THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 13, 1878. VOL. XVI. NO. 11.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year,	2 00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months,	1 00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months,	50
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year	5 00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year	8 00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year,	15 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonpariel)	20 cents.
One month, " " "	15 " per insertion
Three months, " " "	12 " " "
One Year, " " "	10 " " "

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors 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 FARMER.

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 cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

Short-Horn Cow, Imported "SILVER LADY," the Property of H. N. Moore, Esq., Red Oak, Iowa.

FAMILIAR TOPICS.

There has not been as much accomplished as usual during the winter months just past. The extremely bad condition of our roads for several months has been the principal cause of it. We ought to have our county roads in better shape, and the tax levy for constructing them and keeping them in repair ought to do it. But a great many who go on the roads to work out their taxes do not earn twenty-five cents per day, and if a hired hand working for them would not do twice or three times as much work, they would look upon him as a failure.

While on this subject a few P. P. P.'s for those having in charge our public highway, might not be amiss. Our road overseers should see that all the tax is properly expended on the roads, not in telling dog stories or talking "hoss," but in working honestly to earn the money charged against them. We have here in Palmyra Tp., Douglas county, a road tax of three mills on the dollar, amounting to $1,355, besides about $900 of poll-tax, and also a township levy of about 45 cents, making for this year, for road and township purposes, $2,705. This represents, approximately, the annual amount of funds in ordinary townships, and the traveling public desire that it be made better use of in the future. Enterprises of all kinds are crippled for want of better roads, and as this is a matter that affects our material interests as well as our comfort, it is hoped that last winter will cause us to "turn over a new leaf."

The building and repairing of roads should be done in the spring, or early part of summer, for by so doing they become packed solid in time to make passable roads during the following fall and winter. But to plow up the center of the roads in the fall, and drag "gumbo" in from the sides on top of it, as is very often done, is about sure to get up a mud blockade during such winters as the one just passed. It pays to work the roads at the proper time, and do it in a workmanlike manner.

Writing on this road question reminds us that a narrow-gague railroad is spoken of. Twenty-cent corn here, forty-five miles west of Kansas City, and the same corn in St. Louis worth forty-three cents, is making people cast about them for some other ways than the present ones, of marketing the surplus products of the state, and it seems apparent that the pluck and energy characteristic of Kansas people, will change this matter before long. Our products must have a cheaper outlet to the consumer. As auxiliary to this end, a narrow-gauge railroad is spoken of; said road to be owned and controlled by, and in the interests of producers, shippers and consumers; to penetrate the state west to and from Kansas City, being connected at that point with elevators and barge lines belonging likewise to those having an interest in cheap transportation. It has been said that "wherever there is a will there is a way," and hence we do not desire at this time to make any estimates of what the savings in a year even in a county like Douglas, where last year, among other things, 2,646,951 bushels of corn were produced. But it is every year becoming more and more a matter of serious consideration, that if the present system of carrying away our products to market cannot do it any cheaper, something else will have to be resorted to in its stead.

Being near or in the center of the continent is against us, and Kansas, with all its advantages, does not as yet offer to the agriculturist any very flattering advantages for the sudden acquisition of wealth. But the future is more hopeful, and it is a fine thing for some in Kansas that

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast,
Man never *is*, but always *to be* blest."

They have endured the hardships of early pioneer life, fought the battles of our country, and should have had something ere this laid away for a rainy day. But in spite of their best endeavors, they have not saved up anything. It has not been exclusively the result of inability or mismanagement on their part, but resulted in a great measure from the meshwork of webs woven around them by those who wished to fatten on the fruits of others' honest toil.

We recollect of having seen, in *Harper's Magazine*, the representation of a lunatic standing upon a slight elevation near the sea shore, where daily for years he had stood gazing out across the ocean, waiting, waiting and patiently watching for the appearing of his vessels, but at last accounts his vessels never came in. Thus many here in Kansas who for the past decade or two have been patiently waiting and hoping that these undulating prairies would bring in sight their ships laden with the riches of the Indies, have not yet got sight of their ships. But to carry this idea a little further we will say that some ships moderately laden are sailing into port; others are scarcely seen at all, or only as mere specks upon the horizon, and clouded by the entanglements of future events.

But sudden wealth is generally disastrous, and the practical farmer does not expect to rise to sudden wealth by following his calling legitimately. What he has got he knows how he came by it, and it is better thus than to strive to make the acquisition of wealth the grand object and purpose of life. Both by precept and example the sentiment is too often taught that "In all your gettings get riches, honestly if you can, but get riches."

Figures will not lie, but then a person of an imaginative mind can see millions in stock-raising or some other branch of farm industry, and he can show you the figures to prove it. But we have been a little skeptical about such things ever since learning the solution of the "cat problem." The proof is brought about in this way: "You will all admit that no cat has two tails. One cat has one tail more than no cat; therefore one cat has three tails."

Fallacious reasoning brings many a person into trouble, and in no other pursuit are correct conclusions of more vital importance than in that of the western agriculturist.

M. A. O.

Black Jack, Kansas.

TRANSPORTATION ACROSS THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

A system of transportation for the commerce of the state of Kansas, after it leaves the state line, to be adequate to the wants of the present age and in harmony with the republican sentiments of this republic, and with the intelligence of the citizens of Kansas and Missouri, must combine the principles, 1st, of representation, 2d, of competition, with the application of the best methods that science and intelligence have placed within our reach to insure cheap transportation.

1st, Representation. Any system wanting that element is "taxation without representation"—words significant of oppression and tyranny—words whose meaning and application are diametrically opposed to republican institutions, and words which an unsuccessful effort to make a handful of freemen swallow, caused the birth of a nation in 1776.

2d, Competition. This is an essential principle. Interest, self-interest, is the motive of all human actions; it is *so* easy to bear other people's burdens. As competitors in transportation, two or more persons must enjoy the same privileges for competing, and their interests must be so at variance that a possibility of combining their interests must not exist; thus in competing as carriers of produce, the interest of the carrier is to exact all he can from the producer, but this producer being able himself to carry his produce, would effectually prevent exhorbitant rates for this carriage, and compels, by that power which he possesses, rates approximating the actual cost of transportation. It is impossible to compete on private railroads, and the interest of the railroad companies being so harmonious, it is only human that in seeking to enhance their common interests at the expense of the public, they combine, and the proof of such a combination in our section stands recorded in the office of the "Southwestern Rate Association."

3d, The methods that science and intelligence have placed in our reach for the transportation of produce, are railways, and their economical management, though expensive in the construction of bridges, culverts, and grade, these, when completely built, are almost permanent. The cross-ties and rails are the expensive part and must often be replaced. Rails wear, but ties rot. The stations, at short distances apart, must be supplied with agents, thus a railroad over which a train travels every hour of the day and night, can be kept in repair nearly as cheap as one on which four trains only pass each twenty-four hours, and the difference or the share of each train for keeping up the road; paying the interest on the money invested in its construction; the salaries of the officers controlling the road; the employees at the several stations and sections, would be relatively as four to twenty-four; or, the cost of everything else being equal, a road carrying a train each hour, could carry produce nearly six times cheaper than one carrying a train once in six hours, and which difference of course the producer pays.

Another element tending to cheap transportation is through transportation. Grain can not be handled without expense; cannot be stored and re-shipped, insured, unloaded, sold again, stored again, and reshipped again, including commission on both sales, insurance, and storage in both elevators, without a great expense. Our market is the many foreign countries which consume our produce, and we have no control of the prices at those markets, we being but one of many nations supplying those markets; but assuredly it is a privilege that we possess to use every method that science and intelligence have given us to reach those markets at the least possible cost, which of course the producer pays.

And yet another very material element tending to cheap transportation is paying interest ONLY on the actual cost of the construction of a railway. In Senator Chaffee's speech in the United States Senate on the Union Pacific railroad, the Hon. and praiseworthy senator says: "First, we find the actual cost of the construction of that road to be, in round numbers, $50,000,000. Second, we find first mortgage bonds issued by that company to the amount of $54,000,000. Third, we find a stock and bonded indebtedness account amounting to over $113,000,000! or a profit to that company, above the cost of construction of their road, of about $63,000,000," and this statement, as applicable in general terms to the railroads in the United States, as corroborated in the report of the silver commission, Vol. I, pages 62 and 63. "The share capital of all the railroads in the United States is $2,459,000,000!" And this is also a fair sample of the *modus operandi* of the construction and intention of our present roads. Therefore by concentrating our commerce after it leaves our state line, on one road; by making that commerce pay only for the actual cost of that road, and by through transportation from our shipping points to navigable waters, we apply the methods that science and intelligence have placed in our reach to secure transportation at the lowest possible rates. This is a fact so glaringly true that the most benighted barbarian could not fail but to perceive.

Our enterprising and friendly next-door foreign neighbor, Kansas City, suggests a system of barges towed back and forth by powerful tugs to and from St. Louis, as a competing route. Now it is well-known that the Missouri river is a stream whose tortuous and ever-changing channel is replete with snags, sand, and mud banks, over which but a few feet of water flows during the greatest part of the year; it has ceased to be an avenue for the commerce of this state. The barge line would, moreover, be another one-sided concern, another chartered corporation, not accessible to southern Kansas except at a great cost, necessitating breakage of bulk, storage, reloading, sales, commissions; high rates of insurance on amphibious navigation; no representation; no competition; no concentration; payment of usurious interests on first, second and other mortgages on capital invested, which of course the producer must pay. In fact the barge line transportation system, being void of all the essentials tending to cheap transportation, is simply another move seeking to enrich Kansas City at the expense of Kansas.

The success of Capt. Eads' jetties in deepening the mouth of the Mississippi, the practicability of shipping grain through warm climates without injury being established, the Mississippi river becomes thereby the highway for our commerce to the sea, and St. Louis, by being on the same parallel of latitude that we are, by her facilities for receiving our exports and imports, and especially by her acquired renown for the non-speculative but conservative character of her citizens, who have thereby created a merited confidence in the probity of their business firms, St. Louis should be the receiving place of our commerce to and from the sea. A national railway from St. Louis to our state line, (Colorado is exactly in our situation, but we are presenting the claims of Kansas now) with sufficient tracks for our commerce and for that of Missouri, adjacent to the road; this road to be under the control of officers elected by the states of Kansas and Missouri, and governed by laws; this road to be a public highway for anybody's engines or cars; the concentration of our commerce on this road, and the payment of interest only on its actual cost of construction, at rates of U. S. bonds, and the maintenance of the road. This road then would combine all the essentials necessary to reduce the rates of transportation six times cheaper than those we now pay.

Eastern railroads, competing with water routes, carry corn and wheat from Chicago to New York, one thousand miles of distance, for $4 per ton. This is equivalent to $12 per car-load from our eastern state line to St. Louis. We pay $65 each car! And this monstrous iniquity is still made plainer by stating that we pay for every freight train of twenty cars from our eastern state line to St, Louis, $1,300, while eastern roads, with less concentration of commerce than we could place on our road, carry the same amount of freight the same distance for $240, and the producer of course pays this difference, which in one year is nearly $20,000. This is an unbearable burden for any producer.

To say that a national road cannot be built cheaper than a private road, nor that a public highway cannot be controlled as thoroughly as a private one, is an insult to the intelligence of this age. If we are freemen, then, and there is a way to overcome an obstacle to our prosperity, let us seek and find and possess that way.

Congress, alone, has power to remedy that evil, either by the general government building that road, as internal improvement, or giving the states of Kansas, Missouri and Colorado the power to build such a road. In either case the traffic on the road will pay for it, and unlike the canal system, no motto will ever be discovered that could not be used on the road, and our commerce, in all futurity, has a standing mortgage on it for the maintenance of such a road, which it must use. Then the way to proceed is to demand it as a right; to insist on such a demand, and to take all the necessary steps in our power that will procure such a road, and which will be the remedy for the everlasting cry of "hard times."

EDWARD BALLAINE.

Walnut, Crawford Co., Kansas.

From Butler County.

March 3rd.—Weather warm, no rain for several days. Roads getting in passable condition once more; wheat growing nicely; splendid prospect for a large crop. Fruit buds all right yet, although peaches are so forward, there is great danger they will be killed.

Spring's work has commenced quite lively. There will be a large acreage of corn put in this season, and a goodly amount of oats and millet. Farmers generally are of opinion that early planting will be the right thing this season to insure a good crop.

S. P. C.

ODDS AND ENDS.

EDITOR FARMER: Your correspondent "J. N. L." of Manhattan, quotes John G. Otis as saying that it costs him 27 cents to raise a bushel of corn, and that brother Griffin of the *Nationalist*, wants some of our *good* farmers to take him in hand, and learn him what they know about raising corn for 15 cents per bush. That corn can be raised for 15 cents per bushel, I have no doubt; I know it; but I am also satisfied, that three-quarters of the entire crop of Kansas costs from 25 to 35 cents per bushel to put it in the crib. Give a piece of strong, new land, good seed and favorable weather, and the second and third year's crop may be cribbed for less than 15 cents per bushel; or given a three-year-old clover sod turned under, with above like favorable conditions, and the same may be true of that; but with our easy-going unbusiness-like style of farming, our corn costs us on an average, 30 cents per bushel, *to our shame be it said.*

Several correspondents ask about grass seed spring wheat. One of my neighbors raised ten acres the past season, and likes it well. He says there were some chinch bugs in it and cleaned out some volunteer oats, but did not molest the wheat. It makes a choice good flour. February is pre-eminently the month to sow in, but the wet weather has forbidden it this year, sow as early in March as possible, up to the 15th, after that, I could not sow spring wheat *as a rule*, an exceptional sowing later might do well.

My advice to Mr Rutty would be not to sow orchard grass (*Dactylis Glemerata*) on wet land, (i. e.)land that water stands on any length of time. My judgment is that red-top will stand *more* water than any other, though not as valuable for pasture as orchard grass, nor for meadow, as timothy. Seed of any of the grasses may be obtained in Leavenworth, Lawrence, Atchison or Topeka, and probably, most of the larger towns of the state, but if our own seedsmen cannot afford to advertise, *send out of the state to those who do advertise.*

E. F. Parker asks for information about black walnuts. The walnuts are not easily transplanted, owing to the fact that they have a long straight tap root, and few fibrous roots. Plow the ground for your grove; strike a shallow furrow and drop a walnut every foot of the distance, and cover four inches deep. Make the furrows eight feet apart, and grow corn and potatoes between. When the young trees are from two to four feet high, they should be thinned to four feet in the row. This is substantially the practice that S. T. Kelsey gave me some years ago, and I have seen fine groves grown in this way. If there is a later and better practice, let us hear it.

Brother Slosson recommends some one to give a sick hog tincture of strychnine. In using such active poison as strichnine, great care and judgment should be used. Many persons suppose that this medicine and arsenic are substantially the same, and as they know that the latter can be given in large doses to the hog with impunity, so can the former. This is a mistake, strichnine is a deadly poison always, though it can be given in minute doses with benefit in the class of diseases that Mr. S. speaks of. I refer to it simply to say that there is *no such* medicine as *tincture* of strychnine, nor can it be made. We *can* make a *solution* of it by combining acetic acid with alcohol, making what is known in medicine as "Hall's Solution," and it is the best form of using the medicine. Mr. Slosson probably refers to the *tincture* of *nux vomica.*

A reader asks for the best work on sheep husbandry. Randall's work is the standard; though Dr. Randall was a great admirer of the fine wooled sheep, I think *too great.* The editor of the FARMER can no doubt supply it. The price I think, is $1.50.

Brother Cameron, in imitation of an eminent statesman, "would rather be right than be president," and takes exceptions to my little article in which I said "pass the silver bill *right or wrong.*" He evidently did not get the real gist of my article. When an evil can't be cured it must be endured, says an old axiom, and in American politics with its broad franchise, we daily meet with evils, and the intelligent voter or the honest politician with each recurring election is most sure to have a choice of *two* evils *forced upon him.* What does he do? elects the least, and deposits his ballot. It was in this sense I wrote "pass the silver bill right or wrong," for although I am in favor of a bimetallic currency, I recognize the fact that there are some outside of the bond-holders and gold speculators who *honestly* believe the single, or gold standard of currency is, intrinsically, the best policy for our government, and who believe that the silver bill spoken of would in some way damage the public creditors, but who if they saw greater evils in the immediate future if this bill did *not* become a law, would say, and rightfully too, as good citizens, "*pass this bill.*"

I am obliged to "Horticola," and to a friend in Wabaunsee county, for their answers to my question in regard to grafting on the native crab. The answers cover the exact ground, and I have since learned that some of my near neighbors have practiced it.

A. G. CHASE.

Millwood, Kan.

THE GARDEN.

All farmers should have a garden, it will pay in many ways. In a pecuniary point, the use of vegetables and fruit will lessen the use of bread and meat, besides being conducive to health and at the same time makes home more attractive.

