—Samples of the sugar, and full instructions for cultivation and making of sugar, sent with each lot. Per quarter pound, 16 cts; per pound, 45 cents.

BASTIAN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET.—The best of the earlies; a great acquisition. Per ounce, 12 cents; per pound, \$1.25.

HANCOK FARLY PEAS,—The best cropper, and purest of all the extra early sorts. Per package, 10 cts.; per qt., 60 cents.

TALIBY'S CUCUMBER.—Larga, very handsome and very prolific. A prize for any garden. Per package, 15 cents; per ounce, 35 cents.

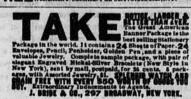
MARBLEHEAD CHAMPION POLE BEANS.—15 cents per package. The earliest of all varieties.

KENTUCKY WONDER BEANS.—15 cents per package. The carliest of all varieties.

BUTMAN SQUASH.—20 cts. per oz.; 10 cts. per package.

MARBLEHEAD SQUASH.—20 cts. per oz.; 10 cts. per package.

HURBARD SQUASH.—20 cents per ounce.





Our Canvassers Make \$10.00 A Day. Selling Brown's Patent Family Platform Scales, made entirely of brass. Sells at \$150 and are better than any \$5.00 Scales made, every family will buy one. Write at once for terms, territory is going fast. OHIO SCALE WORKS, 125 & 127 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

\$50 REWARD.

Stolen October 20th, 1878, one brown bay mare, 12 years old, star in face, white spot on right jaw, Tbranded on left shoulder, near 16 hands high, well built, heavy neck and mane, \$25,00 each for thief and mare. R. H. TOWN, Valancia P. O. Shawnee County

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY.

ELEVENTH YEAR. We have a good supply of Apple. Pear, Peach, Cherry and Plum Trees, and a full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for the spring rade at reasonable rates. Half million hedge one and two years. 10,000 Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, \$10, per 1000. 1000 Kitating Black Berry, \$7, per 1000, 5000 Rhubarb, \$18, per 1000. 1000 Persimmon, \$5, per 1000. Large lot of 1 and 2 year Concord and Ives seedling Grape Vines, cheap. Send for Catalogue. W. PLASKET, Baldwin City Kansas.



FGGLESTON'S

TRUSS

SENSIBLE

Very Large Stock

Waukegan, Ill. **ELASTIC TRUSS**

du bli and cheep. Bent by mail. Circulars free. EGCLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich. CONCORD GRAPE VINES

1st Class. 2 years old, \$12 per thousand. 2nd Class, 2 years old, \$10 per thousand. Address G. F. ESPENLAUB, Rosedale, Kan.

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES. \$15.00 per Thousand. , BISHIR, Prop'r, Hutchinson Nursery, Hutchinson Kansas.

Small Fruit Plants

RASPBERRY PLANTS \$5.00 per 1006
STRAWBERRY PLANTS 3.50 1000
ASPARAGUS 4.00 1000
These machines were not introduced until late in the season of 1878, 4000 were sold in Illinois, 3000 in Minnesota, and 2600 in Iowa. For Agencies and me price it, Address,

A Greenhouse at your Door.

Thirty-Five head of Young Short-Horns, Including about 20 bulls-some of them ready for service—a choice lot of cows and heifers, also 4 good Kentucky Jacks and a few No. 1, Berkshire Pigs. Have been breeding and shipping for 10 years, think I know what you want, and have the stock to suit you, among my deep-colored rich-red, short horns, whose HUNDREDS OF OTREES, New and Rare!

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will allow ample time to test it and reap a handsome profit. Enclose a 3c. stamp and it will be sent in a seal-

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General expenses very low. Good Table board in College Hall at \$2.50 per week. Rooms can be rented at twenty-five cents per week. Occupants are expected to furnish their rooms, with the exception of a stove. For further particulars address

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Titeracy and Domestic.

The Enemy of the Household.

Disease and death lurk near many a bright home, invading the happy household like [a stroke of doom, unheralded, mysterious, appalling. Sometimes it is the mainstay of the fam ily who is prostrated on a bed of sickness, when between life and death, for days the support and hope of that tortured household is suspended, as by a thread; and not infrequently the mother with a family of helpless children is left a widow to face the difficulties of a cold world. Sometimes the children are left motherless at that age when most needing her maternal care. And again parental hearts are wrung by the strokes of the pale king of terrors, falling thick and fast, taking one after another of the joy of the household, overwhelming the bereaved family with anguish.

Such a distressing calamity is pronounced by sympathizing friends, after the manner of wise and solemn tradition, "visitations of Providence," when, in truth, there is no mystery about it, nor any special visitation of Divine wrath, but simply a neglect of hygiene and a violation of nature's law, either through ignorance or carelessness. From that half-concealed mud-hole, cesspool, pigsty or sink, whose feetid matter, soaking the soil for years, perhaps, has at length found its way to the well, and secretly deposited germs of deadly poison in the water daily used by the family; or in the cold dews of the evening and morning, the poisonous malaria, rising from those plague spots, have defiled the air of the whole neighborhood and crept into the sleeping rooms, smiting the family with typhoid, scarlet fever, diptheria, chills, bilious and bowel

research of the most eminent physicians, that cause while some, like the portulacca, delight in there is no case of typhoid, that most deadly in the full sunshine, there are others again, as for vader of the farm-house, that is not traceable instance the pansy, which prefer a shady situato causes similar to those above-named. The at- tion. Another thing about annuals is, the seed mosphere of large tracts of country, in some is so cheap as to make them within the reach of neighborhoods, is poisoned by malarial exhala- all. tions from marshes and decaying vegetation, disease from this source may, in a great meas- mer months, for then we have the brilliant ure, be avoided by adhering strictly to well un-phlox, the lovely striped and blotched petunias, derstood hygienic laws, but the local causes farm-houses, are traceable to damp, foul cellars, and varieties come in bloom when many of our cesspools, filthy sinks, festering mud-holes, etc., pets are departing. Then suppose you have a near or within the farmer's dwelling.

part of all the consumption which afflicts the to fill it with than annuals. families of New England, has its origin in damp dwellings, Dwellings built on low, sheltered sites, and surrounded with groves by which the sunlight and purest atmosphere are excluded, strange places.

the children, breathing only a damp and tainted atmosphere, have, like a plant or aniseed-bed for disease.

We published a warning article in last week's

The miasma wafted by the prevailing south wind of summer, in such localities is sure to carry bilious sickness into the family.

Spring is now upon us and the warm weather will soon start decay in all such places as we land be cleared of all such danger. Keep disease, doctors' bills and possibly death itself away from the home, by banishing all such places.

Clean out cellars and give them a thorough whitewashing. If you would insure the blessings of health and therefore happiness, to your family, banish filth of all kinds from the neighborhood of the dwelling, for it is ever the forerunner of disease.

The Use and Abuse of Coffee.