In new states and too often in older ones, the farmer's table is not well supplied with what might be called the luxuries of the garden. This arises often from a want of interest and more frequently from a want of system.

In planting a garden the most common method is to plant in small squares or "beds," and weed entirely by hand; this involves more work than most farmers can give right in the croping season. The spot selected for a garden should be devoted to that use alone, not obstructed and shaded by fruit trees, and instead of the bed system, let nearly every thing be planted in rows with space sufficient for horse culture. In this manner a row of celery may be planted, or early potatoes, the trenches opened all that is required, and cultivated with a horse from time to time, much as a row of corn is cultivated. In this manner it would seem that almost any farmer could have a good garden.

In addition to indifference and want of system, many farmers fail to supply their families with choice vegetables from a want of knowledge of their cultivation; they are often prevented from trying to raise them from an idea that they are difficult to produce. These difficulties are often more imaginary than real. A sort of mystery has been thrown around them by professional gardners, whose ideas were obtained in foreign countries where labor was of little value and where the conditions vary from ours. The cultivation of asparagus is a case in point. The English system directs that a deep trench should be opened and other preparations sufficient to discourage a common farmer, but in the soil of Kansas all this is not required. As this plant is a very desirable vegetable, brief directions will be given for its cultivation.

If yearling plants cannot be obtained, seed should be sown in a common seed bed, at the time of sowing onion seed. Soaking the seed in hot water for twelve hours will facilitate their growing. Sow and cultivate for the first year much as for seed onions. The next spring as soon as they start to grow, they are ready to transplant in a row; as this row is not to be disturbed by the annual plowing of the garden, if it is located near the side of the garden it will be convenient.

In preparing the ground no trenching is required other than may be done by a two-horse plow, this can be done by opening what is called a "dead furrow," after which it may be subsoiled; the row is now in condition to receive a liberal amount of well rotted barnyard manure, as it will be found that even in soil naturally rich this treatment will materially improve and hasten the production; after the application of the compost, the trenches may be re-filled with the plow, and marked with a smaller one. In addition to the manure worked in, a top dressing of the same, put on annually, in fall or winter, and worked in, in the spring, will produce good results. There is no plant of our garden that will utilize more manure than asparagus. Salt it is claimed, is a special manure for this plant. In planting, let the roots be well spread, the plants set a foot apart in the row, and the buds four inches deep. No fancy prices should ever be paid for seed or new kinds, as soil and cultivation, in this plant gives the quality. The first and second years after planting, cultivate thoroughly, and cut no plants. The third year the shoots may be cut. The shoots should be cut when about six inches high, at the surface of the ground, not in the ground—no mulching to blanch the stalks is required as no part of the plant is good but what is brittle and green in color; the white part is usually hard and tasteless. The row should be cut clean at every cutting as long as it is good to cut at all.

After the buds begin to come up slender, no more should be cut that season, except that in the fall before the seeds are ripened, the tops may be cut to remove the seeds, to prevent the rows from being filled with small plants. Here, this paper should properly close, but as we have the plant ready for cooking, and as there is danger from its very simplicity, of its being over done, here it is in a nut-shell:

The shoots are first cut with a sharp knife in pieces a quarter of an inch long, commencing at the top and cutting all that cuts tenderly, any part that cuts hard should be thrown away, then boil thirty minutes in water but slightly salted, drain through a colander, dish and season liberally with butter and pepper, no cream, no flour, no gravy.

R. J. L.

Westport, Mo.

HOW TO MAKE AND TAKE CARE OF A HOT-BED.

There is nothing which tends more to the future enjoyment of a family or gardener than that which follows from the early products of the hot-bed. I will, therefore, first give the manner of making hot-beds, which are two fold—viz: After your manure has been prepared by properly mixing, and many put it up into oblong form or parallelogram, say about two or three feet wider than their frame distributing it evenly, mixing well and tramping down moderately. If it is rather dry you can wet it with warm water, which has a tendency to start the heat sooner. It is generally made from two and a half to three feet high. On the top of this they place their frame and fill around it with manure up nearly to the top of the frame. Their frames are generally one to two inches higher between them in front, in order to carry off the rain especially from the sash. These frames are mostly made of a single board with pieces nailed crosswise about the width of the sash, so that they can rest on them. The size can be as long as wished for, but wider than five and half feet is unhandy. Where the ground is dry, many sink their bed a foot or more into the ground and place the manure therein, not requiring the manure to be piled up so high as in the former plans. Others make a double frame, say of boards twelve feet long, putting a piece of four by four scantling in each of the corners and intermediate so as to have them about the width of the sash apart. This being boarded up on both sides of the scantling, gives an empty space of four inches, which should be filled with sawdust at the ends and sides; nail an inch strip, say six inches wide, which will come flush with the outer and inner side of the frame. Your sash must be made to fit the width of your frame, but if you have the sash, make in your frame accordingly. The best sizes vary from four to five or five and a half feet in length and generally four tiers of lights in a sash, some have five, but they are heavier to handle and not so stiff and firm. Be careful that you have selected a warm position, fully exposed to the sun, facing the east or south, and if sheltered by the fence or hedge on the west or north, will be of great advantage. In making the bed, horse manure fresh from the stable intermixed with the straw used for bedding is the best. Proceed to fill up the frame inside as previously stated, put on the sash and wait two days for the violent heat to become exhausted, and then cover with about six inches of good, light loam. Your soil will soon become warm and if there is too much heat slide the sash up and down alternately say six inches, shutting down early in the evening, and when in the proper condition then proceed to plant your seed.

For an amateur or single family, one good hot-bed twelve feet long, will be sufficient for all purposes. I forgot to say that when I make a frame such as the last one described I have it about two and a half feet high behind, and six inches or more lower in front. The manure is filled and trodden evenly, to within nine or ten inches of the top of the frame, and the earth put on so that when filled there will not be more than about four inches of space to the top or level of the frame. In two or three days it will settle down sufficiently, and keep settling as the manure becomes decomposed, leaving plenty of room for the plants as they extend upward in growth.

I generally plant for my own seed, my early cabbage seed, early tomatoes, about eight dozen of the early onions, a few rows of early radishes, and a space two feet wide with the Hanson lettuce, and then have room enough to plant and bring forward to the proper time my flowering beds, such as gladiolus and tuberoses, astors, pansies, carnations, pinks, etc, etc.

The space at the lower end of the sash, which is generally shaded, I plant with celery seed, as they germinate and grow better in the damp and cool part of the hot-bed. I generally plant my seed in rows four or five inches apart, from top to bottom of the sash, pretty thick, and when large enough to, prick them out of the rows, setting them about one inch apart each way, and then they become stocky, and when their space becomes well covered with leaves again, I generally can make room in the bed by putting them wherever there is or can be a vacancy made, thus transplanting every other plant, where they can remain until you wish to put them in the open ground. By that time they are very strong, with blossoms, and sometimes young fruit set. The amount of plants, roots, etc, that can be grown in a hot-bed twelve feet long and five and a half feet wide, you would scarcely think possible. As your plants come out, you can grow cucumbers, radishes, lettuce, or almost anything in your hot-bed. If cool days or nights intervene, it is a very good plan to have straw mats to cover over the sash so as to keep out the frost; when the weather moderates in the morning take the mats off and let the light enter the bed. If you have no straw mats, a piece of rag carpet, or horse blankets, or anything that will exclude the frost, will answer, such as boards, straw or hay. I always water the hot-bed in the evening, and if necessary again before the sun is up, but never through the day. Whenever the heat in the bed rises and becomes too warm, you must either raise up some of the sash by putting a block or something under the end, or slide the sash up or down a little, so as to give just enough ventilation to keep the temperature right. This is a very important point in the treatment of hot-beds, for if you go away from home and neglect making arrangements to have the bed aired in the event of the sun coming out clear and warm, you may lose all your labor by having the contents of the bed completely sun-burnt and destroyed. Watering and giving air are the two most important points after your plants are growing. As the weather becomes warmer you can take off the sash during the middle of the day, and then harden up your plants, and finally leave them off altogether, day and night, unless you fear a frost or a very cold night. A hot-bed thus made, and proper attention given to the plants, will well reward and repay any one for his labor.—*American Farm Journal.*

SORGHUM—ITS VARIETIES, CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE.

BY ISAAC A. HODGES, ST. LOUIS., MO., AUTHOR OF "SORGO, OR NORTHERN SUGAR PLANT."

CHAPTER I.

In treating this subject at this date, it is not necessary to either go into the history or the general character of the plant; that is well understood, hence I shall deal with the practical importance of the crop to the farmer. This chapter will be devoted to the preparatory considerations that should always precede the commencement of any business of importance. The American is noted for his proclivity to go headlong into new enterprises, and this will apply also to the farmer. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." That it will justify all those farmers who are located some distance from the marts where sugar and molasses are to be had at reasonable rates, to grow this crop and make his own supply, is clearly proven by the increasing demand for seed and machinery in this line, as I learn that the sales last year greatly exceeded any previous year.

The first move in the right direction is the acquisition of correct knowledge upon the subject, in order that each subsequent move may be correct and successful, as it is much better to avoid mistakes than to remedy them after, or suffer the consequences. A few hours' reading may convey more knowledge than can be obtained from many months' experience, the former costing only a few cents, while the latter may cost very many dollars. It is the business and interest of those engaged in the manufacture of machinery for this crop as a specialty, to furnish such information as shall enable those engaging in the cultivation and manufacture of syrups, etc., to do so successfully. When in the business myself, some twenty years since, I made it an essential feature of my efforts, and I believe my successors, the Blymyer M'f'g Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, continue the practice.

The second move is to determine the extent of operations to be provided for; *i. e.*, how much to plant, which will determine the capacity of mill and evaporating works required. I cannot recommend cheap, slight fixtures, as a failure far away from the shop may result in the loss of a whole crop. It would be better to join and co-operate by a neighborhood and get thorough fixtures and make the business more complete in the fit-up. Where it is possible, obtain the services of at least one reliable man or woman who has had some experience in boiling either sorgo or Louisiana cane-juice. I include women, because, as a general thing, where they undertake it (as many have) they are more successful than men. They are much nicer, and more accustomed to watching the boiling pot. One good two-horse mill will, if properly employed, work off a crop of thirty to forty acres yearly. One hand can feed it, while it would require one upon a lesser mill. The same economy will result with the larger boiling department. I will say right here, although it belongs to another chapter, that an ample supply of dry fuel should be on hand, say one-half cord to the acre of cane. Stone coal added to the wood, especially where it is not dry, will greatly facilitate the evaporation.

I will say to those having old-crop syrup on hand that has become rank and tart, as is very often the case, that by adding about ten per cent. of water to it and then reboiling it, using one pint of strong milk of lime like whitewash to each ten gallons of syrup, removing the scum as in first boiling. This will of course darken the syrup some, but the flavor will be fine. An experiment can be tried upon a stove, which will satisfy any one. If soda is used it will require deep boilers to avoid an overflow. The quantity of soda or lime will depend upon the degree of acid present in the syrup to be inspissated. I have always used a reagent for neutralizing the juice when first boiling. The use of litmus, or test paper is well to have for such work. It costs but little, say twenty-five cents for a season's work; can be obtained only in large cities, of druggists.

In my next chapter I shall discuss varieties of cane, soils and cultivation, and it will appear the last of March.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XIV.

The first "bottom land" on the Republican is sandy; back from this, however, extending to the bluffs, is what is known as "second bottom." This is rich and productive and is excellent corn land. The upland between Scandia and White Rock, on the west side of the river, is level, and produces very good crops of wheat. The Odessa wheat is largely raised in this vicinity, both for fall and spring sowing.

White Rock river was so named from the immense quantity of white magnesia limestone along this stream. This limestone is quite soft, and is used for a number of purposes. It is sawed up into blocks suitable for handling and is used for building. A common saw is often used for this work, but a cross cut saw is more commonly used. In the bluffs in the northern part of Jewell county, is found large quantities of what is called here "chalk," but is probably a sort of limestone. It is often used here as a cover for the roofs of sod houses, and also in place of common lime to make mortar for inside work. It is a very good substitute for lime when the genuine article can not be bought. And in speaking of sod-houses, I must say that I like them better than I do the dug-outs. These sod houses are similar to the adobe houses of the Mexicans. For shortness the old settlers here call them "dobies," giving the long sound to the second letter. The site for the house is selected, and ground plowed about 4 inches deep, the furrows nearly a foot wide. The walls of the house are generally two and a half feet wide at the bottom and one foot at the top, the slant being on the outside. The first tier is laid crosswise, the next lengthwise, and so on until it is finished; the sods are always laid with the grassy side down. Holes are left for the windows and a door, and then both sides of the wall are trimmed smooth and straight. Upon the top of the wall is laid a pole sufficiently large to hold up the roof; on this pole is laid other poles for the roof. The covering for this is corn stalks, hay, or straw, and then sod, and finally earth or chalk.

These houses are warmer in winter and cooler in summer, than a board house; I have seen some that were plastered and whitewashed, and they had a very neat appearance. They are surely more healthy than the underground dug-outs so common here. They will, together with the dug-outs, give place in a few years to the splended mansions that will be built out of the white magnesian limestone which is so plenty here.

At Jewell Centre, I saw a fine herd of 404 head of cattle that were owned by Messrs Robertson & Fay; they were fattening them and intend to have them ready for market about the first of June. These cattle eat 180 bushels of corn per day.

Near here is a drove of fat cattle owned by Wm. Edwards, Esq. The herd consists of 74 3-year-old steers; they are in good order.

I never wished that the FARMER might be placed in the hands of every farmer in the state, so much as I have in the last few weeks.

A preacher of the gospel has most outrageously humbugged the people in this county and in Jewell and Smith counties within the last year. He sells dwarf apple trees at an enormous price, claiming that they are the only kind that will stand the climate, and that they will bear from two to six bushels of apples when they are four years old. In the publication and posting of this gigantic fraud upon the people, I will take all the responsibility. To a man who says to him "don't give me a great, tall, standard tree for a dwarf," he sends a *bush* about one foot high, while to a man who says, "Don't try and shove off onto me a little stunted shrub," he will send a five-foot dwarf. Over ten thousand dollars has been invested in these dwarf trees within the last year in the above counties. This man represents a nursery in an adjoining state. Farmers of the state of Kansas, when *will* you learn to let foreign, irresponsible tree-peddlers alone, and buy of some responsible nurseryman in the state.

A large number of hogs have died from cholera in Jewell county the past season. While many have their remedies there is no sure cure.

Jewell City and Jewell Center are both growing, thriving little towns.

Eighteen miles south of the former place is Beloit, in Mitchell county. This live business town is situated in the beautiful valley of the Solomon river. I am more than pleased with this valley, but will defer a lengthy description of it until another letter

W. W. CONE.

Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kansas.

BLACK WALNUTS.

My way of handling black walnuts is this, Mr. Parker.

If I do not want to plant more than three bushels, I sow in rows 4 feet apart, (in fall), and when one year old, or one year from the next spring after I planted, I take a sharp, bright spade and cut the tap roots off and let them stand another year; and then transplant them. If however, I want to plant more and the transplanting will pay, after preparing my ground by plowing and harrowing *in fall*, I stake off in rows 8 feet each way, leaving stakes standing. Then plant two walnuts at each crossing of direct lines from stake to stake. In the spring I plant to corn; the standing stakes telling me where my walnuts are. Where two grows cut one off.

J. D. FARWELL.

BRITISH MARKETS.

By files of British papers to Feb. 2, received to-day, it appears that supplies of cattle and sheep have been short in all the leading live-stock markets of the kingdom, and that prices are generally tending upward. In the Metropolitan (London) market on Thursday, Jan. 31, supplies were light and the demand was firm for both cattle and sheep at an advance over Monday's prices. Prime large oxen sold at 5s. 10d. a 6s. 2d. per 8 lb, sinking offal; prime Scots and crosses at 6s. 2d. a 5s. 4d. Prime coarse wooled sheep at 6s 10d@7s 2d, and prime Southdowns at 7s 2d@7s 4d. In the London dressed meat market best beef sold at 5s 6d per 8 lbs by the carcass; best mutton at 6s 2d. At Bristol cattle were quiet at 70@80s per cwt; sheep scarce and dear at 8d@10d per lb for common to best. Dublin—Moderate supplies of both cattle and sheep; demand brisk, and extreme rates of previous Thursday were obtained. First quality cattle sold at 75@80s per cwt; fat weathers at 9@10d per lb. Glasgow—Market brisker and stronger for sheep. Top Scotch cattle sold at 80s. a 82s per cwt; top Irish do. at 77s.; best mutton at 10½d. per lb. Respecting American beef, the *Scotsman* of January 31, reports: John Bell & Sons, Glasgow, sold at their Glasgow auction sale 450 qrs. beef, and 75 carcasses mutton at the following prices: Hind qrs. beef, 6½d a 7½d. per lb.; fore qrs. beef, 5d. a 5½d. per lb.; carcasses mutton, 6½d. a 7½d. FEB. 2nd, the demand was quite equal to the supply, the weather being very favorable for the dead meat trade.

OLEO-MARGARINE.

If American dairymen would resist the encroachments of Oleo-margarine, they must one and all do what they can to improve dairy butter. The average consumer would rather have handsome, yellow, 'patent butter,' than white, lardy looking dairy butter. Repeated trials have demonstrated that no addition to butter will do as much to improve both its quality and looks as a good Color. In this connection we would call attention to the advertisement of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., of their Perfect Butter Color. It is highly spoken of by all who use it. We advise our readers to send to them.

Topics for Discussion.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE REV. L. STERNBERG.

In a former issue of the Kansas FARMER, I saw a letter from you on the currency question which I would like to answer. "Truth is found at the bottom of a well," is an eastern proverb, and it is very certain that the best way to arrive at a just conclusion is to investigate a subject thoroughly. From the tenor of your letter, I should judge that you believe in gold payments without reference to what the contract might be. Allow me to ask you if silver would have beendemonet ized if we had not discovered such immense deposits of it, so that with our gold fields we would have become the leading commercial nation of the world? Was not the movement a sharp trick to deprive us of the foremost place among the commercial nations of the world, which our unlimited resources, both agricultural and mineral, backed by the pluck and enterprise of the American citizen, would naturally place us? You refer to England as the land where gold is the basis of money; are you not mistaken? The issues of the Bank of England, to which I presume you refer, are not based on gold, or on silver, but *on debt*. The first £14,000,000, about $70,000,000, is secured by bills of exchequer, or English consols, that any intelligent Englishman will tell you *will never be paid*. All issues of paper over this amount must be secured by actual coin. This bank has suspended specie payment several times, once for over a quarter of a century. It is calculated that 97½ per cent of the business of England is transacted in paper money, though there are no bills issued less than 5£, ($25), and strange as it may seem, this paper money based on debt possesses the confidence of the commercial world, and there is not a bank in the United States but will pay the full face value in gold (or its equivalent) and a slight premium in addition. But gold, you state, has a standard value all over the world, are you not mistaken then? I think I can prove that it fluctuates as much as any other commercial article of a similar character. I will here give the price of gold per ounce, in London, for ten successive years, to prove my assertion: In 1810, it was quoted £4. 5s. 0d; in 1811, £4 17s. 1d.; in 1812, £5 18s. 0d.; in 1813, £5 10s. 0d.; in 1814, £5 1s 8d.; in 1815, £4 12s. 9d.; in 1816, £3 10s. 6d.; in 1817, £4 0s. 0d.; in 1818, £4 1s. 5d.; in 1819, £4 3s. 0d.; in 1820, £5 17s. 10½d. Now, my friend, what do you think of your standard? What would you think of a merchant that had such a standard yard stick. But you will argue that it was gold bullion that was quoted; that it was not money; but then is nothing money outside of the nation that issues it? You can't maintain a standard of any metal; silver has fluctuated from 47½d. per ounce, in England, up to 60d, and it is now about 54d. But why not adopt our national greenback dollar, the best national money ever issued? It is not only secured by all the gold and silver in the nation, but the whole material wealth of the country, backed by the energy and manhood of the American people. But you will argue that we are in honor bound to pay our national bonds in gold. On what hypothesis do you found this idea? To avoid discussion let us refer to the bond itself, and see what it says; I copy from a 5-20 bond, "United States of America are indebted to the bearer in the sum of one hundred dollars, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of July, 1872, and payable on the first day of July, 1887, with interest from the first day of July, 1867 inclusive, at 6 per cent per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year, on presentation of the proper coupon hereunto annexed. This debt is authorized by act of congress, approved March 3d, 1865." Not a single word about gold or silver in the contract. Now let us see what every greenback carries on its back. This note is a legal tender at its face value for all debts, public and private, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt." Is it possible to draw a contract in plainer or more positive terms? Now the insertion of that word *except*, has cost the people of the United States a thousand million of dollars; I would respectfully inquire what better money could you desire than our national greenback dollar? Were it not for that word except, it would stand higher in every commercial city in the world, than the Bank of England note. But shame on a government that would dishonor its own issues. Perhaps you prefer the national bank note, for I observe that those who have the most to say against the greenback never utter a sentiment against the national bank note, and yet how different the security. The one is based on what we owe, the other on what we possess. But the enemies of our national greenback are in favor of retiring them and issuing national bank notes in their place, but did you ever count the cost of such a proceeding? The greenback costs the people nothing but the paper and ink and the labor of printing them. Now let us see what the national banks would realize by having full control of the circulating medium. We will take $800,000,000 as a basis to figure (not half enough to keep business active), to secure this issue of $800,000,000, $880,000,000 in bonds must be deposited in the treasury, which will draw 6 per cent. gold interest. The banks will loan this money over the counter and realize 12 per cent per annum, making 18 per cent. Now calculate the interest semi-annually for 25 years, and where do we find ourselves? *Every iota of property real or personal will be absorbed*, and the people over $12,000,000,000 in debt. Now, my friend, I don't believe you nor any other honest citizen ever contemplated such a result as this. Let us be careful, for worse than Shylock is after us; he only demands the pound of flesh, agreeable to contract, but this grabs the whole carcass.

But God never placed a nation in a position of peril that he did not provide a means of escape. When the children of Israel stood by the shores of the Red Sea, hemmed in on every side by a mighty host, with a raging sea before them that threatened destruction to those who would approach its waves, yet in the last extremity the power of the Almighty was manifest, and what proved a means of safety to God's chosen people, proved a means of destruction to their enemies. And so it is today; God has given us in our national money an ample means of escape from all our perplexities and dangers. Let us all unite in one grand effort to save the nation from the greed of this element, and free ourselves and our offspring from serfdom, and help to develop the grandest and happiest nation that ever existed, and we will prove to the world that man is capable of self-government.

SAMUEL SINNETT.

Muscatine, Iowa.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XIII.

Spring has at last arrived in Jewell county. The roads are dry and dusty, and farmers are all busy plowing their land and sowing spring grain; The Odessa wheat is the leading kind. From what I can learn, I should judge that the spring wheat crop in this county, for 1877, would reach over two hundred thousand bushels. Winter wheat blasted very badly, and probably did not average over ten bushels per acre. This county has a population of 10,000 people, and emigrants are arriving daily. There is very little government land here, but there is always a large amount of land for sale by those who want to go further west.

Many people live in dug-outs, some of them are quite comfortable. Along White Rock creek there are many fine claims that will make good farms when they are fenced.

I crossed the Nebraska line a few miles west of where the Republican river enters Kansas. A magnificent free bridge 500 feet long, and costing $11,000, spans the river at this point. One mile north of the bridge is the city of Superior, in Nuckolls county; this city has been all built up in the last two years.

Recrossing the river, I find myself again on Kansas soil. The route from Jewell Centre, 22 miles, leads a person over a very rough country. On these uplands it is extremely difficult to get water without digging from from fifty to one hundred feet. One well owned by John Titus, Esq., is 135 feet deep, but as Mrs. Titus told me, "you don't have to hold your nose when you are drinking," referring to the poor water in that vicinity. A man who claims to represent a Linn county, Mo., nursery, has sold thousands of dollar's worth of dwarf trees, largely dwarf apple trees, in this county. Will nurserymen in Kansas be kind enough to give their opinion of the dwarf apple for profit? In connection with this matter I would recommend that if farmers must buy of these traveling, tree peddlers, that they make these agents give them security in writing that the trees are to be of a certain age, size and quality, and that they be well-branched, and particularly well-rooted. This writing should specify and distinctly state that the trees are not to be taken unless they suit the buyer in every particular. If the trees are good they are always a ready sale. It would be preferable always to buy trees grown in Kansas.

Nearly all of the wheat grown in Jewell county is sown broadcast: this is perhaps the reason that winter wheat does not succeed as well as spring wheat.

In my article in the FARMER of Feb. 20, I was made to say that Kansas received at the Centennial a diploma for the exhibition of forest timber; it should have read for the *best* exhibition. Also, please say three *hundred* pear trees, instead of three thousand, in Hon. Welcome Wells orchard. W. W. CONE.

Superior, Nuckolls Co., Neb.

GROWING SHRUBS.

Allow me to add a word or two, on the subject of shrubs, to the article by friend C. G. W. of Parsons, in your issue of the 6th inst.

In the article under consideration, the poetry of the subject has been fitly portrayed, but here in Kansas we want practical results; such results as the writer of the article in question has given us on peach and cherry culture.

Nine seasons' experience in planting trees and shrubs, in Kansas, enables me to speak with authority in regard to kinds that will succed with us.

The lilacs all grow well, but have not been as prolific of bloom as in the older states. Snowball has not been successful, only making a moderate growth, and only occasionally blooming satisfactorily. Forsythia Viridissima grows well, but its buds almost invariably get killed by the cold of winter or frosts of spring, while the wigelias occasionally get killed to the ground in winter, and almost always suffer from the dry spells of summer.

I name the following as entirely reliable, and that may be safely planted: Japan quince, bush honeysuckles, altheas, dwarf almond, barberries, red and yellow flowering currants, tree peony, privet, and the waxberries, both white and red.

The following have failed with me: Redtwigged dogwood, syringa, calycanthus, deutzias, hydrangeas and most of the thorns.

I have only spoken of the shrubs of the smallest size, but of the larger shrubs or small tree many are valuable and others are failures. The purple fringe, the tamarisk, red bud, small buckeye, the last two natives, are entirely satisfactory, while the mountain ash, Siberian pea tree, white flowering dogwood, kilmarnock willow, and some others have not proven satisfactory.

Amongst climbers, we have a good list to select from, as the climbing roses, honeysuckles, wisteria, trumpet creeper, Virginia creeper, clematis, and several others are almost always successful, I hope the forgoing suggestions may be of some benefit to planters.

HORTICOLA.

Emporia, Kansas.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 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, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

LETTER FROM MASTER STATE GRANGE

EDITOR FARMER: Practical co-operation in the purchase of needed supplies and sale of our surplus products, has at this time become an important factor in the work of our grange organization, and as such, is now commanding a large share of the time and attention of our membership, and those interested in working up and developing this important arm of our order. The work of instruction, aided by satisfactory results reached in every instance where the plan suggested by the National and adopted by the State Grange has been put in practice, has at last awakened among those interested a general inquiry as to the plan proposed, means employed, and advantages claimed.

This being the case we, with others, whose duty it is to give information as to the plan agreed upon, are in daily receipt of communications asking information which we feel it impossible to communicate to so many by letter. We are glad, however, to receive such communications; they are encouraging, and indicate the work now being done by our ten lecturers, and we hail the general desire for information on this subject "as an omen of our future success. But for the general information asked, we beg leave to refer our correspondents to "Suggestions to Patrons of Husbandry, Who Desire to Organize Patrons' Co-operative Associations," found on pages 25 to 37 inclusive, of "Patrons' Digest," a copy of which should be in every Grange, and can be obtained of O. H. Kelley, Sec'y National Grange, Louisville, Ky., for twenty-five cents.

The "Rochdale" plan of co-operation—the plan adopted by our order—differs from the ordinary joint-stock plan in this: The business is conducted for the mutual benefit of the stockholder and customer. We buy and sell for cash, thereby securing better terms, with no possibility of loss on account of bad debts. We sell at fair profits, and pay, first, the expense of conducting the business; second, make a proper reduction in value of fixed stock; third, pay a fixed rate of interest on capital, and divide *net* profits, quarterly, among those who have purchased goods from the association, in proportion to the amount of their purchases. In other words, in proportion as you, by your trade, contribute to profits, you share in benefits. This secures concentration of trade.

We divide capital stock into small shares for the purpose of getting as many interested as possible. We depend upon concentration of trade, fair profits and cash for success. Each member having one vote, and no more, secures control to individual members—not capital.

Patrons' co-operative associations, it is true, are organized under the auspices of the order, but as business associations are independent of it, making no reports whatever to our state organization. I am, therefore, unable at this time, to give the exact number of associations organized in the state, amount of capital employed, volume of trade controlled or profits realized. I have, however, published a *request* asking for the information above referred to, which I trust will be responded to in due time WM. SIMS.

CLIMAX and BOSS two horse check row planters, BUCKEYE STATE one horse corn drill, Capital hand planter; all unsurpassed for excellence of workmanship, simplicity of construction, ease and perfection of operation. Prices to suit the times.

CARRIAGES of latest style, good work, handsome finish. Ask your dealer for them.

State where you saw this advertisment.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Short-Horn Cattle
—AT THE—
FAIR GROUNDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.,
—ON—
Wednesday, April 10th, 1878.

THE Subscribers announce, that they will sell at public sale, as above stated, about 45 head of Short-horn cattle, consisting of 30 head, the entire herd of E. M. GARDNER, also, a part of the herd of J. G. COWAN & SON, including

YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLISES, BELINAS, ROSEMARYS CAMBRIAS, POMONAS AND IANTHES

Their will be a number of fine young

SHOW HEIFERS

offered, the get of Rosebud's Duke 5766 and London Duke 6th 3919. ROSEBUD'S DUKE 5766, at Rose of Sharon bull, breed by that veteran breeder, Abe Renick will be among the number sold.

☞ Catalogues on application, after March 10,

J. G. COWAN & SON, New Point, Mo.
E. M. GARDNER, Graham, Mo.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Vinland Nursery & Fruit Farm

COMMENCED IN 1857.

situated at Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas, on the L. L. & G. Rail Road, ten miles south of Lawrence. W. E. Barnes Proprietor, offers for sale a complete assortment of nursery stock.

Thrifty and Reliable fruit trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Nectarine trees, Vines and small fruits in variety.

Ornamental trees and Shrubbery, also the largest stock of Evergreens to be found in the state.

We shall have a sale ground in Topeka during the transplanting season, where will be found a good selection of the above. Price list sent on application. Address W. E. BARNES, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

FARM. ORCHARD
Agricultural College
SHOP. STORE.

PRACTICAL

EDUCATION!

Thorough instruction and drill in the English Language, Mathematics, Physiology, Agriculture, Botany, Entomology, Horticulture, Chemistry, Surveying Geology, Meteorology, Political Economy and all Practical Sciences of use to the Business World. A liberal education and Daily Practice in the Field or Shops given in a Four Years Course.

No Tuition or Contingent Fees!

Students can enter at any time and earn part of their expenses by voluntary labor. Send for catalogue to JNO. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

GEO. M. CHASE,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
BREEDER OF
Thoroughbred English
BERKSHIRE PIGS.
—ALSO—
Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."
Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,

BREEDER OF
HEREFORD CATTLE.
COTSWOLD SHEEP,
BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE
PIGS.

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

PURE BRED
BERKSHIRES.

I have now a very choice collection of pigs sired by Imported "Kansas King" 1339 and Matchless Liverpool and out of fine sows sired by my famous old Boar Richard 1059, Lord Liverpool 221, and Lord Liverpool 2nd. Can sell at "let live" prices and will guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to registry in A. B. Record. Address, SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas.

The Three Potatoes.

EARLY OHIO.—Earlier than Early Rose. Ranked by general consent, in earliness, yield and quality combined at the head of all the early potatoes.

BURBANK.—Medium late; a prodigious cropper; flesh remarkably white; quality excellent.

DUNMORE.—A splendid late sort. A greater cropper than the Peerless which it resembles in form, while far better in quality.

Each, per Barrel, $4.00 per Bushel, $2.00; per Peck, 75 cents.

My Illustrated Seed Catalogue free to all applicants

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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

We deliver **Strong Pot Roses**, *suitable for immediate flowering*, safely by mail, at all post-offices. 5 Splendid Varieties, *your choice*, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 26 for $4; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $13. Send for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE, and choose from over 500 finest sorts. Our Great Specialty *is growing and distributing Roses.* THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., *Rose-Growers*, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

Breeders' Directory.

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

E. J. IVES, Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas, makes a specialty of Brown Leghorn Fowls bred pure from the best strains in the U. S. A few choice Birds for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs $3 per 13; 26 eggs, $500.

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

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

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head, Also Berkshires.

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

W. H. COCHRANE. Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the $1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26 competiters.

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

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

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

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White Guineas., Write to me.

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

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

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices ½ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1862. Also CHESTER WHITE HOGS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. ☞ 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

500,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants, &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists. E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduced rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

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

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN. Box 1158. Kansas City, Mo.

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS. General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small fruit plants. Address G. F. ESPENLAUB, Box 972, Kansas City, Mo.

Dentists.

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

W. W. ESTILL,
LEXINGTON, KY.
PROPRIETOR OF
Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds,
From Imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Kaw Valley Nursery.
Must Be Sold.