The following excellent practical advice is from the Manufacturer and Builder:-"How strong should coffee be taken to an inquiry of much practical importance. How much should be taken at a meal is scarcely of less moment. Coffee, like any other beverage, may wholly ruin the health, the use of it tends to this, as cer- shallow boxes, about three inches deep. Fill other artificial, stimulating drink. There is with light rich earth; leaf mold from the only one safe plan of using coffee, and that is woods is the very best if it can be secured-if ordinary character, exceed in quantity, frequ- decomposed stable manure, will do quite as ency or strength-take only one cup at the reg- well. ular meal, and of a given unvarying strength. In this way it may be used every day for a life with a smooth, flat board until it is quite even, er. "She must be lonely there. Poor thing! she had made for his sake. And he said sometime, not only without injury, but with greater then sow the seed over the surface, distrib- she's had a good deal of trouble, off and on, thing about it in a broken voice, but she stopped and for the simple reason that nothing cold dust over just barely sufficient soil to cover the suppose she couldn't help it, it was her disposishould be drank at a regular meal, except by seed, then sprinkle with water; and now let me tion." persons in vigorous health. We have person- tell you something I have learned from experially known of the case of a lady who was for a ence-that is, seeds germinate much more long time in poor health, to the mystification | quickly and evenly if kept in the dark. They | little bit of a girl. I wonder she didn't send for of several physicians whom she consulted, when should be in a temperature of, say, 55°, and do at last we discovered that she made a most ex- not give water until the surface appears dry. travagant use of strong coffee many times a day When germination has ensued, then move gradu- Gerrish; "she always has when she invites any Following the advice to abstain from coffee re- lings when in the second or rough leaf they will think you had better go and do all you can to sulted in an immediate end of her trouble. In grow much stronger, and be thrifty stock plants make it pleasant for her." regard to strength, it is maintained by some to set out in the beds when the proper season that one pound of the bean should make sixty arrives."

coffee for breakfast only one pound should last two months or six pounds a year. One pound of coffee should be made to last a family of ten New York State Agricultural Society, answers persons, young and old, one week. Put about two ounces of ground coffee in a quart of water, or rather divide the pound into seven por- 2d, by too much acid in the cream; 3d, by tions, one for each breakfast in the week, and casein in a decomposed state in the butter; 4th, make a quart of coffee out of it, which will be by too much friction on the butter in churning sixty-four tablespoonfuls. Give the youngest and working. Foul milking stables, impure two tablespoonfuls and the oldest a dozen, the water, odors from decomposing matter, all effect remainder of the one cup being filled up with the quality of the milk. boiled milk. This will give a cup of coffee sufficiently strong for all healthful purposes for the dred pounds of milk than there is of butter. respective ages; and for various reasons, pecu- Sugar acid is the first sign of decomposition in niary as well as physical, some such systematic plan as should be adopted in every family in the or lactic acid, acts upon and destroys the oils land. How to make the cup of coffee good is a that give butter its fine aroma. When these third question. It is perhaps as good and as easy a plan as any to buy the coffee unground, sugar and aromatic properties, we have what pick out those grains that are imperfect, wash may be called the natural oleo-margarine butit, parch as much as will last a day or two, with ter-it is scarcely better than the patent article. rich brown, with no approach of black about it. sugar acid. The best butter is made from sweet Grind only enough for the day's use; grind it cream, but that made from sweet cream is more fine, for the greater the surface exposed to the susceptible to odors than sour cream butter." hot water the more of the essence you will have; pour the boiling water on the coffee and close it up. Some boil it a little, others prefer not to boil it at all, but let it stand to clear ten minutes then use."

Annuals, and How to Grow Them.

Wm. Rennie in Ohio Farmer teaches how to grow annuals, which, by the way are the farmers' flowers, affording more gratification at less expense than the biennials and perennials:

"Annuals are those plants which produce their flowers and mature their seeds the same season in which they are sown, and then perish. There is not one spot in the garden but It has been authentically established by the can be made brilliant with some of them, be-

To the annuals we are mainly indebted for which are often too extensive to be removed, but our brightest and best flowers in the late sumand the asters which by the florist's skill have which bring disease and death into so many been made to produce so many different colors vase, one of those really necessary adjuncts to An eminent physician claims that the major the beauty of the garden, there is nothing better

Just here let me tell you how to make a home-made vase. The materials are such as are to be found around every house, so the cost need be nothing but the labor. It is made of have been the once happy homes from which boxes of common boards, such as the soap boxes multitudes of consumptives have gone out with to be found at most country stores. A peach shattered health and enfeebled constitutions, to basket makes the vase. For such a basket the seek health, but too often to die in foreign and first base should be a square box the sides of which measure about a foot, with a depth of The parents of these enfeebled and stricken three or four inches. On this place the second consumptive families are often the most heal-base, a box with 7½ inch sides and 2½ inches thy and robust people: but the tender lungs of deep. Now above these set up a secure column made out of a box about six inches high with sides of, say four or four and a half inches, and mal, fed on weak and unwholesome food, the stand is ready for the basket. Holes must grown immatured and weak, a most acceptable be bored through the bottom of the basket, as well as through the boxes, to secure perfect drainage. When all are properly fastened to-FARMER, to settlers on new prairies, to avoid gether, paint them any color the taste may sugbreaking the prairie directly south of their gest, and you will have a pretty imitation dwelling or building houses on the north side of an expensive iron vase. The basket must and in the vicinity of a creek or other consid-be lined with moss to prevent the earth falling

Now for the plants. A canna, which you can raise from seed (only you must first soak them twenty-four hours in warm water to hasten germination), will make a pretty center-piece, and around this you can plant petunias, which from have described. Let every farm-house in the their drooping habit will run over the sides. Then there is sweet alyssum with its pretty snow-white fragrant flowers, and sanvitalia with its little yellow ones. Maurandia, too, as a drooping vine, comes in here with excellent results. All these are annuals, cheap and easily grown. Of all the annuals, we like the verbena and the pansy best, and we think all our friends will agree with us. Everybody knows the verbena, but few know how easily it may be grown from seed, nor how much better seedlings are than the little plants usually sold in the spring. Verbenas grown from seed will grow faster, have finer flowers and more of them, and in every way give more satisfaction than plants raised from cuttings, and the flowers of verbenas, grown from seed are nearly always fragrant. Sow the seed in February, in the house. Use tainly as does the use of wine, cider, beer or any these boxes to within half an inch of the top little to do with any of her relatives. Therenever, under any circumstances, except of an not, light, sandy soil, mixed with thoroughly came, asking Ruth to come up and stop a month

Having filled your box with soil, level it -in fact, she had a pot of coffee always at hand. allyto the light, and if you transplant the seed- of her relatives to visit her. Yes, Ruth, I

Hon. S. E. Lewis, in a lecture before the "In my opinion a great amount of butter is spoiled, 1st, by uncleanliness in manufacture;

"There is over a pound more sugar in a hunthe milk. It destroys the sugar. The second, two acids are fully developed, destroying the ur eye upon it all the time, until it is of a Cream should be churned while in the first or

Sauer Kraut.