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

A CENTS.

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

C. W. FOSTER & CO., 62 Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

HENDERSON'S
COMBINED CATALOGUE OF
EVERYTHING
FOR THE
GARDEN

Numbering 175 pages, with Colored Plate, *sent free* to customers of past years, and to all purchasers of our books, either *Gardening for Profit*, *Practical Floriculture* or *Gardening for Pleasure* (price $1.50 each, prepaid, by mail). To others, on receipt of 25c. Plain Plant or Seed Catalogues, without Plate, free to all.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
Seedsmen, Market Gardeners, and Florists,
35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

No question affecting the profits of agriculcure is more important to-day than that of transportation. To the states west of the Mississippi river, far removed from the markets of the east, extortionate freight rates means the taking of all the profit there is in the beef, the pork, the mutton, the wool and the grain of western producers. During the last eight years there have been spasmodic efforts on the part of the people of various western states to protect themselves against unjust and extortionate rates of freight by legislation. After a short contest the people tire of the fight and the railroads have their own way. Competing lines by combination become stronger, more aggressive and more extortionate. Express companies telegraph and railroad lines have no competition—their interests are identical—they combine, pool their earnings and laugh at the puny, unorganized efforts of the people to help themselves. We have no honied words for the stupidity of people who will not attempt to help themselves nor can we use flattering terms to express our indignation of plundering rings under the name of railroad pools that rob the people of the legitimate profit of their labor. A year ago the farmers of Kansas received for their corn from twenty-five to thirty cents per bushel. This year although the markets of the east have undergone but little change they are recieving from 12½ to 20c. for their corn. We mention corn because it is a staple product and what is true of corn is true in the main of all the farmers of Kansas have to sell. What has become of the difference between 6 and 10 cents per bushel? Last year the price gave a living profit, this year it does not more than reach the cost of production. The railroad pools have made the money. How are the producers to help themselves? We answer, by state and national legislation. The FARMER indulges in no wild tirade against railroads. As useful helps in settling the states of the west and as civilizers they have been of great and lasting benefit. For all this, however, the people have paid most liberally. We ask for no aggressive or destructive legislation against railroads, but what we do ask is that their management be so guarded by legislation that they cannot with impunity plunder producers by their gambling pools. Another and to us the most absolutely necessary protection against present and future combinations among transportation companies is the opening up by national aid of our great water highways. If one half of the amount expended in subsidies for building western and southern railroads was expended on the Mississippi and its tributaries, deepening and improving them for boats of large tonnage, the people of the west would possess competitive methods of reaching the eastern seaboard and foreign markets altogether beyond the reach and control of railroad combinations. Whatever may be the effect of proposing in this day of lightning express trains the slower method by water as a means of placing the produce of the west upon the markets of the world we believe it will ultimately be demanded as practical and necessary.

The United States Marshalship of Kansas is at present, a great bone of contention among the politicians of the state. The office has always been used as a convenient one for the payment of political debts, and, whether the charges against the present Marshal are true or not, is not a matter of so much importance to those who are trying to get him out, as to find a useful pliant huckster to put in his place. It is openly stated by men whom we believe know what they are talking about, that one of the conditions upon which the new appointee, whoever it may be, must accept his appointment to the marshalship, is the payment of several thousand dollars due the government by a former Marshal. If this is true, it is a disgrace to the state. A bucket full of whitewash and one of soft soap skillfully used by a sycophantic organ can easily make the dullest loafing office-hunter appear to be the most deserving, able and useful man who could have been found to accept the position.

When this appointment was offered Ben Simpson, State Senator from Miami county, we hoped he would accept, as his personal and political independence would have enabled him to do his duty without being the cat's-paw of anybody.

The FARMER will watch the result of the contest among the little rings and as its editor is not in the interest of those in office nor of those who want to get in, it will endeavor to give the facts without soft soap or whitewash.

We have always admired the genius of Mr. Nast whose cartoons in *Harper's Weekly* have done good service in exposing shams and humbugs in years past. The exaggerations of Mr. Nast's cartoons upon the money questions are however such as to create a suspicion that his brain is being troubled with the gold craze. Nothing could be farther from the truth, and more idiotic than his first page picture in *Harper's Weekly* of March 16th. With the price of gold coming down and silver going up since the passage of the silver bill, pictures, like the one mentioned have neither truth, sense nor patriotism to support them.

SULKY PLOW TRIAL.

The farmers living in the vicinity of Topeka, have for sometime been desirous of seeing the merits of the various sulky or riding plows tested, practically, in a field trial, where they could examine and compare them while at work. According to an arrangement among the representatives of the manufacturers of six well-known plows, a field trial took place on the Downs farm, three miles west of Topeka. The ground selected was corn stubble, the stalks still standing. The following plows entered the contest. The "Hapgood," manufactured at Alton, Ill., and the "Hall," manufactured at Freeport, Ill., represented by Mr. S. H. Downs, of Topeka. The "Crossley," manufactured at Dixon, Ill., represented by Mr. Eastwood, of Kansas City, and Mr. S. H. Downs, of Topeka. The "Gilpin," manufactured at Moline, Ill., and the "Sattely," manufactured at Peoria, Ill., were represented by Mr. Seery, of Seery & Kennedy, of Topeka, and the "Skinner," manufactured at Rockford, Ill., represented by Mr. H. C. Staver, of Kansas City, Agricultural Implement Co., of Kansas City, Mo., making six plows in all. Each plow was furnished with a team of three horses, and taking everything into consideration, the conditions for a fair trial were as good as are to be found in such field trials. Each plow was given a piece land and for an hour excellent work was done by every plow on the ground. The test of draft, however, was particularly desired by the farmers present, and to secure this, a dynamometer, an instrument which is attached, to show the power exerted by the team to move the plow, was used. A committee selected by the farmers present, conducted the trial with the following result:

Names of Competing Plows.	Average Draft.	Section area of F. slice, in sqr inches.	Pounds Draft per sqr inch.
Crossley	701'66	144,50	4,85
Hapgood	755'00	155,40	4,90
Sattely	600,00	129,11	4,65
Gilpin	575.00	123,25	4,92
Skinner new iron sulky	491.66	161,61	3,35

Signed, R. B. STEELE,
For the Committee.

The Hall, owing to some breakage, did not enter the last trial.

From this it will be seen that the Skinner plow carried away the honors of the day. The utmost good feeling prevailed among the competitors during the trial, and while every plow present, had its admirers among the farmers present, the result of the trial was altogether very favorable for the Skinner plow.

WEATHER REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

STATION—Lawrence, Kansas. Latitude, 38° 57 minutes, 25 seconds; longitude, 95°, 16 minutes; elevation of barometer and thermometer, 875 feet above the sea level, and 5 feet above the ground; rain guage on the ground: anemometer, 105 feet above ground, on the dome of the University building, 1,200 feet above the sea level.

The warmest, and the rainiest February on our 11 years' record.

Mean temperature 40°.22, which is 7°.75 above the February average. Highest temperature, 66°, on the 19; lowest, 15°.5 on the 11th; monthly range, 50°.5. Mean at 7 a. m., 34°.46; at 2 p. m., 47°.25; at 9 p. m., 39°.32. White maples were in blossom on the 16th, the earliest date yet recorded.

Rain and melted snow, 2 86 inches, which is 1.99 inches above the average. Either rain or snow fell on 9 days. The entire depth of snow was 2½ inches. There was a heavy thunder shower on the 20th.

Mean cloudiness, 54 63 per cent. cloudier than usual. Number of clear days, 10 (entirely clear, 3); half-clear, 7; cloudy, 11 (entirely cloudy, 9). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 67.14 per cent., at 2 p. m., 56 07 per cent.; at 9 p.m., 40.71 per cent.

Wind—N. W., 30 times; S. W., 18 times; N. E., 12 times; S. E., 11 times; S., 4 times; N., 3 times; W., once; calm, 3 times.

The entire distance traveled by the wind was 7'393 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 264 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 11 miles. The highest velocity was 40 miles an hour on the 21st.

Mean height of barometer, 29.016 inches at 7 a. m., 29.028 inches; at 2 p. m., 28 994 inches at 9 p. m., 29 027 inches; maximum, 29 498 in. on the 26th; minimum, 28 575 in., on the 20th; range, 0.923 in.

Relative humidity—Mean for the month, 76. 5; at 7 a. m., 86.1; at 2 p. m, 62 6; at 9 p. m., 81.2; maximum, 100 on 8th, 14th and 20th; minimum, 39 2 on the 5th,

---

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A state temperance society was organized at the Tefft House, Saturday morning, March 9th, with the following officers:

President, John A. Anderson, of Manhattan; vice-presidents, James Marvin, of Lawrence, Judge McFarland, of Topeka, and B. P. Waggoner, of Atchison; organizing superintendent, L. H, Dowling; secretary, Lewis Hanback; treasurer, Judge G. W. Carey.

L.H. Dowling was chairman of the meeting, and W. A. Morgan, of Cottonwood Falls, secretary. A constitution was adopted, and a committee appointed to notify the officers of their election.

The American people must either pay for educating the masses, or for confining and punishing the criminals. *Which shall it be?* that is the question. It costs $1,200 to convict and put a criminal in the penitentiary and keep him there.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for $2.00.

CORN SMUT.

We received the following letter from the Hon. Wm. A. Phillips representative from the 1st District which is presented our readers as giving further information upon the effect of cattle eating corn affected with smut:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23, 1878.

Hon. W. A. Phillips, U. S. House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 21st ult., enclosing communication from Mr. W. H Hanson, together with specimen of diseased corn leaves and husks, and requesting that they be analyzed, is recieved. *The matter was referred to our microscopist who reports that*; "he has made a microscopical examination of the same, and finds that the dark colored matter on the leaves is composed of the spores of *Ustilago Segetum*, commonly known as "smut" of corn and wheat. The inclosed drawing represents its general appearance under a high magnified power of about 500 diameters. It is a dust fungus composed mostly of dark brown spores and is of the family *Coniomycetes*. As to its poisonous qualities Dr. John Gamgee says, that "smut" is not very poisonous when used in combination with wholesome food, and especially if the animal is allowed moist food, and plenty of water to drink. Dulong, a French chemist, has analyzed it and finds it to be composed of Fungine, a nitrogeneous substance, a fatty matter, a waxy matter, an acid, magnesia, potash, and iron. From my own observations I conclude that when grasses of any description, become infested with "smut" or other fermenting fungi, the destruction of the muscle forming substance of the plant will correspond to the extent of the fermentation or smut formed, and in the case of corn husks in which woody matter prevails, little else than pure cellulose, woody fiber is left and is of as little value to cattle as fodder, as would be an equal quantity of sawdust. In other words the diseases which would result from such diet are such as would arise from indigestion and hunger. Extreme moisture and high temperatures favor the growth of fungi plants of this character.

Very Respectfully,
WM. G. LEDUC.
Commissioner.

REDUCTION OF MEMBERSHIP FEES FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

We are informed by a private letter from Hon. P. B. Maxson, Secretary of the Kansas State Grange, that the following amendment to the National Grange Constitution, has been ratified by the requisite number of states, and is now the law. As amended, it reads as follows:

ART. VI. The minimum fee for membership in a Subordinate Grange, shall be: for men three dollars, and for women, one dollar, for the four degrees.

The KANSAS FARMER was the first paper in the United States to advocate the reduction of fees, and the opening of the fifth degree to all fourth degree members of the order, in good standing.

Another change which the FARMER has urged, is the eligibility of every fourth degree member to any position in the order, and this will be recognized, sooner or later, because it is republican and it is right.

The Sunshine of Song.—Published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass. This is a new surprise in the way of music books, the contents of which will justify the selection of so bright a title. It contains so large a number of the popular songs of the day, that it is a wonder that this work and its companions do not seriously affect the sale of sheet music. Such does not seem to be the case, however, separate pieces being more numerous than ever.

As for the different rays of musical sunshine that permeate the two hundred pages of the work, there are about seventy of them, of about equal degrees of brightness. "Will Hays" manufactures a dozen in his best style, and Danks, Webster, Stewart, Kinkel, Glover, Christie, Thomas, Keller and a few others, furnish the rest.

Words are well chosen, and music is all right, so that this shining compilation will doubtless be called for to brighten multitudes of homes.

For sale by E. B. Guild, Topeka, Kansas.

AGENT FOR THE SKINNER PLOW.

Mr. I. E. Gorham of Topeka, Kansas, the well-known agricultural implement dealer is agent for the sale of the Skinner riding plow, which in the late field trial, as being the lightest draft. Office west of the Tefft House.

To Exchange.—Any farmer having a safe, desirable family horse, not over seven years old, can trade for a No. 1 wind-mill and feed grinder, by calling on S. H. Downs, at his agricultural implement house, near Santa Fe railroad depot.

Farmers—Who fail to get their papers regularly, should notify us at once. The utmost care is used by us in the mailing of our large edition, and, if by mistake or miscarriage in the mails, a subscriber fails to get his paper for a single week, we desire to correct the matter. A postal card stating the case will receive prompt attention.

THE COST OF RAISING CORN.

EDITOR FARMER: On reading the communication from "J. N. L." I see various estimates in regard to the cost of producing a bushel of corn, said estimates ranging from 20 to 50 cts.

Now I may be at fault in my estimate of the total cost of my corn crop (in the crib) the present season, and if I have forgotten any of the actual expenses connected with corn-raising, I hope some practical farmer will point out the error. First of all was plowing my land (and here I will say that I could have hired every acre plowed, and well plowed, too, for $1.00 per acre, man boarding himself and team.)

First of all then:

To plowing 1 acre ground	$1.00
" harrowing same	.25
" planting, (1 man, boy, team and planter will plant 15 acres per day at $3.00	.20
" one harowing after planting	.25
" three cultivatings	.75
" cribbing—one man and team, one and one-half days	3.00
" interest on land costing me $25.00 per acre	2.50
Total cost of cribbing one acre	$7.95
Credit by sixty bushels of corn, the average yield of my entire crop	$10.00

Total cost of producing one acre is $13.25.

The above figures include board of *hand and team during work*. Some may say that I should include board of team *the year round*, as I only produce *one* crop, but I always calculate that my team shall get work enough even in winter to pay all expenses. I will admit that the yield this year was large; next year my corn may cost me more, but I hope not 50 cts. Perhaps my 50ct. friend would include in the above estimate, cost of fencing, repairing, &c., but I don't think the corn crop should be charged with this, the farm is of enough more value to settle this account. I should, however have added to the above estimate, interest on the cost of tools, also repairing same, but with care this will be a light addition. But does it pay us to sell corn at 18 @ 20cts., if the cost be only 13 @ 15, when we can sell our own raising of pork at $3 00, beef at $2.25 @ $4.00, (I do not raise the 80 bushels of corn kind of hogs)

This is all I know about corn and hogs, and when I hear from some other county I may conclude that I don't even *know* this much.

I want to put one or two queries before the readers of the FARMER. I can buy all the prairie grass I want at 50 cts per acre will it pay me to raise tame grass for hay on ground that will produce 50 or 60 bushels of corn per acre and 20 and 30 of wheat?

Farmers getting ready for spring work and waiting anxiously for dry weather; winter wheat is in splendid condition, acreage fully 50 per cent above '76. Stock in good condition considering the wet weather; farm teams in good condition, prices ranging from $150 to $200 per span.

D. D. S.

Iola, Kansas.

SHEEP-RAISING IN KANSAS.

In your last paper Mr. Frowe has given us quite an insight into sheep-raising. I agree with him, that an organization of wool-growers in Kansas, is quite necessary, and that our wool ought to be classed as Kansas wool, there is as good wool in Kansas as can be produced. Kansas is also the healthiest place in the world for sheep, which has a great deal to do with growth of the wool; a good healthy sheep grows better wool, the fibre is nearly as strong again. Sheep need less care here than almost any where. In the old country if sheep graze too long on the same pasture they become diseased; there is such danger as that here.

Our friend from Auburn, also gives his experience in lamb-raising; he states that 80 lambs is a big thing to 100 ewes. Now today, March 1st, I have 13 lambs with 10 ewes all doing well; lambs on foot weigh 40 lbs. He also says twin lambs are good for nothing, and the ewes are spoiled. Now there is no such thing in the Shropshire breed, they can, and will raise their twin lambs. A ewe belonging to one of my neighbors, bore three lambs which she raised, making them good sheep with very little help. One of the wethers I sold last Christmas was one of two I raised. It weighed 205 lbs., and was sold at 5¼ cents per lb., and I am sure wethers like that would be no disgrace, even to a Merino breeder.

My experience in Merino lamb-raising is very similar to his, they don't take readily to their lambs, but you are not troubled in that way with Shropshires. Next thing you must be aware there is as much difference in sheep as in any other stock. Now, for instance, take the old-fashioned hog, a regular elm-peeler, and the Poland-China or Berkshire, and keep them side by side, and feed the same and see the result: there is equally as much difference in sheep as in hogs. A Texas cow for milk or beef, will compare as unfavorably with a Short-Horn cow, there is just the same difference between the Merino and the Shropshire, or the Southdown, the latter are good, but a little tender for Kansas.

Mr. Frowe gives us a full statement of his wool, but does not say a word about mutton, which is a great item in this country in my way of thinking. In the summer time a little way from town, a man cannot get fresh meat, because it spoils before he gets it home; if farmers would keep sheep, and four of them join and each of them take a quarter, they would always have fresh meat, and have none to spoil, besides the advantage of keeping down the weeds and manuring the land.

It pays best to sell Merino wool unwashed, I believe all others pay better to be washed.

ED. JONES.

Wakefield. Clay Co., Kan.

TIMBER PLANTING.

The difficulty of raising forest trees is not so great as is generally supposed by the uninitated. It is true certain requirements are essential to success, but these are neither hard to understand nor difficult to fulfill. As to transplanting, the main thing is to get as near all by the roots as possible, especially the small fibrous ones. These roots should be exposed to the air and light just as little as possible, and receive no injuries, as cuts or bruises, that can possibly be avoided. They should be transplanted into a well prepared soil having the roots placed in a natural position, and the fine soil firmly packed around and among them. When trees have suffered much loss of roots in the operation, it is generally best to cut back the top so as to restore the balance between roots and top. In planting cuttings they should be put in to a depth of 10 or 12 inches and at an angle of about 45 degrees from the vertical. It is important to have the soil packed solid about the lower end.

But it is with tree seeds that the inexperienced planter will, most likely, find the greatest difficulty. And here it is very difficult to lay down any general rules for his guidance as the different species require such diverse treatment that no general statement, if closely adhered to, would be applicable to all.

As a general thing tree seeds should not be permitted to get thoroughly dry after ripening till they are put into the ground. Some kinds, if allowed to thus become dry will never germinate, and others not till the second year after planting. Those that ripen early in the summer, as some maple and ash, should be sown at once, as they will then readily germinate and produce good plants the first year. The seeds, or beans, of the honey locust and Kentucky coffee tree, are covered with such a hard, impervious coat that, if planted in a natural condition, they seldom come up the first year, and frequently never. Just before being planted these should have boiling water poured over them and then stand in it till they get cool. This will so waken up the germ and soften the outer coating that they will generally spring up and grow at once. The common tree seed, such as are gathered in the fall, should be mixed with two or three times their bulk of slightly moist sand, and remain so till spring, when they should be planted out as soon as the soil will do to work. It is especially important that the larger, hard shelled seeds, as of hickory, walnut, peach, etc, should be thus prepared for planting, otherwise many will not germinate at all, while others will lie in the ground till the next spring and then grow. Many persons think that freezing is necessary to make seeds germinate rapidly; and it is true that seeds buried in the soil and exposed to frost will often grow better than those that have been kept carefully in shelter, but I think it is the moisture and not frost that produces the benefit.

Seeds that have been kept in sand, as recommended above, will generally do well if properly planted without special preparations; but when this has been neglected it is necessary to give some special treatment to insure speedy germination. Those with thick, leathery coats, as chestnuts, etc., and those with very hard shells may be soaked a few days first, pouring over them hot water; indeed all tree seeds will be benefitted by soaking for 24 hours in tepid water. If then placed in a well prepared moist soil; seeds thus treated will generally, if sound, germinate and grow quite readily. The seeds of trees that form long tap roots should always be planted where the trees are to grow. Among these the hickory and walnut may be specially named neither of which can be readily transplanted. Others that transplant readily may be planted with them to occupy the ground till they have got a good start when they may be removed. The maples, ashes, elms, etc., are readily transplanted,

L. J. TEMPLIN.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

We call attention to the advertisement of Ingham, Leslie & Co., of Benton Harbor, Michigan, manufacturers of fruit packages of all kinds. They are a well known firm, and their goods stand high in market.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for $2 00

Markets.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1878.

LOANS—Carrying rates, 4@2 per cent.
SILVER—Bars, $1.19 in greenbacks; $1.18 in gold; coin, 1 per cent. discount.
BONDS — Governments, strong. Railroad, firm and higher, especially for the granger issue. State, steady.
STOCKS—The market generally was firm and higher; in the late afternoon dealings the market was dull; the tone of the market at the close was strong.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, March 11, 1878.

WHEAT—A shade higher; No. 3, 99½c; No. 4, 86½c;
CORN—Weak and lower; No 2, 29c cash and April.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, March 11, 1878.

CATTLE—Receipts, 135; shipments, 90; very quiet; sales of butchers' steers at $3 25@3.72½; cows, $2.30@3.
HOGS—Receipts, 840; steady; range of sales, $2 60@2.75.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1878.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine western, $4@4.65; common to good, $4.75@5; good to choice, $5.05@5.85; white wheat extra, $5.90@6.50; St. Louis, $4.85@7.75.
WHEAT—Dull; ungraded spring, $1.21; No. 2, northwestern, $1.22@1.22½; No. 1, northwestern, $1.32@1.33.
RYE—No. 2, western, 72c.
BARLEY—Dull.
CORN—Steady with fair demand; ungraded mixed western, 47@53c; steam mixed, 51½@52½c; No. 2, 55c; round yellow, 52½c; steam yellow, 52c.
OATS—Stronger; white western, 36@39c; mixed western, 34@35½c.
COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Raw quiet and firm; refined in fair demand and firm.
MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged.
RICE—Unchanged.
EGGS—Heavy; western, 10@14c.
PORK—Mess opened firmer but closed less strong; $10.10@10.30.
BEEF—Dull.
MIDDLES—Western long clear, dull; 5½c.

LARD—Prime Steam heavy, $7.20@7.22½.
BUTTER—Heavy; western, 7@23c.
CHEESE—Dull; 7@18c.
WHISKY—A shade firmer; $1.06½.

St. Louis Produce Market.
ST. LOUIS, March 11, 1878.

FLOUR—A little firmer with unchanged prices.
WHEAT—Opened firmer and closed unsettled; No. 3, red, $1.09 cash; $1.09¾@1 10 April; $1 10 May; spring firm and a fraction higher; No. 2, $1.02¾@1.03 cash.
CORN—Lower; 39½c cash; 39¾c March; 39¾c April
OATS—Firmer; 27½c bid cash; 26¾c bid April.
RYE—Steady; 53@53¾c cash.
WHISKY—Steady; $1.03.
PORK—Firm; $9.75 cash; $9.65 bid April.
DRY SALT MEATS—Dull and nominal.
BACON—In moderate demand; short ribs, 5¾c; short clear, 5¾c.
LARD—Nominal; held at $6 90.
HEMP—Dull and unchanged.
HIDES—Inactive and unchanged.
BUTTER—Demand only for choice fresh; unchanged prices.
EGGS—Lower and weak; 8¼c in casks; in box, nominal at 8c.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.
ST. LOUIS, March 11, 1878.

CATTLE—Receipts, 800; no supply; heavy shipping steers would bring $4 50@5; butchers' grades in fair demand and a shade firmer; $3.25@3 65; stockers and feeders in good demand and firm; $2.80@3.75; cows and heifers, $3 15@3.65.
HOGS—Receipts, 2,600; 5@10c higher; good shipping and moderate packing demand; light $3.10@3.30; butchers' to fancy, $3.30@3.50.
SHEEP—Receipts, 150; fair shipping and light butcher inquiry; common to choice, $3@4.35; extra heavy shipping, $4 50@4.74.

Chicago Produce Market.
CHICAGO, March 11, 1878.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.
WHEAT—Unsettled but generally higher; No. 1, spring, $1.06½; No. 2, gilt edged, $1 05¾; regular, $1.05¾ cash; $1 05¾@1.05¾ March; No. 3, 99c.
CORN—Fairly active and a shade higher; rather unsettled; 41¾c cash, April and May.
OATS—Dull and nominal, 25½c cash; 24c April.
RYE—Easier; 54c.
BARLEY—Dull and nominal; 45¾@46½c.
PORK—Fair demand and higher; $9.30@9.37½ cash; $9.30@9.32½ April.
LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; $7 cash; $6.97½@7 April.
BULK MEATS—Firm and unchanged.
WHISKY—$1 04.

Chicago Live Stock Market.
CHICAGO, March 11, 1878.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,500; dull, weak and lower; mixed packing, $3@3.40; light, $3.50@3.60; heavy shipping, $3 60@3.80.
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipping steers unchanged; $3.75@3.90; mixed butchers', steers, $3@3.80; cows, $2@3.40.
SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; quiet and weak; $3.80@4.70.

Topeka Produce Market.
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee
Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bushel	.75@100
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	2 25
Medium	2.00
Common	1.50
Castor	1.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.15
Medium	12
CHEESE—Per lb	10 to 12½
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	7
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25to5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal	.30.40
POTATOES—Per bu	.50@.65
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	2.00@2,25
Chickens, Dressed, per lb	07
Turkeys, " "	09
Geese, " "	10
ONIONS—Per bu	.75
CABBAGE—Per dozen	.40@.75
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu	1.00. to 1.27

Leather Market.
Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green	.05
Dry Flint	.10@12
Dry Salt	.9
Calf, Green	.08
Kip, Green	.08
Sheep Pelts, green	.75@1.00
Damaged Hides are bought at ⅓ off the price	.05
TALLOW in Cakes	.5

Topeka Retail Grain Market.
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu, spring	.80
Fall No. 2	1.10
" No. 3	1.00
" No. 4	.90
CORN—Per bu	20
" White Old	22
" Yellow	23
OATS—Per bu	20
RYE—Per bu	32
BARLEY—Per bu	.25@35
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.75
" No. 2	3.25
" No. 3	3 00
Rye	2 70
CORN MEAL	1.00
CORN CHOP	.65
RYE CHOP	90
CORN & OATS	.60
BRAN	.75
SHORT	

Topeka Lumber Market.

Joist and Scantling	$ 22.50
Rough boards	22.00
" " No. 2	20.00
Fencing	22 50
" No. 2	20 00
Common boards, surface	25.00
Stock " D	27.50
" " C	35.00
" " B	42.50
" " A	52.50
Finishing Lumber	35.00 to 55.00
Flooring	25.00 to 35.00
Shingles	3.00 to 4.00
Lath	4.00

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	12½
" Round " "	10
" Roasts " "	10
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	6
" Hind " "	7
" By the carcass " "	7
MUTTON—Chops per lb	12½
" Roast " "	12½
" By the carcass per lb	10
VEAL—Steaks per lb	15
" Roasts " "	12½
" By the carcass per lb	8
PORK—Steaks per lb	10
" Roast " "	10
" By the carcass per lb	6
SAUSAGE—Per lb	.12½

C. A. Stultz, Dentist, has re-opened his office over Funk's hat store, Kansas ave., Topeka, Kansas.

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

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,) printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money, KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

ODESSA OR GRASS-SEED WHEAT.
We have received a car load of this wheat, and are prepared to fill orders promptly.
DOWNS & CO.
Topeka, Kans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

THE most practical work on Gardening yet published. Contains a list of upward of 2,500 varieties of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, with explicit directions for culture, and much other useful matter. Mailed, post-paid, upon receipt of 35 cents.

Bliss' Illustrated Potato Catalogue contains a list of 500 varieties, with a description of those recently introduced, with many other desirable sorts; beautifully illustrated. Also useful information upon the cultivation and chemistry of this valuable esculent. 10c.

Bliss' Illustrated Handbook, for the farm and the garden, and abridged Catalogue, of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, Fertilizers, Agricultural Implements, etc., etc. One hundred illustrations. 3 cents.

Bliss' Illustrated Catalogue of Plants; for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, Lawn & Flower Garden, free.

$250 IN PREMIUMS
PRINGLE'S NEW HYDRID SPRING WHEATS.

Two New and Distinct Varieties of Spring Wheat CHAMPLAIN (Bearded) and DEFIANCE (Bald). After a careful trial for six years, they are now offered to the public with full confidence that they will prove a valuable acquisition to the farmers of this country.

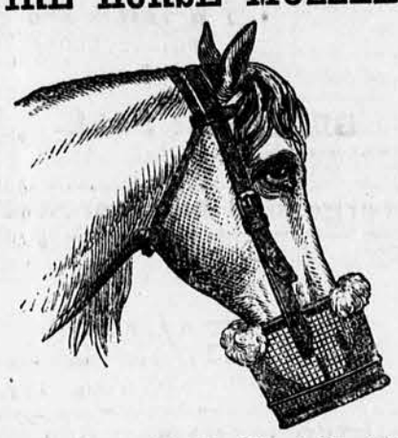
Price of each Variety, $1 per pound; 3 pounds $2.5 by mail, post-paid.

Premiums to the amount of $250 will be paid for the largest qualities grown from one pound of seed, and or 20 of the largest heads.

For full particulars, send for our LIST OF NOVELOTIES, for 1878.

B. K. BLISS & SONS
P. O. Box, 5712. 34 Barclay-St., N. Y.

Gedney's Patent Improved
WIRE HORSE MUZZLE.



Recommended and used by all the leading horsemen and the Veterinary Faculty; also Invaluable for bitters and cribbers. Refer to Chas. Backman, Robert Bonner, Henry N. Smith, Budd Doble, Col D. McDaniel, Gen A. Buford, Maj. McDowell, and scores of others.

Price, $6.00 Each.

also Gedney's Invisible Kicking Straps, especially adapted for breaking Colts, sent only on receipt of price $2 00 each. Address, JAMES W. GEDNEY, Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, 1714, First Ave, New York, City.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A section of farm lands, 640 acres, improved or unimproved in Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota. Must be within five miles of station on some leading railway. Those having such property for sale, address giving lowest terms for cash or on time, full description of locality; timber or prairie land, how watered, population of county, kind of crops mostly raised, and general information interesting to a farmer desiring to locate. ANDREW EREKSON, care Room 3, 181 Pearl St., New York City.

PENMANSHIP TAUGHT BY MAIL, by Prof. R. C. Loveridge, of Yale Business College. New Haven, Conn. Send stamp for specimen and circular.

DIMON'S DOLLAR FLOWER GARDEN
CONTAINS:

10 pkts. Choice Annual Flowers, worth		.50 cents.
2 Choice Gladiolus Bulbs,	"	.30 cents.
1 Japan Lily Bulb,	"	.30 cents.
2 Double Tuberose Bulbs,	"	.30 cents.

Sent postpaid for $1. Catalogue free. W. B. DIMON, Jr, Vinton, Ohio.

BROOM-CORN SEED.

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

VEGETABLES $1.00.

20 PAPERS GARDEN SEEDS, 10c Size
32 " " " 5c
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
If your Merchant does not keep them
WRITE FOR THEM!

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

The most extensive Seed Growers in America. Founded 1784
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.
!! COMPARE THESE WITH COMMISSIONED SEEDS !!

SEED WHEAT.

For Sale: White Russian Spring Wheat, Minnesota Spring and other varieties, Clover, Timothy, Flax, Hungarian and other seeds. The celebrated white Snowflake and other choice seed potatoes. Correspondence solicited from those having choice seed corn for sale. Lumber of all kinds, Doors, Windows etc. Building Paper, Builders hardware, Metallic Center Pieces, Farm Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Burrill's Iron Corn Shellers, etc. Waggoner & Co's Celebrated Mixed Paints, Paints, Oils, Brushes, etc Salt, Cement, Plastering Hair, etc. Barbed Wire, Barbs Common Fence Wire, etc. The Celebrated Graham and American School Desks, etc. Groceries in unbroken packages, and other farm Supplies shipped direct to farmers and Builders at Strictly Wholesale Cash Prices. Catalogues sent Free to any address.
GEORGE WOODLEY,
242 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wholesale Lumber, Building Material, and Town Supplies, and Manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Seed-Distributing Association, established in 1874.

You need a Berkshire.

3 model Boars and 2 Sows, 3 months old, $12 each. 2 model Boars and 3 Sows, 2 months old, $9 each, 2 model sows, 6 months old, $15 each, put on cars at A. T. & S. Fe or L. L. & G. R. R. Address F. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

SWEET POTATOES

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

50 Best Cards, no 2 alike printed in Crimson or Jet, 13c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

PERSONAL. If you wish to improve your voice from 2 to 4 notes, or create a beautiful voice where none before existed, or cure cracking hoarseness or bronchial difficulties, in 30 days. Guaranteed remember. Send 50cts, for a box (circular free) of Prof. J. D. CHARLES' World's Voice Confections. Office, 114 Exchange Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Farm of 260 Acres. An Improved Farm for sale or to rent, located in Shawnee County Kan., 14 miles south-east of Topeka, and 12 miles south-west of Lawrence. The residence is situated one-half mile from station on Lawrence and Southwestern Railway. Information obtained by addressing S A. FELTER, Topeka, Kansas.