Although out of making season, yet I will in a short way give my way. Cut the cabbage very fine, either with a slaw cutter, cutting-box or knife, put a bucket full of cut cabbage in a barrel, pound it solid; sprinkle little salt over, so keep on; use a small hand full of salt to every bucket full of kraut. When done press it well, no water. In four weeks it is ready to use. IN MAKING SOAP

be sure to have your lye strong enough to carry an egg and you are sure to have soap. If I were appreciated, I would give my true and sure way of making both hard and soft soap.

Ruth's Legacy.

When Rodney Craig came home from the army with an empty sleeve, some people wondered if Ruth Gerrish would marry him. A man with one arm gone, and that his right one, they argued, was only a part of a man, and Ruth was a girl who could have her choice among the young men of her acquaintance, thereforeand what conclusions these persons arrived at you know well enough, I am sure, for you have seen these very persons. They live in every neighborhood.

But those who knew Ruth best never doubted what she would do for a moment.

"Of course she'll marry him," they said. "She wouldn't let the loss of an arm keep her from doing as she promised. She loves him and that settles the question."

When Craig told her that he would give her back her promise, she came and stood before him and looking straight into his with her carnest eves, she said:

"Do you love me, Rodney."

"God knows I do, Ruth," he answered and then she put her hand in his and made re-

Then never mention this again. I told you I would be your wife, God willing, and if we kissed her after the same grim fashion of her love each other I see no reason why we should not do as we intended. I would marry you her next summer, if nothing happened. Rodney, if there was enough left of you to hold

engagement, but he would not consent to be a had thought of her dying for years to come employment. He had made application for a there was no coming back from a journey like clerkship under the government, but it began to her's. seem as if it were a modern case of Jarndyce ve. Ruth and her mother were at Jaradyce. Once in a while he got a letter from The lawyer invited all the relatives to tarry the department at Washington, saying that it to the reading of her will. That had been her was quite probable that he would secure the request. position, that the matter had been referred to such a bureau, or was now under consideration by such an official, etc.

And so the weeks lengthened into months, and he waited and hoped and heard nothing definite, and the time when he would be in a position to marry Ruth seemed to be very far off She would have married him the next day if he had been willing. *She would have been glad to work for him, because she loved him, and work for those we love is always pleasant. But he was too 'proud to consent to anything of that sort, as I have said.

One day Ruth got a letter from Aunt Martha Fielding. Aunt Martha lived in a thriving little village among the Berkshire hills, and all that Ruth could remember about her was that she always made her think of some of the old mountains to be seen from her windows, because she was so grim in aspect and seemed so unchangable in all her ways. There had been some family trouble, and Aunt Martha had very fore it is not to be wondered at that Ruth and her mother were surprised when this letter with her that summer.

"Shall I go," asked Ruth.

advantage than an equal amount of cold water, uting it as evenly as possible. After this but she has made the most of it herself. But I him.

"I can't see what she wants me to come for." said Ruth, "I haven't seen her since I was a some one of Aunt Lucy's girls."

"She's got some plan in her head," said Mrs. took them from his hand to examine them.

cups of the very best coffee. If a man takes What's the Matter With the Butter? Ruth think of one of the old mountains depart-out before her death. A slip of paper wrapped ing from its usual dignity and saluting one of

the hills.

Ruth wasn't long in finding out what Aunt Martha had invited her to visit her for. One of her nephews was coming next week-her favorite nephew, she told Ruth and the one to whom all her property would go when she was done with it, and she got the idea into her head that he ought to marry Ruth.

"I always liked you," she said in one of her confidential moods. "Now, when Lucy's girls em. All they thought of was dress and parties. They were willing to see their mother slave position of editor, at a liberal salary, considerherself half to death for 'em, and they wouldn't lift a finger to help her. But I've heard about Martha Fielding had advised him some you, and I know you're a good girl, and I know John'll like vou.

He's sensible and I hope you are."

When Ruth saw how determined she was to make a match between her and this expected nephew, she thought it time to tell her how matters stood.

"Aunt Martha," she said with a little frightened catch of her breath, for she was afraid the old lady would be mortally offended at the failure of her plans, "I'm engaged to be married." And then, the worst being over, she went on and told her all about it, and succeeded in making her lover into a great hero, in her estimation if not in Aunt Martha's.

"And so you are going to marry a man with one arm and as poor as poverty?" said the old lady, grimly.

Yes, if nothing happens to prevent it," answered Ruth, bravely. "We love each other and we'll get along some way, and love's better than all the wealth in the world, I think, and so does Rodney."

"Humph," said Aunt Martha, and there the matter dropped.

Nephew John came, and he and Ruth were good friends at once, but neither of them ever dreamed of loving each other. One day Aunt Martha hinted her plan to him, and then had a long talk with Ruth which hadn't the least effect toward changing her mind.

"I have promised to marry Rodney," said Ruth, firmly. "I shall keep my promise. Not all the wealth in the world would tempt me to break my promise to him, because I love

That afternoon, when she and John were together, he told her what Aunt Martha had said in the morning, and then they had a good laugh over the old lady's plans, and before the interview was ended he showed her the picture of his girl, and Ruth told him all about Rodney.

"It's almost too bad to disappoint her so," he said laughingly. "But I don't feel quite willing to give up my own plans for her's and I see you don't, so we don't seem able to gratify her by carrying out her pet project."

"I think not," answered Ruth. "I like you pretty well, John, but I like my Rodney better -in a different way you know, and I guess we shall have to run the risk of Aunt Martha's displeasure and take the consequeences."

The matter was never mentioned by Aunt Martha again. When Ruth went home she welcome, and told her she should expect to see

But something did happen. It will happen to all of us sometime. Aunt Martha had not After that he never spoke of breaking the expected it so soon, and none of her relatives

To her nephew, John Hunt, she gave the sum of thirty thousand dollars; to her dear niece Ruth Gerrish, she gave her Bible with all the papers therein contained. That was the sum and substance of the document.

Ruth took her legacy, which was found in Aunt Martha's room, securely tied in a thick wrapper, with her name upon it, as the will had stated, and they went back home.

"I wonder who has the homestead?" said Mrs. Gerrish that evening. "All the property willed to John was in bonds and notes."

Rodney Craig came in and Ruth brought out her legacy to show him. She removed the wrapper and they sat down together to look the well-worn Bible over. A paper fluttered to the

door. Ruth picked it up and read:

"MY DEAR NIECE RUTH :- I believe that the woman who is true to the man she loves, even if he is poor and hasn't but one arm, is an honor to her sex, If you had been willing to marry John, and give up your lover, I should have despised pou. As it is I respect you, and as a token of my respect, I give you this old Bi-ble and all you find in it, and pray that you will be happy, as you deserve to be.

MARTHA FIELDING.