AN $18.75 ELGIN WATCH, COIN SILVER, Hunting Case, for 30 subscribers to the KANSAS CITY TIMES, at ONE DOLLAR each. Anybody can get up a club Coupon tickets, premium list, and all particulars SENT FREE. Address THE TIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

Merino Sheep For Sale.

For Sale, 150 choice Merino Ewes, from a flock of 30 years standing. Address, WILLIAM M. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

Female Fools

Are scarce but the HE kind, who buy scales of traveling agents, are plenty. J. of B will deliver 5 TON wagon scales, freight paid, for $50, No money asked till tested. Send for free price list.
JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Portable Engines

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

What will the Weather be To-morrow?

POOL'S SIGNAL SERVICE BAROMETER

And Thermometer Combined.—Foretells correctly any change in the Weather, 12 to 24 hours in advance. Endorsed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific men as the Best Weather Indicator in the World. FARMERS can plan their work according to its predictions. It will save fifty times its cost in a single season. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. We will send it Free to any address on receipt of $2.00 Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine without our trade mark. **Agents Wanted.** Send Stamp for Circular.
U. S. NOVELTY CO., 105 Maiden Lane, New York.
Please state where you saw advertisement.
Send Money Orders or Registered Letters at our risk

Walnut Grove Herd,

S. E. WARD, Proprietor,

Breeder of Pure bred Short Horns. 1st Duke of Walnut Grove, 3518. S. H. Record. A. H. Book $26.412 and Mazurka Lad 2nd 5.513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

TEXAS CATTLE

Parties wishing to contract for Texas Cattle to be delivered the coming season can do so by addressing the undersigned.

Parties Wishing Texas Beeves and Cows, that are now being wintered in Kansas, can be furnished by

WM. B. GRIMES,
Kansas City, Mo.

STORAGE, COMMISSION, GRAIN,
—AND—
Agricultural Implement Warehouse.

MUSCATINE PLOWS.
wood and steel beam. To the local trade we warrant on trial satisfaction or no sale.

CROSSLEY SULKY PLOW.
Call and see it. We warrant it to be as good as the best Sulky Plow made. We have Corn Planters, Cultivators, Spring and Farm Wagons, Reapers, Mowers, and all other Agricultural Implements. We are agents for the Stover Wind Mill, and for Aultman and Taylor Threshing Machine and Engines.

To the local trade we say, it will pay to call at our warehouse for Implements. Consignments of goods to be sold on commission or for storage, is solicited.

Orders for Grain, Produce, or Implements promptly filled at lowest rates. Warehouse on A. T. & S. Fe. R. R. Track, South of 6th St. S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas.

AYER & SON'S MANUAL For Advertisers
A complete guide to advertisers. *New Haven Journal.*—A necessity to all who advertise. *Louisville Commercial.*—The most complete and reliable work of the kind. *Pittsburg Gazette.*—Sent free to all who advertise.
N. W. AYER & SON Advertising AGENTS, TIMES BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.
Get our Estimate before making any advertising contracts. Our business is large. Facilities unsurpassed. Prices the lowest. Terms the best.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.—By Horace Greeley.

There has been no more helpful and useful book written for young men than this autobiography of Mr. Greeley. It gives his early struggles and his later successes, and shows through all one of the grandest self-made men of modern times. The book is one of the very best for parents to place in the hands of their children. It is a volume of over 600 pages, well bound in cloth. The publisher's retail price is $3.00. It will be sent, postage paid, from this office to any address for $2.00.

DIARY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

From 1775 to 1781. By Frank Moore, Author of "Women of the War," "Rebellion Record," etc. compiled from, Journals, Private Records, Correspondence, Etc., of that Period. A beautifully bound volume of over 1000 pages with fine steel engravings of the principal movers in the revolution, and our great cities as they were in those days. Retail price $5.00. We will furnish it postage paid for $4.00.

Address, KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kansas

Lane's Seed Annual.

My annual catalogue, a complete garden and floral guide, 90 pages, of choice northern grown seeds, 1000 varieties, bulbs, garden and apiarian impl's; ag'l books, bees, Queens, &c., &., is now ready, sent post paid on application. Address C. F. LANE, N. W. Apiary and Seed Warehouse. Koshkonong, Wis.

Matthews' Garden Seed Drill,
Matthews' Hand Cultivator

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

A FARM AND HOME. Good Lands in Texas, $2 00 to $5 00 per acre Lots 50 by 150 feet in Gordonville, Texas, only $10. Upon receipt of $10 we will secure you a home in Gordonville, Texas, and send you the deed by mail. J. C. WILSON, Denison, Texas.

$57,60 AGENTS profit per week Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Sample sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton St., N Y.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers, 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cts, currency or stamp. Van Delf & Co 20 Ann St., New York.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

RASPBERRY PLANTS	$5.00 per 1000
STRAWBERRY PLANTS	3 50 " 1000
ASPARAGUS	4.00 " 1000
RHUBARB (2'00 for $40.00)	25 00 " 1000

For small lots, send a list of what you want and let me price it. Address, A. G. CHANDLEE, Leavenworth, Kansas.

LANE'S Improved Yellow Danvers Union Seed. Originated 15 years ago from one Onion, improved since by choice selections. Is free from rust Yielded past season 900 bushels per acre Sent by mail 10 cts. per pkt. $1.25 per lb, 5 lbs. or over $1., if sent by express. HENRY LANE, Cornwall, Vt.

SEEDS, SEEDS
For 1878.
Pure, Fresh and Reliable.
CROSMAN BRO'S will send their beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds to any address on receipt of 3c. stamp.
CROSMAN BRO'S,
(*Established* 1840.) ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Concord Grapes

Also Hartford. Ives and others.

Apple Grafts,

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

The above at unusually low rates. Will pay purchasers to get our prices before buying.

Also usual assortment of Pear, Plum, (Wild Goose and Minor), Cherry, Peach, Ornamental, &c., &c.,

Address **CLOSSON BROS.**
Prairie Nursery, Prairie City, Ill.

SET OUT GRAPE VINES.

For 1.50 I will forward by mail prepaid

1	Elvira,	retail price	$1.00,
1	Taylor,	" "	30,
1	Goethe,	" "	30.
1	Wilder,	" "	30,
6	Concord,	" "	60, equal to

$2,50. One year old Concord Grape Vines at $18.00 per thousand; two year old at $30 00 per thousand, deliver at Express office. One year old Concord vines by mail, prepaid, $1 00 per doz. Two year $1.50 per doz. Pure Concord Wines; put up expressly for Medical and Sacramental purposes, securely packed and delivered at express office, $6.00 per doz. quart bottles,
Address, J. G WARNER,
Clover Farm Vineyard, Butler, Bates Co., Mo.

Privet Hedge Cuttings For Sale.

Privet is a beautiful ornamental Hedge Plant. Cuttings for sale by the 200 or 1000. Price at Stone's Nursery Cor 8th and Kansas Avenue, or at my farm 5 miles S. W. of Topeka, 50 cts per pages of 200, per 1000 $2. Delivered at express office in Topeka, boxed per 200 75cts. per 1000, $2,50.

Also White or Silver willow cuttings, good for hedge in low wet lands for sale. D. E. WHITE, Box 744, Topeka, Kansas

Evergreens 3 to 6 feet high for Parks, Cemeteries, Lawns, Door Yards Hedges, Screens and Shelter Belts, or Wind breaks, at lower rates than ever. Evergreens, Larch, and other forest trees. Seedlings, all Nursery grown, at very low rates, in large or small quantities. Send for catalogue and write to us for very low rates by the car load. Evergreens and Forest Tree Seeds. We call special attention to our American White Ash, European Larch, Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, Norway and White Spruce of small sizes for Nursery and Forest Plantings, of which we have by far the largest stock in America, and they are very fine. Address, ROBERT DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

Sweet Potatoes

Delivere on cars here or at Kansas City at following prices: Southern Queen, $3.25 Yellow Nansemond $3.50. Red Bermuda and Red Nansemond $3.75. Black Spanish $4.00. All extra choice stock, assorted to medium size for sprouting.
E. C. CHASE,
Glenwood, Johnson Co, Kansas.

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

Absolutely Perfect

IN THEIR

Convenient Arrangement, Cleanliness and Simplicity, Economy in Labor and Fuel,

And we refer Housekeepers to every one of the

295,781

(OR IF PLACED IN A LINE)

OVER 250 MILES OF

Which have been sold, as a proof of their

Superior Construction And Perfect Operation,

AND DEALERS WILL FIND THAT

A CHARTER OAK

Is More Easily & Quickly Sold & for Less Money

Than any other Cooking Stove made of same finish, weight and capacity.

85 SIZES

Suited to all kinds of Fuel and Localities.

☞ If your Tinner has not got an assortment send the order to

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main Street
ST. LOUIS, MO.
OR TO

A. W. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kansas.
J. W. CRANCER, Leavenworth, Kansas.
A. WELTE, Atchison, Kansas.
C. W. FAIRMAN, Kansas City, Missouri.

NATIONAL HAND CORN PLANTER
BEST IN USE.

Send for circular.
POPE & BALDWIN, Quincy, Illinois.

BERRY BOXES CHEESE

Baskets and Fruit Packages of all kinds. *Veneers, Cheese Box Hoops, Head Lining, &c.* All goods warranted to give satisfaction. Send for reduced price list. IUGHAM, LESLIE & CO., Benton Harbor, Mich.

MATRIMONIAL TIMES! A journal devoted to Love Courtship and Marriage. The smartest paper of its kind in this country! If you want a paper that will please send 50cts, for a year's subscription. Sample copy 10cts, WHITE & CO., Pub, East Weymouth, Mass.

EVERY FARMER

Who desires to test the Celebrated Early Brazilian Corn should order at once. Plant May, green corn in July and August. The genuine, $1.00 per pound, or 50cts ½ pound. Remit in letter to L. M. FUGET, St. Paul, Ind

IF YOU Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age,

"The Best Thing in the West."
—IS THE—
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years credit with 7 per cent interest.
33⅓ PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Fare over A. T. & S. F. R. R, refunded to purchaser of Land.
Circulars giving full information sent FREE.
Address, A. S. Johnson, Act'g Land Com'r, Topeka, Ka.

Great Bargains

in the sale of Davis County, Iowa improved Farms, or exchanged for

Good Land in Kansas.

Apply to STECKEL & OVERTON, Bloomfield, Iowa

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES
IN
Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.
20 Per ct. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.
For further information address,
John A. Clark,
Fort Scott, Kan. LAND COMMISSIONER.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. **KANSAS PACIFIC R. W. Co.** offers largest body of good lands in **KANSAS** at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands **FREE** for Homesteads. For copy of **"KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD,"** address, *Land Commissioner, K. P. Rw., Salina, Kansas.*

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

It is hardly necessary to say the following story is published by request of a *man*.

THE GRAY MARE IS THE BETTER HORSE, OR THE EGGS AND THE HORSES.

John Dobbins was so captivated
By Mary Trueman's fortune, face and cap,
(With near two thousand pounds the hook was baited),
That in he popped to matrimony's trap.

One small ingredient towards happiness
It seems ne'er occupied a single thought;
For his accomplished bride,
Appearing well supplied
With the three charms of riches, beauty, dress,
He did not as he ought.
Think of aught else; so no inquiry made he
As to the temper of the Lady.

And here was certainly a great omission;
None should accept of Hymen's gentle fetter
"For worse or better"
Whatever be their prospect or condition
Without acquaintance with each other's nature;
For many a mild and quiet creature
Of charming disposition
Alas! by thoughtless marriage has destroyed it,
So take advice; let girls dress e'er so tastily
Don't enter into wedlock hastily
Unless you can't avoid it.

Week followed week, and it must be confest,
The bridegroom and the bride had both been blest;
Month after month had languidly transpired
Both parties became tired
Year after year dragged on;
Their happiness was gone.

Ah! foolish pair
"Bear and forbear"
Should be the rule for married folks to take
But blind mankind[poor,discontented elves!]
Too often make
The misery of themselves.

At length the husband said, "This will not do,"
"Marry," I never will be ruled by you;
So wife d'ye see?
To live together as we can't agree,
Suppose we part!"
With woman's pride
"Mary replied
With all my heart!"
John Dobbins then to Mary's father goes
And gave the list or his imagined woes.

"Dear son-in-law," the father said, "I see
All is quite true that you've been telling me.
Yet there in marriage is such strange fatality,
That when as much of life
You will have seen,
As it has been
My lot to see, I think you'll own your wife,
As good or better than the generality.

"An interest in your case I really take,
And therefore glady this agreement make;
An hundred eggs within this basket lie
With which your luck to-morrow you shall try;
Also my five best horses with my cart;
And from the farm at dawn you shall depart,
All aroundthe country go,
And be particular I beg;
Where husbands rule a horse bestow,
But where the wives, an egg,
And if the horses go before the eggs
I'll ease you of your wife,—I will—I fege!"

Away the married man departed
Brisk and light hearted;
Not doubting that of course
The first five houses each would take a horse,
At the first house he knocked
He felt a little shocked
To hear a female voice with angry roar,
Scream out ——Hullo!
Who's there below?
Why husband are you deaf? go the door,
See who it is I beg,"
Our poor friend John
Trudged quickly on
But first laid at the door an egg.

I will not all his journey through
The discontented traveler pursue;
Suffice it here to say,
That when his first day's task was nearly done,
He'd seen an hundred husbands minus one
And eggs just ninety-nine had given away.

Ha! there's a house where he I seek must dwell
At length cried John, "I'll go and ring the bell."
The servant came, John asked him, "Pray
Friend, is your master in the way?"
"No" said the man with smiling phiz
"My master is not, but my mistress is,"
Walk in that parlor sir, my lady's in it
Master will be himself there in a minute."
The lady said, her husband then, was dressing,
And if his business was not very pressing
She would prefer that he should wait until
His toilet was completed;
Adding, "Pray sir, be seated."
"Madam, I will"
Said John with great politeness, but I own
That you alone
Can tell me all I wish to know,
Will you do so?"
Pardon my rudeness,
And have the goodness
(A wager to decide) to tell me—do ——
Who governs in this house, your spouse or
You?——

"Sir," said the lady with a doubting nod
Your question's very odd;
But as I think none ought to be
Ashamed to do their duty(so you see,)
On that account I scruple not to say,
It always is my pleasure to obey,—
But here's my husband (always sad without me)
Take not my word, but ask him if you doubt me,'

"Sir" said the husband, "'tis most true
I promise you,
A more obedient, kind and gentle woman.
Does not exist,
"Give us your fist"
Said John "and as the case is something more
that common,
Allow me to present you with a beast
Worth forty guineas at the very least.

There's Smiler sir, a beauty you must own
There's Prince, that handsome black,
Ball the gray mare, and Saladin the roan
Besides old Dunn;
Come sir, choose one;
But take advice from me
Let Prince be, he.
"Why sir, you'ld look the hero on his back"
"I'll take the black and thank you too."
My husband that will never do.
You know you've often heard me say
How much I've longed to have a gray;
And this one will exactly do for me."
"No. no, said he,
"Friend take the four others back
And only leave the black,"
"My husband I declare
I must have the gray mare."
Adding [with gentle force]
"The gray mare is I'm sure the better horse."

"Well, if it must be so—good sir,
The gray mare *we* prefer;
So we accept your gift, John made a feg;
"Allow me to present you with an egg;
'Tis my last egg remaining
The cause of my regaining
I trust the fond affection of my wife,
Whom I will love the better all my life,
Home to content has her kind father
brought me
I thank him for the lesson he has taught
me. *Anonymous.*

LETTER FROM A WOMAN'S RIGHTS WOMAN.

MRS. HUDSON: I did have a pretty good opinion of, and sympathy for Lonesome Ben, but now I will say, girls, doom him to eat pancakes of his own making, fried in harness oil to the end of his life.

Just think of the presumption of the man, after speaking in a disparaging manner of women's rights advocates, he has the audacity to say that *nature* has made their sphere narrow and confined. I beg leave to differ from Ben, and he deserves such a lecture as Caudle never got.

Just think of a man who knows so little about a woman's work and duties that he cannot make a mess of pancakes, (or, rather he does make a *mess* of them), presuming to dictate her about her work and duties, and define her sphere; but that is always the way, the less one knows of a subject, the wiser he is in his own conceit. (Please don't whisper that I had better apply that at home).

Men for so long have been taken at their own valuation, that they are surprised and indignant at the least expressed doubt of their superiority. Women will never get their right except by their own persistent, determined efforts,—and the assistance of a few liberal minded, *just* men. So let us take our cue from Ben's irrepressible hen and we will succeed, and when success has crowned our efforts, they will be the first to take care of the brood of new ideas, and perhaps claim them as their own.

But jesting aside, *how* did nature make women's sphere narrow and confined? are her natural abilities inferior to men's? It is true, men and women differ, but does it necessarily follow that one is inferior? Women have equaled man in different walks of life. In mathematics, Mrs Somerville; in astronomy, Caroline Herschell; she was the assistant of her brother, Sir William Herschell, and ranked hardly second to him. In sculpture, Miss Hosmer is too well known, to need more than the mention of her name; as an artist, Rosa Bonheur has no superior.

In literature, we have a host of names to which we can point with commendable pride. In poetry, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Sigourney, Alice and Phebe Carey, and many others too numerous to mention. In works of fiction, George Elliot is the acknowledged equal of any living novelist, and in our own country, Mrs. Stowe has weilded an influence second to none. In Uncle Tom's Cabin, she did more than any other one person to bring about the abolition of slavery. Of physical courage, what better example do we want than Grace Darling and Ida Lewis?

It may be claimed that the ratio of women who have distinguished themselves, is small when compared with men. We admit that it is so, but claim that circumstances and opportunities, not sex, make the difference.

We all know at what a disadvantage a woman who wished to get an education, or to study for a profession, labored until lately; all institutions of learning were closed against them. When the medical college at Philadelphia was first opened to women, the gentlemen(?) students would insult them in the lecture room, for the purpose of driving them out of the college.

Let us apply the same rule to men. Why is it that so few farmers become eminent? Is it that they lack the natural abilities? certainly not! for a large number our distinguished men were farmers' boys, who, if they had remained on the farm would have lived in respectable obscurity all their lives, but because of this fact, no one claims that *nature* made them inferior to ministers, lawyers or merchants; as I said before, it was circumstances.

If rearing and training children, and household duties do claim the best powers of a woman's mind, does it follow that these must bound the horizon of her interest and knowledge?

As regards the franchise, it is claimed that women are ignorant of politics; it will be time enough to bring that objection against women, when the same test is applied to men; no matter how ignorant, degraded or besotted a man is, he can vote, while the most intelligent, educated and moral woman is denied the same right because she is a woman. She is classed with idiots, lunatics and criminals.

The revolutionary heroes refused to pay taxes; they said taxation without representation was slavery, and every patriotic man—and woman too, said amen; and every loyal American's heart to-day responds amen, and all honor to them for so doing; but does tyrrany cease to be tyrrany when applied to women? If not, why do those who approve of the principles and actions of our forefathers, sell under protest Abby Smith's Alderney cows every year?

That women are not able to fight, is another objection often raised; how many men have earned the right to the ballot by the bullet? If only those who are able and willing to fight were allowed to vote, the polls would lose many voters. It was astonishing how suddenly men became lame, halt and blind, when a draft was ordered.

As regards marriage, Holy Writ says: "And they twain shall be one flesh." After marriage, the vows are equally binding on husband and wife. It is in this relation that she is called upon to "exercise the best powers of her mind." Here, surely, there should be no discrimination against her; she should have a voice in making the laws which govern marriage, but in this she has about as much choice as the free state men had at the time of the Lecompton constitution swindle. The tickets read: "Lecompton constitution with slavery, or Lecompton constitution without slavery." It made no difference which ticket was voted, it made Kansas a slave state, for all the laws and provisions were drawn in such a way that with that constitution slavery was inevitable.

Do not understand me to say that women are in slavery. I do not say or think so, but I *do say*, that they have not equal rights. In the marriage contract she has to accept all, or reject all; one very great injustice, is the law in regard to property; the husband and wife may work together and accumulate property, and when it is accumulated, do they have a mutual claim on it? For instance, we will take the homestead; they share equally the sacrifices, privations and hardships of frontier life, which is necessary and unavoidable to secure the homestead, and when secured, it should surely belong to both. Many will be ready to answer as confidently as uncle John did this evening, "and so they does." Let us see if they *"does."* If the husband should die, whose would the homestead be? half would belong to the wife, and half to the children. This is as it should be, for if all went to the wife and she should marry again, new ties and new interests would be formed, and his children would be deprived of the fruits of his labor, and what father has not been comforted by the thought, that if he should not live to reap the reward of his labor *his* children would.

But how is it when the wife dies? whose would the homestead be then? would her children get half of it, and her share be thus secured against new ties and new interests? Not at all, she has no right to say what shall be done with her share, or rather she *has no* share. Is this right, does she not have as much interest in the children's welfare as the father? I wonder how the "gudeman" would like it, if his wife should die, to have three women come in to appraise the property, and appoint a day for a *public sale*? No doubt he would think them very generous when they tell him that he should have one team, a wagon, a cow, the dead wife's clothes, a bed and enough to eat for a year. And that after a certain number of ifs and aforesaids, among which would be if he, should marry again that the homestead would be divided and he have half. But if it could not be divided it would be sold and he would get half the proceeds. He would be surprised when told that all this was necessary to prevent him from wronging his children.

I will stop for this time, and leet Ben should think that "vials of wrath have been poured on his head," undeservedly. I will say it is in this case as it was in the case of the camel whose back was broken by the last feather. These views have long been in my mind and Ben's letter made me give vent to them. AUNT MARY.

Doniphan Co., Kan.

WASHING WOOLEN CLOTHES. MAKING FRENCH ROLLS, ETC.

MRS. HUDSON: I assume that our corner of the FARMER is democratic, and that we are at liberty to bring forward recipes, directions and suggestions, ad infinitum. The season for wearing colored clothes is so near its close, we hope, that my directions for washing them without fading or shrinking may also be out of season. However, I venture to give them, as I can speak from actual experience. Prepare a cold suds made strong in proportion to the soil on the garment to be washed. Wash quickly, rinse in cold, soft water, and dry in the shade, or what is still better, in a warm room. Scarlet and navy blue stockings may be washed thus with a scarcely perceptible change of color.

As the annual house-cleaning draws near, I am reminded to suggest an improvement in washing painted wood work. To every gallon of soft water used, add a tablespoonful of sal-soda, instead of using soap. I am persuaded that Lonesome Ben is looking for an impossibility when he asks for a recipe for yeast that he can make in an evening, and mix up in the morning, and bake for breakfast. The nearest thing that I can approximate the vexed question, is to offer my recipe for French rolls: "One quart of flour, add 2 eggs, ½ pint milk, 3 tablespoons of yeast, knead it well; rise till morning. Work in 1 oz., of butter and mould in small rolls; bake immediately." I think he will find them quite as "satisfying" as his flour and water pancakes, and wanting in that quality which is "fast making an irritable animal" of him; "a consumation devoutly to be wished."

MRS. J. E. BROWN.

Peabody, Kan.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants. It contains colored plate, 500 engravings, about 150 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting over 1200 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, Etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action health is almost invariably secured. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz: Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Bishop Pierce of Georgia; John Gill Shorter, of Alabama; Gen. John B. Gordon, R. L. Mott, of Columbus, Ga. are among the hundreds to whom we can refer. Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me more better than active medicine.

LIVER REGULATOR

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

SIMMON' LIVER REGULATOR.

Original and only Genuine,

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA. PA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists

BEES FOR SALE.

Terms reasonable. MRS. E. D. VANWINKLE, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas

Evergreens and Larches.

Great inducements offered to Farmers and tree planters. Special rates given to Clubs, Grange Associations, etc. All nursery grown stock, and prices low. Send for Catalogue Free, D. HILL, Dundee, Kane Co., Ill.

GRAPE VINES.

Small Fruits, etc. Largest Stock and Lowest Prices Descriptive or Wholesale Catalogue free.
S. J. ALLIS, Erie, Pa.

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp, and address AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SECRET SERVICE Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

They all do it! Samples Free. Send 3ct. stamp for circulars. Address, M. E. SMITH & CO., 122 East 13th Street, N. Y.

25 Cardinal, Navy Blue, Seal Brown and Bottle Green cards, with name in gold, 20c, Hull & Co. Hudson, New York.

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

$400 A MONTH, Agents wanted. 250 of the latest novelties, send for Catalogue VAN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

50 Elegant Mixed Cards, with name, 13 cents Agents Outfit 10c. Seavy Bros. Northfield, C

50 PIECES FINE JEWELRY FOR $1. Descriptive circular free. Agents wanted. Address P. Hannberg & Co., Osage City, Kas.

AGENTS wanted to sell our *Watches, Novelties, etc. Sample Watch Free.* Outfit Free. G. M. HANSON & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine

$66 week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine

$5 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$2500 a year, Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$1200 Salary. Salesmen wanted to sell our Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Permanent employment. address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. *Something New for Agents, Address*—COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder, Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

50 NICE CARDS, Plaid, Repp, Silk, Block, &c., with name 13c. F. W. AUSTIN & CO., North Haven, Ct.

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

PATENTS

For Inventors, How to obtain them. Send for circular. HENRY J. ENNIS, Box 442, Washington, D. C.

50 LARGE MIXED CARDS with name, 13c. 40 in case 13c. 20 styles Acquaintance Cards 10c. Ag'ts outfit 10c. DOWD & CO., Bristol, Conn.

YOUR NAME printed on 50 Mixed Cards for 13c. 25 Fun Cards 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Conn.

25 Fashionable Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c. post-paid. GEO. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

OPIUM and MORPHINE habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for full particulars. Dr. Carlton, 189 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

GOLD Any worker can make $12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free, Address TRUE & Co. Augusta Maine

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

25 Extra Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Oriental, &c. with name, 10 cts. J. B. HUSTED, Nassua, N. Y

NASBY. A novel by this celebrated Humorist, and eight other charming stories, all for 25 cents. Would cost $5.00 in book form. Address, BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Carbolate of Iodine Inhalant cures CATARRH, ASTHMA and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Send for Circular. Sold by all Druggists.
PRICE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR.
W. H. SMITH & Co., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED,

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

POCKET

Map of Kansas.

We have an excellent Sectional Pocket Map of Kansas, which will be sent postage paid to any address, for 50 cents. Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

NURSERY GROWN

ORNAMENTAL and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

The largest stock in the United States of small sizes or

Scotch, Austrian and Mountain Pine
American White Ash,
European Larch,
Norway Spruce,
Hardy Defensive Hedge Plants, etc,

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

Send for 40 page Illustrated Catalogue, containing valuable information for tree planters, orchard growers, nurserymen, real estate owners and farmers.
Address H. M. THOMPSON & SON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

SUFFERERS

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

All diseases of the Eye and Ear scientifically cured. Cross eyes easily straightened, and all other operations on the Eye and Ear skillfully executed.

Also Chronic and Surgical diseases, deformities &c. a specialty, at the TOPEKA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. For further information or consultation, call on or address
DRS. EIDSON & MULVANE,
Physicians and Surgeons in Charge,
Topeka, Kansas.

SURPRISE MUSK MELON

Our new Melon is the most Delicious ever introduced. Per pkt. 25c.

TOM THUMB SWEET CORN

Earliest known. Per pkt 20c. Both by mail. 35c. Send for our catalogue, 96 pages and 400 illustrations, which fully describes them. Mailed free.

PRICE & KNICKERBOCKER
80 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Apple Trees.

Grape Vines, Hedge Plants, and a general line of Nursery stock for sale at wholesale and retail. Stock, first class. Price list free, correspondence solicited. Address KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo.

Osage Hedge Plants.

1,500,000 Osage Hedge Plants for sale at Wholesale and Retail, also an assortment of other nursery Stock cheap, apply for price list. H. B. TREAT, Pro'p Woodland Park Nursery, Atchison, Kansas.

MONEY

To Loan on Mortgage

from 1 to 5 years, at fair rates. Send for application blanks and terms. Some good cheap farms for sale. Bonds Wanted Interest paid on time deposits.
Address, JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Bankers, Topeka, Kansas.

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS & BLOODED LIVE STOCK 1878
BENSON BURPEE & Co
223 CHURCH ST. PHILADELPHIA

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 *Wabash Ave.*, CHICAGO, ILL.

OPIUM Habit Cured at Home. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich

SKIN DISEASE. *Cure Guaranteed.* Especially those of a *squamous* or *scaly* character. Don't fail to write, as I positively cure these obstinate cutaneous diseases in a few weeks. Address, for these or other chronic affections, Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

DROPSY Thousands already cured without tapping. State your case, location of swelling and how long sick; condition of bowels; how many times tapped. $1 a pint, $10 a quart. Testimonials free. For sale only by **REMEDY.** DR. H. F. WELLS, Prop'r, Dayton, O.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, BEN VANDELF & CO., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St. Williamsburgh, N. Y.

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending March 6, 1878.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Emanuel Huffard, Washington Tp, Jan. 11, 1788, one red and white muley heifer, supposed to be one year old past.

STEER—Taken up by Truman Lake, Reeder Tp, Jan. 15 1878, one 2-yr-old steer, yellow roan, line back, white under belly, no marks nor brands perceivable. Valued at $25.

Bourbon County.—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Isaac Jones of Scott Tp, one large, white cow, no marks nor brands visible. Valued at $25.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Oaklay, Scott Tp, one pale red cow, some white on head and belly, supposed to be 6 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at $20.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Low, Franklin Tp, one red and white spotted, yearling steer, rather small size, no marks nor brands visible. Valued at $12.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Updike, Scott Tp, one roan steer, supposed to be 18 months old, branded H on right hip, no other marks nor brands visible. Valued at $12.

STEER—Taken up by Patrick Devereaux, Freedom Tp, one red, yearling steer, line back, hole in each ear. Valued at $14.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. McQuirk, Freedom Tp, one yearling steer, branded H on right hind quarter, color red and and white spotted, hind part mostly white. Valued at $12.

STEER—Taken up by A. C. McCullom, Marion Tp, one 3-yr-old steer, small size, pale red, white about face and head, branded J D or J O, horns diverging. Valued at $20

STEER—Taken up by J. R. Smith, Franklin Tp, one yearling steer, roan sides, white back and belly, no marks nor brands perceivable. Valued at 12.

Chautauqua County—E. B. HIBBARD, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by H. D. Bowlan, Dec 10, 1877, one yellow cow 8 yrs old, smooth crop off each ear. Valued at $8.

Also, one pale red heifer calf, crop off right and half crop off left ear. Valued at $4.

Also, one red steer calf. Valued at $4.

Also, two red, yearling steers, crop off right ear and half crop off left ear. Valued at $8.

Also, one red and white, 2-yeard-ld steer, same mark. valued at $9.

Also, one red, two-year-old heifer, white spot in forehead, same mark. Valued at $8.

Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Michael McNamee, Lyon Tp, Jan 20, 1878, one bright bay filly about 3 years old. Valued at $30.

Ellis County—Chas. E. Creasy, Clerk

PONY—Taken up by Levi Rauch, Big Creek Tp, one bay mare pony supposed to be 2 yrs old last spring Valued at $20.

Franklin County—Geo. E. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Mariah White, Lane, Pottawatomie Tp, Jan. 23, 1878, one black horse colt, supposed to be 3 yrs old, scar in forehead, heavy built, about 13 hands high Valued at $15.

Jackson County—J G. Porterfield, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Roger Omera, Netawaka, Tp, December. 28, 1877, one bay filly with some white on hind legs, no marks nor brands perceivable, two years old. Valued at $25.

LaBette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Ira Jennings, Md. Valley Tp, Feb. 12, 1878, one bay gelding horse about 15¼ hands high 9 or 10 yrs old, scar on left side of neck, saddle marks on back, no marks nor brands perceivable. Valued at $40.

Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H. Carpenter, Valley Tp, Jan. 18, 1878, one bay horse colt 1 yr old, star in forehead. Valued at $20.

FILLY—Taken up by John J. Lopeman, Lincoln Tp, Jan. 12, 1878, one bay filly, scar on nose, about 15 hands high, 2 yrs old. Valued at $30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Columbus Storms, Lincoln Tp, Dec. 18, 1877, one pale red and white heifer, underbit on right ear, point of left ear appears to have been frozen, 2 yrs old in spring. Valued at $15.

STEER—Taken up by Wade Hampton, Liberty Tp, Nov 20, 1877, one red steer with some white spots on body, face and under belly white, slit in right ear, one yr old. Valued at $15.

Morris County—A. Moser Jr., Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. H. Atkinson, Clark Creek Tp, Jan. 21, 1878, one bay mare 2 yrs old, few white hairs in forehead, little white on left hind foot. Valued at $25

Also, one black spring horse colt, star in forehead, hind feet and right fore foot white. Valued at $20.

Also, one bay, spring horse colt, ball face, left hind foot white. Valued at $20.

Ottawa County—D. D. Hoag, Clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by G. R. Ingersoll, Ottawa Tp. Jan. 29, 1878, one gray gelding about 15 hands high, supposed to be 5 yrs old. Valued at $40.

Sumner County—Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk.

OXEN—Taken up by W. B Smith, Falls Tp, Feb. 25, 1878, one yoke of oxen, 4 or 5 yrs old, white face and tail, one brindle the other roan, brand on right hip not plain. Valued at $ 25 each.