Then, of course, Ruth had to tell Rodney all about it. She had told her mother before. "I think you had better," answered her moth- How his eyes shown when he knew the sacrifice

> "I made no sacrifice at all," she said, "And I didn't do it for your sake either; I did it for lore's sake."

The Bible slipped from his knee to the floor, and several documents slipped to the carpet. He picked them up to replace them. Ruth

"Oh, mother !- Rodney ! She cried excitedly,

about them said that Mr. Jeffreys, her lawyer, could tell Ruth anything she wanted to know about the property. She could take poscession at any time.

"Oh, we're rich!" cried Ruth, with happy "Dear Aunt Martha! Her heart was eyes. kinder than any of us thought. I hope she knows all about it. If she does, I'm sure she isn't sorry for what's she done."

"It never rains but it pours." Next day came a letter to Rodney from the publisher of the were up here, I was completely disgusted with paper in the village where Aunt Martha's home had been. He wanted some one to take the ing the amount of work to be done. Miss time ago to offer the position to him. Would he come up and talk the matter over?

> Rodney went, and so did Ruth and her mother. And they are living there now, much happier, I think, than they would have been if Rodney had taken the clerkship, which appointment came when it was no longer needed. And Aunt Martha is not forgotten you may be sure.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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

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Silver Maple and Fruit Trees. 200,000Silver Maple one year old, sold very low. Al-Cotton wood, Fruit Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c. Send for price list, (free,) to S. M. WAYMAN, Princeton, Missouri.



Heikes Nurseries Offer for spring of 1879, Apple fine 3 years old Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Black-berries, and a general line of Nur-sery stock. Catalpas 1 year old cheap. Correspondence solicited, Heikes Nurseries Co., Dayton, O,

Apple Trees,

FRESH SEEDS

That never fail. Best, cheapest and purest. From selected specimens for Florists and Gardeners. I will not be undersold. I defy competition. All my life devoted to seed-growing. Buy fresh and pure, direct from first hands, and save money. My Hand Book of the Garden and Catalogue, most beautiful and instructive, with hundreds of fine flowers and vegetables, is worth many dollars to any family. Secure a copy FREE. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, III.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, For Purifying the Blood.



makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It parties the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the systom, they undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ay-Ei's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce 'disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Ery-sipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Bolls, Tumors Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Meuraigia, Pain in the Bones, Side and head Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhea arising from internal ulcerations and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia. Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

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SPECIALTIES:

of her relatives to visit her. Yes, Ruth, I think you had better go and do all you can to make it pleasant for her."

So Ruth went. Aunt Martha welcomed her in her usual grim fashion. Her kiss made

"they're deeds!"

"they're deeds!"

And sure enough they were. The old homestead in the village, and the farm a mile or two away, were left to "my dear niece, Ruth 65 ets. The above seed will be sent on receipt of price. Send for our seed Catalogue with Almanac. Address PLANT SEED COMPANY, St. Louis. Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

OW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1896, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description fauld strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

a stray.

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

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

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

ue of such stray.

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

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

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

owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the takerup may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall apy into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dolars.

Fees as follows:

lars.

Fees as follows:

Fees as follows:

nead of cattle,

To Gounty Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANASS FARMER,

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more mentioned, for each annual value, than \$10 Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connec-tion therewith

Strays For The Week Ending March 12, 1879.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Felix McFarland. Reeder Tp., tray steer, three years old; white and blue spotted, both ear ropped; no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk. Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. M. Talkington, Diamond Creek
Tp. Dec. 10, 1878, one red and white speckled steer branded T
on left hip-grop off of left ear and swallow fork in right car;
one year old last spring. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Leroy Martin, Toledo Tp, Jan. 24,
1879, one stray steer, black and white, 4 yrs old this coming
spring. Crop off left ear, brand on left hip "upposed to be
(blurred) J. Valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by D. B. Smith, Cottonwood Tp, (P. O.
Cedar Point) Jan. 24, 1879, one brown horse pony; 2 yrs old.
Valued at \$35.

Cowley County-M. G. Troup, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Jno. Wygle of Ceder Tp. one sorrel horse with one white hind foot and one white fore foot; had on a bridle halter when found. Valued at \$20.

Edwards County-R. L. Ford, Clerk. BULL.—Taken up by James Whiteside of Trenton Tp. Jan 18, 1879, one 3-yr-old, red and white bull. Valued at \$20.

Elk County-Geo. Thompson Clerk. STEER—Taken up by D. W. McKey, Liberty Tp. on the th day of January, 1879, one light roan steer, supposed to be 2 yrs old pust; marked with crop and underbil in right ear, and swallow fork in left; supposed to be branded on the right hip with a dim letter looks like C. Valued at 816.

Greenwood County-F. J. Cochrane Clerk.

PONY—TREER up by J. A. Thing, of Janesville Tp, Jan. 13, 1879, one gray horse pony, twelve or fourteen years old, branded on left shoulder BR as near as can be ascertained, and stiff in shoulders. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by J. J. Hawkins of Eureka Tp, Nov. 28, 1878, one red and white cow 4 yrs old, marked with an underbit in left ear. Valued at \$28.

HORSE—Taken up by Day Wheeler, of Janesville Tp, Dec. 19, 773, one brown horse, 4 or 5 yrs old, blind in right eye, left hind foot white, also some white in forchead. Valued at \$25.

some white on right fore foot, dim brand on right shoulder, also on left hip.

FILLY—Also one 2-yr-old filly half pony, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands visible.

COLT—Also one yearling colt, dark bay, half pony, white stripe in face, left hind foot white, no other marks or brands visible. Value of the three, \$60. Jefferson County-J. N. Insley, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by Melvin Lowey, Rock River Tp, one yearling steer, light roan with red neck; medium size. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER-Taken up by Wesley Cummings, Jefferson Tp, one red heifer, two years old, marked with white spots on both shoulders; white belly; crop off left ear. Valued at \$13.

HORSE-Taken up by Robt. Downle of Jefferson Tp, Jan. 19, 1879, one 2-ty-old sorrel horse pony; 12 hands high, snip on nose, star in forchead, mane and tall light color. Valued at \$11. Also, by same.

MARE-One 2-vr-old bay mare pony, snip on nose, dark mane and tall. Branded A on left hip. Valued at \$11.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by S. K. Maun, Allen Tp, Nov. 6, '78
one speckled, roan, one-yr-old helfer, branded with T on
right hip. Valued at \$8.

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Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. W. Rubottom, living 5 miles east
of Shawnee, and posted Jan. 13, 1879, one grey mare about 7
yrs old, 144 handshigh, so marks or brands perceivable.
Yalued at \$25. vrs old, 14'4 hands nign, no hand Valued at \$25. MULE—Also a sucking brown mare mule colt. Valued MULE—Also a sorrel horse mule colt, about 2 yrs old, 13 hands high. Valued at \$50.

MULE—Also a sorrel horse mule colt, about 2 yrs old, 13 hands high. Valued at \$50.

COW—Taken up by W. K. Allen, living 5 miles east of Shawnee, one brindle cow, 4 yrs old, no marks or brands perreivable; with a red and white buil calf. Valued at \$25.

Posted Jan 13, 1879.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Bousman, living 5 miles southwest of Shawnee, and posted Jan, 14, 1879, one white, horse pony, about 13 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$29.

Lavenworth County-J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Owen R. Bare, of Sherman Tp, Jan. 20, 1879, and posted before Henry Bare, J. P., one cow said to be 6 yrs old; color light roan, marked with under crop in right ear. Valued at \$13.

Lyon County-Wm. F. Ewing, Clerk. Lyon County—Wm. F. Ewing, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Peter Doster of Waterloo Tp. one
bay mare 13½ hands high; roan tall; the rope around the
neck. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Oliver Phillips of Reading Tp. one
mare colt branded with a heart on left shoulder in two
places, one above the other; leather strap about the neck;
cock ankle.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Dalley, Jackson Tp; one
roan heifer, 2 yrs old; some white in belly. Valued at \$14.
STEER—Also by same one 2-yr-old red steer with large
horns. Valued at \$13.
PONY—Taken up by Jas. Wasterson of Reading Tp, one
brown pony, 5 yrs old, star in forchead, hind foot white.
Valued at \$20. brown pony, 5 yrs old, star in forchead, hind foot white Valued at \$20. COLT—Also by same, one brown, bald-faced colt; both hind feet white. Valued at \$16.

Republic County-Chauncey Perry, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by Paris Henderson, Belleville Tp. Feb. 18, 1879, one bay filly, 2 yrs old, blaze face, 3 white feet. Valued at \$15.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by S. C. Sawen of Mission Tp. one black
mare colt, 1 yr old, white hind foot. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Also one brown mare mule, 2 or 3 yrs old. Valued
at \$30.

Woodson County—I M Holloway, Clerk.
STEER.—Taken up by Robt, Telford of Liberty Tp, Feb.
5, 1879, one light roan yearling steer, with a crop off the right ear. Valued at \$14.

Lee's Summit and Balton Murseries. Wholesale and Retail, 100,000 2 yr.old apple trees for spring and fall of 1879, also 150,000 1 yr. old, all of the best grades and varieties, fenced in rabbit tight. We took the Blue Ribbon and Diploma for the best display of nursery grown fruit trees at the Kanasa City Exposition, 1878. We have also 50 acres of Hedge Plants for spring prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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Big Glant Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Wind Mills, Fanning Mills, Harrows, Reapers and Mowers, Farm Wagons, Spring Wagons, and all kinds of Farm Ma-chinery and Garden Implements. Call and see the BROWNE and CANTON SULKY PLOWS, Stirring Plows at \$9. Two-horse Cultivators at from \$16-to \$20. Agent for "Howe" Counter and Hay Scales. A pair of 8-ton Scales for sale chcap.

SEEDS.

Flower, Grass, and Garden Seeds, Field Seeds, Castor Benns, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Alfalfa Clover, Millet, Oats, Barley, and Flax Seeds, Store on Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, Warehouse on Santa Fe R. R. Track, foot of Seventh Street.

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LATEST IMPROVED.

BORE Over five hundred sold during the past year, works in Boulders, Hardpan, Slate, Coal and FOR Quicksand, making Wells where all oth-the best Mineral Prospecting er tools fail. It is the best Mineral Prospecting Machine in use. The lightest, cheapest, and best. Can htest, cheapest, and best. Can Machine in use. The htest, cheapest, and best. Can MONEY used with man or Horse Pow-MONEY Send for Circulars.

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LEWIS MAYO.

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LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cares all Humers, from the worst Serelais to a common Bistels, Pimple, or Erapties. Mercurial discase, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are cradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Make, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Totter, Rose Rash, Bells, Carbuncies, Sere Eyes, Serefuleus Seres and Swellings, White Swellings, Golden Seres and Swellings, White Swellings, if you feel duil, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chilis alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, frequent negative to the special strength of the property of the series of the symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierre's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Breachtits, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Cossumptions, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. White it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Di lerce's PRILETS. TUTE ALIVE
PRILETS. CATHARTIC.
THE "LITTLE GIANT"
THE "LITTLE GIANT"

THE CATHARTIC.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pilla, composed of cheap, cruite, and builty ingredients. These Peleis are scarcely larger than mastern is required willie using them. They provide the survival of the constitution o

CATARRH

SYMPTOMS—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat,
sometimes profuse, watery, thick
mucous, purulent, oftenative, etc.
yes, stopping up, or obstruction, of the nasal pasages, ringing in ears, deathes, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers,
voice altered, nasal twang, oftensive breath, impaired
or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, ulcraciness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigetion, enlarged tonalis, tickling cough, etc. Online
(row of these symptoms are likely to be present in any
case at one time.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr. FIERCE'S Douche. This is the only form of marriement yet invened with which fluid medicine can hearted into the and FERFACTES, and the chapter of the affect of the affect of the affect of the communicating therewith, in which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions are ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from directions accompanying each instrument. Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold is the Head" by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche said by drag-gists. R. V. Firance, M. D. Propt, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, S. Y.

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

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Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas

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Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE

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THE BEST

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

When a medicine has infallibly done its work in millions of cases for more than a third of a century; when it has reached every part of the world; when numberless families everywhere consider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident, it is pretty safe to call such a medicine

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every mail brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scaled or burn subdued, the horrors of rheumatism overcome, and of a thousand-and-one other blessings and mercies performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedliy circle by the

and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine needed by everybody, from the ranchero, who rides his

over the solitary plains, to the merchant prince, and the woodcutter who splits his foot with the axe. It cures Rheumatism when all other applications tall. This wonderful

speedily cures such aliments of the ilUMAN FLESH as

At he u matism. Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scales, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Petronous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frestbites Chilblains, Nore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external discase.

indeed every form of external discusse.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and a celdents to which the BRUFK CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures

Sprains, Nevinny. Stiff Joints, Founder, Il mess Sover, Hoof Discusse, Foothot, Serew Worm. Seed, Hollow Horn, Seratches, Windgalis, Spavin, Farey, Ringhone, Old Sover, Poll Evil, Film upon the Night and every other allment to which the occupants of the Stable and Ntock Yard are liable.

A twenty five cent bottle of Mexican Musing Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

It heals without a Sear. It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even the bone.

It cures everybody, and disappoints to one. It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

THE BEST OF ALL

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

HAWORTH'S CHECK ROWER

THE first and only successful Check Rower ever invented. Ten years of practical use has demonstrated that it is the ONLY Check Rower that can be successfully used on all kinds of ground, and will PLANT FIVE ACKES MOKE IN A DAY than any other Check Rower, as the rope or wire does not have to be removed from the machine in planting the entire field.



Haworth's No. 1 Check Rower.

The PRINCIPLES involved in the No. 1 Check Rower we have always believed to be BEYOND RIVALRY; and can confidently say that it is, beyond all question, the FIRST and CHIEF among C took Rowers. The farmer has only to see this Check Rower, as improved, to be convinced of the fact.

Haworth's Center Movement Check Rower. The Center Movement we have GREATLY IMPROVED removing every objection that has ever en brought against it.—it being, as at present constructed, SIMPLE, DURABLE, and EFFEC-ve in every particular.



Haworth's Wire Check Rower.

Our earliest experiments with Check Rowers, beginning in 1886, were with wire, dragged over sideways to the machine, and we know the difficulties to contend with in making a satisfactory Check Rower in that way. We know the liability of the wire to catch on obstructions and break; we know the shifting angle of the wire in its passage to the macoine and consequent discrements of check; and we know the difficulties of managing it at the ends, etc.; ALL OF WHICH MOTERS we have we now can say HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY OVERCOME IN OUR WHICH CHECK ROWER.

The following are some of the POINTS OF ADVANTAGE of the Haworth Wire Check Rower. The wings to as easy to handle as a BOPE. No KINKING or TANGLING. No SIDE-DRAYT-direct Rower about 5 lbs. tension. No DOUBLE ANCHON ARRANGEMENT at the cause, like staking done not require a DOUBLE STROKE to make One BIDD. Does not require a DOUBLE STROKE to make One BIDD. Does not require a DOUBLE STROKE to make One BIDD. Does not require a DOUBLE STROKE to make One BIDD. Does not require a DOUBLE STROKE to make One BIDD. Does not require a DOUBLE STROKE to make One BIDD. Does not see for the office of or added on for point rown. Is turned at the ends rething all the STRUKE ANOT, and taken off or added on for point rown. Is turned at the ends rething all the STRUKE TO BESTRUCTIONS of BETRUCTIONS, thereby agoiding a great strain on the view. No DESTRUCTIONS of each of the work of the strain on the view. No DESTRUCTIONS of the work, for it is laid over straight to the work. To BESTRUCTIONS of the work one, able to drive straight enough to make over prove, can full to do good vork as there is no double treveling anchor arrangement to square and range at the ends. We use nothing but the BEST ANNEALED BESEMER STEEL WIRE, manufactured expressly for the Check Rover. Unequaled Durability Guarantoed.

SELF-ADJUSTING PULLEY AND ROPE GUIDE. All our Check Rowers are now provided with SELF-ADJUSTING PULLEYS AND ROPE OUIDES, which enable the operator to plant the entire field without removing the rope or wire from the machine, and to readily turn around without gotting off of the planter—they being so arranged that the pulley conforms to every angle of the rope, preventing all chaing and rolling on the flanges, and untwisting. In fact, IT OVERCOMES EVERY DIFFICULTY that we have had to contend with in the use of a rope. They can be used on the old style Chack Rower. Manufactured by

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MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF Chimney Flues, Drain and Sewer Pipe

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ALSO KEEP ON HAND FOR SALE, CEMENTS, PLASTER, LIME, AND HAIR

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Will be found everything in the way of Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, Forest and Fruit Tree Seeds, Hedge Seed, Roots, etc., which we will sell as cheap as any first-class House in the United States. We use great care in this department of our business. Always enquire for our seeds, and if your merchant does not keep them, send to us direct. Will furnish you and your neighbors with Garden and Flower Seeds at our list prices, and deliver them to want your sets officer any sectors. neighbors with Garden and Flower Seeds at our list prices, and deliver them to you at your post-office or express office, charges prepaid, and thus enable you to get good fresh seeds, instead of buying these paper commissioned seeds usually kept at Country Stores. We have nothing to offer you but fresh seeds—crop of 1878. Have no old seeds to offer you that have been returned to us year after year, for we do not commission them. We keep all the new novelties in seeds. Pearl Millet, (the new forage plant,) German Millet, Early Amber, Cane Seed, Red Rust Proof Oats, Odessa Wheat, New Seed Potatoes, Osage Orange, Artichokes, etc., etc. Catalogue Free.

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Will be found the latest improvements in Farm Machinery. We have acquired our immense trade not by handling a cheap grade of Implements, but by handling the best and latest improved, although on a less margin than we could obtain by handling cheap

less margin than we could obtain by handling cheap goods, believing that in the end it would pay us best. We made a specialty in this Department of the Canton Clipper Plows, "Kansas Queen" Breaker, Fargo Pulverizing and Smoothing Harrow, New Departure (Tongueless) Cultivator, Illinois Combined Cultivator, Aultman & Taylor Self-propelling Farm Engines, Lion Self-Dumping Hay Rakes, Kansas Double Hay Fork, (our own manufacture,) Victor Cane Mills, Cooks Eraporators, Big Giant Corn Mill, The Iron Turbine Wind Mill, and The St. John Sewing Machine.

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CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT



Will be found everything in the way of Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, 3-spring and Platform Spring wagons, Farm Wagons, &c. We make a specialty in this Department of the Watertown Platform Spring Wagon, the best \$90 three-spring wagon in the market. The finest finished and best \$100 spring wagon. The best finished all leather top, Savern A wheel, side bar or end spring Top Buggies in the market for \$165. The best open Buggy for \$70, &c., &c.

Send for our Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue, containing description of Goods in each Department Also Prof. Tice's Almanac and Forecasts of the weather for every day of the year, sent FREE. Address

Trumbull, Reynolds, & Allen,

Kansas City, Mo.

Larned, Pawnee County.

Larned, Pawnee County.

Loudice in the Optic, (Larned,) a portion of a letter purported to have been written by W. F. White, general ticket and passonger agent of the A. T. & S. F. road, to the Harvey county News, with reference to recent reductions on freights on that road. Mr. White says the reductions were made in good faith and will be permanent, except that rates will be reduced still more, as soon as the business of the company will justify a further reduction.

Now, if there ever has been any reduction on freights I would be pleased to know what class of freight it is on. We fail to see it here, on any class of freights that I have any interest in,

class of freight it is on. We fail to see it here, on any class of freights that I have any interest in, but rather the contrary. Our grain cars run at about the same figure, and my freights from K. C., is the same in some instances, but generally are much higher; and as the increase of business looked for, we think the business is already much greater than the capacity of the road for carrying. This has been our experience here last fall and winter. It is like the Irish priest we used to hear tell of: hitch one notch lower except in the case of the road, it is hitch one notch higher. We hope if anything can be done in the matter of regulating freights without doing injustice to either party that it will not be neglected.

There are several parties in this vicinity that

There are several parties in this vicinity that have German Millett seed for sale. Price rang-

ing from 70c, to \$1.00.

I intend sowing forty acres this spring and would like to know from some one having ex-perience how much seed is required per acre to

make the most and best hay for sheep.

My experience is, that cooked feed for fattening stock of any kind is a saving of one-third of the grain; and stock fatten so much faster. that the time saved fully compensates the extra trouble during the time occupied. I consider well strained food superior to boiling and find it less expense when properly prepared.

J. W. Collyrs.

From Crawford County.

The frost is out of the ground, and spring work has commenced after our long and work has commenced after our long and cold winter, and the usual high southwest winds we have in this part of the county, for two or three weeks, on the opening of spring have commenced. I have often wondered whether such winds prevailed all over the state, or only in this locality, it is one of the unpleasantthings we have to contend with here.

Plowing has commenced and cats are being

to contend with here.

Plowing has commenced and oats are being sown. Some who had their ground plowed last fall are through. Many kinds are being sowed, but nearly all sow some of the kind called "winter oats;" they are about two weeks earlier than most other kinds, and a very sure crop, but do not yield so much as some other kinds. Stock looks very well that had any eare, but cattle that had to "rough it through," without any shelter look pretty thin. It is no wonder that some people do not prosper better than they do, some people do not prosper better than they do, when they do not provide any better than they do for their stock. A little expense and labor the right season of the year, comfortable hay sheds could be made for which, I know if the poor could be made for which, I know if the poor cattle could speak, they would give many thanks. I know of some who are complaining of hard times who spend about one half of their time hunting and fishing, who, I think, if they would spend more time in providing and taking care of their stock, would get along better, and their children would not have to eat quite so much corn bread, and would have clothing and books provided so they could attend school.

I have wondered what poor people did for

I have wondered what poor people did for fuel to keep warm during the long cold winter we have had in some parts of the west, where there is but little wood and no coal except what is shipped in and sold at a big price. We are is shipped in and sold at a big price. We are well provided for in that respect here. We have plenty of good coal in the eastern part of the county at 3 to 4 cents per bushel at the bank, delivered in Girard (the county seat) for 7 and 8 cents, which is better than paying 25 or 30 cents as they do in some of our western counties. There has been some advance in produce, hogs are now about three cents, corn. 20, cats 16, potatoes 75, butter 12 to 15, eggs 8, etc.

A FARMER.

From Morris County.

I am well pleased with the FARMER, and receive many valuable suggestions from it. I am trying to make a home in the way recommended by the FARMER; one that I shall be proud of, and one that my children shall love to call home. In a future article I will tell when I commenced, what I have done, the cost of same, and present appearance and result, as a sample not of what can be done here with small means and plenty of pluck, but what has been done. C. M. Dixon.

We trust Mr. Dixon will not fail to give us an account of his home-making. Such could not fail to be very interesting and encouraging to the new settlers on the prairies.

Wakefield, Clay County.

I saw an article in your last paper, concerning a ram to raise water from a spring. I feel interested in the matter. I would like to get a little further information from some of our extensive readers. I am about two hundred yards tensive readers. I am about two hundred yards and a tile manufactory.

The ways

are all busy here sowing wheat.

Hogs are raising in price \$3 to \$3.40; corn, 18c to 23c; wheat, 60c to 70c; potatoes, 40c.

We put in a hydraulic ram about twenty-five years ago, which is running yet, with 1,100 feet of small pipe for one hundred and forty dollars, cash, and prices are about the same now as then, probably a little lower.

Carbondale, Osage County.

March 1st.—Will some of your correspondents tell me what would be a good selection of apples for this lattitude, soil a sandy loam with yellow clay subsoil. Number of trees 100, also whether the new early peaches, Amadon and others are really desirable, and in what proportion each kind should be planted in an orchard of 50 trees. The knoll on which I propose to plant being round I would like to know which exposure is best.

during the past few months. I pity the farmers, for they can never phy off the mortgages.

Bonds and machinery are the biggest curse we have.

A FARMER.

From Osage County.

March 3d.—The weather is not very favora-ble for plowing. There is no plowing done in this neighborhood yet. One week ago I saw a number of people plowing, but they did not con-tinue long at it, but quit and went to hauling

Wheat looks well here. The snow protected it during the severe weather. Volunteer oats were green when the snow went off. The wheat in Douglas, Johnson and Miami counties looks well, considering it was late sown.

Stock of all kinds looking well. This has

been a good month to use up rough feed, as none is wasted by tramping in the mud.

Can cranberries be raised in a spring marsh?

Where can the plants be had? How can the seed be made to grow?

J. C. COLEMAN.

From Barclay, Osage County.

March 1st .- I am very much interested in the various topics discussed in "our FARMER," and think it is not only our interest but duty to give it our hearty support, not merely by sending a small pittance of the "needful," for which we receive large returns every week, but by en-tering with a will into its spirit of discussion and reform, that will show that we love our call-

ing, and that we are proud of the beautiful young state in which we live.

I am pleased with the position the FARMER has taken in regard to railroads and temperance. Farmers certainly should have some-thing to say on the subject of charges on the March 4th.—Cold and very wintry for the last few days; ground drying fast. Hard on the wheat sown—so much thaving and freezing. The acreage was large sown last year; four times as much as the year before. Fultz, Big May, Home, Little May, and Odessa, are the varieties mostly sown. Drilled always preferred, when obtainable.

All kinds of stock and poultry doing well; no disease. Most of the hogs gone out of the country. Price advanced from \$1.80 to \$3.

Immigration is streaming in to Morris county. Over fifty persons have come in the school district in which I live in the last two years, and it is only four miles square, and six miles from the railroad.

Corn has gone up to 20c. All kinds of produce on the rise; cause, home demand.

No government land worth anything here, but as fine prairie land as you may wish for from \$2.25 to \$5 per acre. Improved land very reasonable. Soil graduated to all kinds of grain and cereals. Peachblow potatoes and other varieties require mulching to protect them from the sun, in the fall.

I am well pleased with the Farmer, and receive many valuable suggestions from it. I am continuous and plenty of hay and corn to keep them so.

March 4th.—Cold and very wintry for the who is hin any way to opticate the true interests of the capitalists who a largely helped to build; not that we wish in any way to opticate the true interests of the capitalists who a largely helped to build; not that we wish in any way to opticate the true interests of the capitalists who a largely helped to build; not that we wish in any way to opticate the wish in any way to opticate the capitalists who a chargely helped to build; not that we wish in any way to opticate the wish in any way to opticate the who had has a law shall be framed on the basis of justice and equality to all." And the temperance question calls landly for "advocifes who are not afraid to speak the true interests of the capitalists who a chargely helped to build; not that we ask that laws shall be framed on the basis of justice and equality t roads they have so largely helped to build; not

Stock is in fine condition, and plenty of hay and corn to keep them so.

J. H.

Louisburg, Miami County.

Feb. 26.-I think that the acreage of whe t reb. 20.—I think that the acreage of whe t is slightly less than the previous year, and is looking well, having been protected during the coldest part of the winter by the heavy snow. The price of wheat is 75 cents at this point. I think that the old crop is nearly exhausted. Corn is 20 and 21c, though the last crop was at least one third short of an average. There is very little old corn i. e., of '77, and many farmers are buying. Hogs are \$3.00 @ 3.10. The temperature was so low the last winter that we expect that the progression of the same statement of the same statement. expect that the prospect of a peach crop is destroyed.

Improved farms have been selling from \$12 to \$14 per acre. Good unimproved land has lately been sold here for \$5,00. There is a wide range in the price of mules from \$140 to \$270

tensive readers. I am about two hundred yards from a spring. There is about twelve feet rise to the house. What would be the cost of the pipe and ram? Who is the manufacturer of the machine?

We are having a bountful supply of wind, about every other day, from the north to the south and the south to the north. The farmers are all busy here sowing wheat.

The undersigned having purchased the flour and grain business of Messrs, Thompson & Stone, will continue the same at 111 Sixth Avenue, east, Topeka, Kansas, The highest market price paid for grain. market price paid for grain. J. M. TIPTON.

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 the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.



ELECTRIC BELTS.

A sure cure for nervous debility, premature decay exhaustion etc. The only reliable cure, Circulars mail-ed free. Address J. K. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

Farm Wanted.

I want to buy, or will exchange a good-place in New Jersey for an Improved Bottom Farm in South-Eastern Kansas. Send particulars to JOHN C. VAN HORNE, Jersey City, New Jersey.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

Pure Cider Vinegar in quantifies to suit purchasers From one to one hundred barrels at the lowest mar-ket rates. Warranted pure and of the best quality Address W. A. NOBLE & CO., Agents for Mrs. S. A COBB, Wyandotte, Kansas.

HOVEY & CO'S (BOSTON) CATALOGUE

Of Select Garden and Flower Seeds. Including ovelties and New Varieties, sent free. Seeds sent y mail to all parts of the United States and Cana-a, and guaranteed to reach purchasers. Estab-shed forty years. HOVEY & CO., 16 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED!

One or more partners with eapital to raise stock, &c See Kansas Farmer of Feb 19th—Co-operation—or address B. Box 216, Troy, Kansas,



FIVE-TON

SCALES, FREIGHT PAID.

Don't say humbug. Judge for yourself. Send for see book. All Iron and Steel. Address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

Proverbs

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth.—Hop.

Bitters."
"It is impossible to remain long sick or "It is "It is impossible to remain long sick or "It is "I out of health, where Hop Biffers are used."
"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?"
"Because they give good digestion, rich blood, and healthy action of all the organs." "No matter what your feelings or ailment is, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually."

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach, and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters."

Bitters."

"No health with inactive liver and brinary organs without 100 Bitters."

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by all druggists.

THESORGOHANDBOOK

A Treatise on Sorge and Imphee Canes, Varieties, Seed, Culture, and Manufacture, with full information concerning the MINNESOTA EARLY AMBER CANE,

PURE CANE SEED, Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Q.



BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS 3 A GREEN-HOUSE AT YOUR DOOR &

10 Currint Bushes.
20 Response Plants.







BARNES WIRE CHECK ROWER,

THE ONLY ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL WIRE CHECK ROWER INVENTED.

Six years practical use has proven the success of the BARNES WIRE CHECK ROWER beyond question; it is fast taking the lead with dealers and among farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made.

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower:

Use of Wire in place of a rope, and that one Wire will out-last two ropes.

The Wire will not STRETCH and SHRINK like a rope.

The Wire does not cross the machine. There is no side draft. Will plant more perfectly, and more in check. The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the Wire off at the end of the field.

Will work on any planter, as now made. It is very easy to work and understand. Is durable in all its parts.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN,

Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR ILLS. Only Double Ring Invented CHAMPION HOG RINGER, RINGS and HOLDER. No sharp points in the flesh to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the fiesh, and produce soreness of the nose 42. The Champion Hog Ringer speaks for itself in the above cuts.



Only single ring ever invented at closes on the Outside of the that closes on the County
Nose.

Brown's Elliptical Ring
And Triple Groove Hog and Pig
Ringer. This is the only Single
Ring ever invented that closes on
the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serious defect in all triangular and other rings, which
close with the joints together in
the flesh, causing it to decay, and
to keep the hog's nose sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ills.

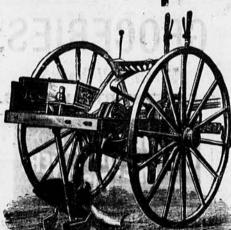
Kansas Queen! Kansas Queen!

Kansas Queen Breaker,

Made Especially For Kansas Sod. Does not break the sod. Runs so light, so steady, turns the Sod so nicely,

that you will have no other after using it. If your merchant does not keep it, get him to order it for you. BUY NO OTHER.

North Topeka Plow Go.,



Manufacturers of A. M. COSTON'S Patent Listing Plow, Corn Drill, and Sulky Combined.

With one of these a man or boy and three horses can plow and plant one acre each hour, or from 7 to 12 acres per day. There are over one hundred in operation in this State, Missouri, and lowa, and every man will tell you he can raise from 8 to 15 bushels more corn per acre by the use of this plow. The share and mould-bard of any 14, 16, or 18 inch plow can be attached to it for all kinds of plowing. Corn can be raised for 3 cents per bushel, ready to husk, and cultivate four times. Every plow warranted to do all above claimed or money refunded. For further particulars, address the

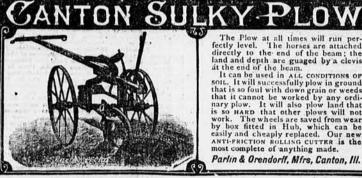
North Topeka Plow Co.,

NEW FEATURES Lately Patented. Possessed by no other plow made, and

which are absolutely necessary for the perfect working of any Sulky.

If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulky and Gang Plows, Breakers Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows Scrapers, etc. Also containing many val-uable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, Business Law, etc., etc.

URST & BRADLEY MF'G CO. Office, 63 N. Desplaines Street CHICAGO, ILL.



The Plow at all times will run perfectly level. The horses are attached directly to the end of the beam; the land and depth are guaged by a clevis at the end of the beam.

It can be used in ALL CONDITIONS OF SOIL. It will successfully plow in ground that is so foul with down grain or weeds that it cannot be worked by any ordinary plow. It will also plow land that is so HARD that other plows will not work. The wheels are saved from wear by box fitted in Hub, which can be easily and cheaply replaced. Our new ANTI-FRICTION ROLLING CUTTER is the most complete of anything made.

Parlin & Orendorff, Mirs. Canton. III. Parlin & Orendorff, Mfrs, Canton, III.

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The uter worthlesness of the Stuff advertised by a number of firms in New York, Cincinnet of Philadelphit, as silverware, compels the world-renowned Tremont Spoon Co. of OSEON to OFF uter at the next titler's days to everyoned in the United States, a sample state their VERY BEST SPOON. I at a price much lower than any jeweler pays for their wholesnic. We main third fortentially to introduce our wares. wholesile. We make this ofference to the introduce our wares.

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