Wabaunsee County—G W. Watson, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Peter A. Greer, Wilmington Tp, one dark bay or brown filly, medium size, about 3 yrs old small white spot in forehead, black mane and tail, left hind foot white. Valued at $25.

Also, one light bay, yearling horse colt, small size, both hind feet and left fore foot white, black mane and tail. Valued at $18.

Also, one bay, yearling horse colt, star in forehead, black mane and tail, left hind foot white. Valued at $20.

Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. P. Harness, Neosho Falls Tp, Dec. 30, 1837, one yearling steer, red with white on top of hips and on back, no other marks nor brands perceivable.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Heffernon, Neosho Falls Tp, Jan. 5, 1878, one two-yr-old heifer, red with white spots on legs, white belly, line back, medium size, horns crooked forward, no other marks nor brands. Valued at $12.

Reliable Investment,

FOR OLD AND YOUNG FOLKS. For fifty cents I will remit to your address, 13 packages of Vegetable Garden seeds your own choice, also my Rural Register; 26 packages for $1 00. All samples tested, raised and put up by the Society of Shakers, at Mount Lebanon, N. Y. Address, ROBERT VALENTINE, Mount Lebanon, Columbia Co. N. Y.

STOVER

WIND ENGINE

COMPANY,

FREEPORT, - ILL.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; has a patent self-bracing tower, is a perfect self-regulator, will stop itself in gales and start again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscilating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for circular.

The Countries of Osage, Jefferson, Jackson, Douglas, Wabaunsee, Pottawatomie and Shawnee having been assigned to us as agents, we will be pleased to receive orders for the erection of the above mill complete with pump, or will fill orders for the mill alone, We have a sample mill in operation at the warehouse on A. T. & S. Fe. R. R, track at Topeka, we invite an examination of the mill. DOWNS & RICE, Ag'l mplement Dealers, Topeka, Kansas.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of O. nah dah deceased, will make Final Settlement of said estate at the April term of the Probate Court of Shawnee county. Kansas, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1878.

GEO. S. KNEELAND, Adm'r.

Well Drilling Machinery

with plain or double Z drills, Jars for drilling with short rod and rope, and all other kinds of drilling. Tools from the most practical patterns at low prices, by the FORT SCOTT FOUNDRY, Kansas.

Young Ladies and Gents,

Two curious and rare receipts. You need them. Worth big money to you. Send 25cts in a letter and get them. L. . FMUGET, St. Paul, Ind.

Forest and Stream

—AND—

ROD AND GUN.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

A WEEKLY PAPER DEVOTED TO

Field Sports, Practical Natural History, Fish Culture. Protection of Game, Preservation of Forests, Yachting and Boating, Rifle. Practice, and all

Out-Door Recerations and Study.

This is the only journal in the country that fully supplies the wants and neccessities of the

CENTLEMAN SPORTSMAN.

Terms. $4 a year. Send for a specimen copy.

FOREST & STREAM Publishing Co.,

111 Fulton St., New York.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Theron Tucker deceased will make final settlement of said estate at the April term of the Probate Court of Shawnee County Kansas, on the 8th day of April A D. 1878.

J. WILLETS.

DR. ROOT'S

Hand Book of Finance.

This work which contains 236 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Greenback side of the money question Sent postage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BURKHARD & OSWALD, Topeka, Kansas.

164 Kansas Avenue, East Side.

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

SCOTT'S PATENT NON-POISONOUS

Sheep Scab and Vermin Destroyer.

It destroys Ticks and Vermin, cures Scab, water proofs the Fleece [by preserving and adding to the natural yolk], improves and greatly increases the growth of Wool, and costs a little over 2 cents per Sheep.

The compound is warranted to contain no acids or mineral poisons, as arsenic, mercury, &c. Sold by SCOTT & SKENE, Sole Proprietors, Westmoreland, Kansas. Liberal discount to Agents.

Money for Farmers.

You can always obtain the full worth in CASH for your Hides, Furs, Wool, Pelts and Tallow at the

TOPEKA LEATHER STORE,

135 KANSAS AVENUE.

We can also supply the best of Harness, Leather, Sole and Upper Leather, in any quantity, together with all kinds of Shoe Findings at the lowest market price.

HARTSOCK & GOSSETT.

For Sale.

50,000 good grafted apple trees at 4 cents per tree. Nursery 1½ miles north of Ottawa, trees from 5 to 8 feet high. Bring your tools and dig your trees. Address HENRY RODGERS, Ottawa, Kansas.

For Sale

20 Acres of fine bottom land within ½ mile of Topeka.

The undersigned offers for sale 20 Acres of the best Kansas river bottom land, surrounded by good hedge fence, and in fine state of cultivation. This land is within ½ mile of Topeka, finely located for market gardening. The land will be sold at a reasonable price for cash, or half cash and half in one and two years. Address, JAMES BREWER, Topeka, Kansas. This land must be sold before March 1st, 1878.

REGALIA

and Lodge Supplies for Masonic Bodies, I. O. O. F. Knights of Pythias and all other secret societies, manufactured in great variety and at lowest prices. Banners and Flags of all kinds. We have thirty different printed price lists, describing society goods. Also for

MILITARY

Equipments and Uniforms, Band Uniforms, Buttons and trimmings, ano price list free. Address M. C. LILLEY & CO., Columbus, Ohio

Dexter King Buggy.

without a doubt is the easiest riding buggy ever made and so also is a recently improved

Platform Spring Wagon,

vis, five springs in front and three springs behind, neat and stylish, call and see them or send for price list. Manufactured and sold at bottom prices by PERINE & ARMSTRONG, Topeka, Kansas

Trees Trees

LARGE ASSORTMENT,

Fruit & Ornamental,

Vines, Plants, &c.

DEALERS and PLANTERS will **Save Money** by corresponding with us. Twenty-one years' experience. Address

L. G. BRAGG & CO.,

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

☞ Union Nurseries, Established 1857.

DR PIRCES, STANDARD REMEDIES

Are not advertised as "cure-alls," but are specifics in the diseases for which they are recommended.

NATURAL SELECTION.

Investigators of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "survival of the fittest" is the only law that vouchsafes thrift and perpetuity. Does not the same principal govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior cannot supersede a superior article. By reason of superior merit. Dr. Pierce's Standard Medicines have outrivaled all others. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum, while the amount exported foots up to several hundred thousand more. No business could grow to such gigantic proportions and rest upon any other than that of merit.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Pectoral.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is a Cholagogue. or Liver Stimulant.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Tonic.

Golden Medical Discovery

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

Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where they are scrofulous swellings, and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull 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 chills alternative with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated you are suffering from *Torpid Liver*, or "*Biliousness.*" In many cases "*Liver Complaint,*" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

P. P. P.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Purely Vegetable. No care required while using them.

The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or **Multum in Parvo Physic**, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, and are sugar-coated. They remove the necessity of taking the great, crude, drastic; sickening pills, heretofore so much in use

As a remedy for Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Tightness about the Chest, Bad taste in Mouth, Eructations from the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Pain in the Kidneys, Highly-colored Urine, and Internal Fever, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unsurpassed, Furthermore, I would say that their action is universal, not a gland escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impare the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtue being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. The daily use of two Pellets has cured the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Sore-Eyes, and Eruptions. They are, however, recommended to be taken in connections with the Golden Medical Discovery, in order to secure the best results.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE

PRESCRIPTION.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE

PRESCRIP TIO N.

DR, PIERCE'S FAVORITE

PRESCRIP TIO N.

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary, of which Dr, Pierce is the chief consulting physician, in adapting remedies for their cure. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO

FEMALES.

Favorite Prescription is a Powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nervine of unsurpassed efficacy, and, while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked magic cures, viz; Leucorrhœa, or "Whites," Excessive Flowing, Painful Menstruation, Unnatural Suppressions, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uterus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Bearing down Sensation, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, and very many other chronic diseases peculiar to women, but not mentioned here.

The following Ladies are a few of the many thousands who can testify to the efficacy of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, from experience and observation:

Mrs. Cornelia Allison, Peosta, Iowa; Mrs. Thos. J. Methvin, Hatcher's Station, Ga.; Mrs. T. Seymour, Rome, N. Y.; Mrs. Francis Huswick, Versailles, Ohio; Mrs. Leroy Putnam, North Wharton, Pa.; Mrs. Mary A. Hunolt, Edina Mo.; Mrs. Mary A. Frisby, Lehman, Pa.; Mrs. D. L. Gill, Chillicothe, Ohio; Mrs. Harriet E. Malone, West Springfield, Pa.; Mrs. R. Hiatt, Emporia, Kan.; Miss Louise Pratt, Dodgeville, Mass.; Mrs. L. A. Dashield, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. C. Allison, Proctor, Iowa; Mrs. J. N. Vernon, St. Thomas, Ont., Mrs. S. C. Morgan, 353 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Lucy Callman, Barnesville, Ohio; Mrs. Nancy McNaught, Jefferson, Iowa; Mrs. L. G. Stemrod, Friendship, N. Y.; Miss Ellen Cady, Westfield, N. Y.; Mrs. Anthony Amann, Verona, N. Y.; Mrs. B. N. Rooks, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. F. H. Webb, Watertown, N. Y. Thousands of references can be given at the World's Dispensary.

THE PEOPLE'S

MEDICAL SERVANT

Dr. R. V. Pierce is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of the foregoing remedies, all of which are sold by druggist. He is also the Author of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work of nearly one thousand pages, with two hundred and eighty-two wood-engravings and colored plates. He has already sold of this popular work

Over 100,000 Copies!

PRICE (post-paid) $1.50.

Address;

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES

AT YOUR DOOR.

The GREATEST OFFERS of SEEDS, PLANTS and FLOWERS ever made

☞ Catalogue and list of great offers free. Send for it.

GRIMES & GARROW, Pittsburgh, Pa

CHAMPION HOG RINGER

RINGS AND HOLDER

Only double ring ever invented. The only Ring that will effectually keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

BROWN'S HOG AND PIG

RINGER AND RINGS

Only Single Ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore

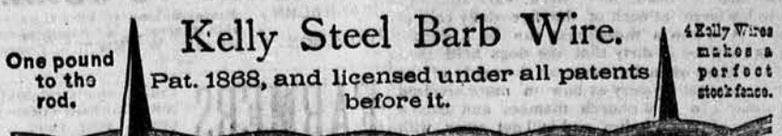
CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers. Decatur, Ill.

One pound to the rod.

Kelly Steel Barb Wire.

Pat. 1868, and licensed under all patents before it.

4 Kelly Wires makes a perfect stock fence.



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

Steel Wire, Best and Strongest Steel Barb. Best Paint, Rust Proof.

FREE FROM PATENT LAW SUITS.

The Kelly Wire safe to handle.

THORN WIRE HEDGE CO., 277 Madison Street, Chicago,

Absolutely *Rust Proof.*

E. E. EWING,

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

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

NO BAITS SET TO CATCH GUDEONS.

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

A Large Stock of the Best French China

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE,

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

best Place in the City to Sell Butter and Egg

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, OR MONEY REFUNDED

THE KANSAS WAGON!

HAS RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD

Prize Medal and Diploma

AT THE

Centennial Exposition.

Judges' Official Report: For Excellence of Material, Thoroughness of Construction and Beauty and Perfection in Finish.

J. B. HAWLEY, President.

T. GOSHORN, Director General.

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

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks

A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by

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

CARBONATED STONE

Drain Pipe.

And Pipe Works.

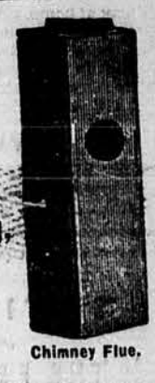
LOCATED NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA.

We are now prepared to furnish a full assortment of

Chimneys, Sewer and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing,

Flagging and Building Stone and Trimmings.

TAKE NOTICE.



Chimney Flue.

We Guarantee the Durability of All Goods

We manufacture and deal in, We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of th MILWAUKEE CEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Michigan Champion brand, Stoco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plasterer's materials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured.

CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS.

Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is for your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the merit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list.

S. P. SPEAR. H. WILLIS.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvasing for the **Fireside Visitor**, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. **Largest Paper in the World**, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

ROSES

6 for $1, 14 for $2, postpaid. *Bedding & Greenhouse Plants* by mail. *Catalogue free.* J. T. Phillips & Son, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

Mulberry Trees.

Morus Alba, Morus Rosea, Moretti, Mulberry, Lhou or Japanese Mulbery Trees. The above varieties are the best for silkworm food, for forest, ornamental and fruit trees. They are untouched by insects and borers and grow in all kinds of soil. Send for Circulars.

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

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

Kansas Seed House

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

142 and 144 Mass St., Lawrence Kansas, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Field, Grass, and Garden Seeds. Roots and Plants a speciality. Catalogue and price lists mailed free on application. Correspondence solicited. Orders from abroad carefully filled by mail, express or freight.

Our Garden Seeds are from the celebrated House of David Landreth & Sons, and sold at Philadelphia prices.

$200,000

—WORTH OF—

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY.

For ONE DOLLAR we will send as below, all Warranted Gold Plated; 1 Pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring; 1 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship," 1 Handsome Scarf Pin 1 splendid Silver Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set, Jet and Gold 1 Ladies' Jet Set, Ornamented; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gent's Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 Pair Ladies' Pearl Ear Drops, 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain *Take your choice, the entire lot of 20 pieces sent postpaid for $1. or any 8 pieces you choose for 50 cents.* Club Premium—Any one sending us a club of twelve at one dollar we will send a Coin Silver Watch Free.

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond St., New York.

E. C. Newton, Batavia, Ills. Breeder of Buff Cochins, Pekin Ducks and Essex Swine, Illustrated Circular Free.

THE MAGIC COIN BOX,

Holds over $5.00 of Silver coin, in "Half Dollars," "Quarter Dollars," "Dimes," and "Nickles." The merest movement of your thumb pushes the desired coin into your hand, and another one immediately takes its place as if by magic. Makes change in half the time with no danger of dropping any. Sample handsomely plated with NICKEL SILVER, sent post paid, 50 cts. Agents Trial Package, containing 3 Coin Boxes, for $1.00. Agents wanted everywhere. Big Pay. Postage Stamps taken as cash.

HUTCHINSON & CO. 12 Union Square, N. Y.

Another iconcolast now steps to the front and with an old document written by one of the original Boston tea-spillers proves that there were present at that interesting *seance* "no white man disguised as Indians." Oh, hang it. don't lop the thing off limb by limb that way. Make a clean thing of it. There was no tea, there were no ships, there was no trouble, no stamp act, no dissatisfaction, no colonies no war, no Fourth of July, no nothing. George Washington was a myth, the Revolutionary war was a hypothesis, we are merely supposed to be existing, and nothing is real but the historical moths that destroy everything we ever belived. By heaven, there were white men disguised as Indians at that tea party; thousands of 'em. We swear it; we know it; we were there and saw 'em. Put that in the school books.—[Burlington Hawkeye.

An exchange says a strict Turk is obliged not only to wash his head, face, neck, ears and feet, but also his teeth, at each of the five daily calls to prayer. And how a mussulman can be a devout Turk and still be so dirty that the dogs hold their noses and howl when he comes on their side of the street, is as great mystery as how in more civilized lands a man can be a church member and teach a Bible class of young ladies, and still get away with $49.000 worth of forged paper when the time comes.

A story is told of two New England deacons between whom a bitter feud had long existed concerning some contested point. Neither would yield, and the matter threatened to be handed down to the next generation, when one day Deacon Smith appeared before his old enemy and solemnly said, "Brother Jones, it is a shame that this quarrel of ours should bring scandal upon the church. I have prayed earnestly for guidance in the matter, and have come to the conclusion that you must give in—for I cannot."

"Where are the boys?" anxiously inquires a religious exchange. Why bless your innocent soul don't you know where they are? George is down cellar hooking choice eatables for school; Henry is in the back yard getting ready to blow himself up with a rusty gun; Alexander is indulging in a fight with a boy in the next house and getting his face built over in to a German chromo; while William is being impelled wildly and vivaciously over the barn floor, the motive power being a trunk strap deftly wielded by the old man. That's where the boys are.—Rockland Courier.

THE QUAKER'S ADDRESS TO HIS WATCH-MAKER.

"I hereby send thee my pocket-clock which standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time it was at thy friendly school it was in no way benefited or profited thereby, for I perceive by the index of its mind that it is a liar and the truth is not in it. Purge it, therefore; I bescech thee, and show it the path wherein it should go; and when thou layest thy correcting hand upon it, see that it be without passion lest thou shouldst drive it to destruction; and when thou seest it conformable to the above-mentioned rules, send it home to me with a just and true bill, drawn out in the spirit of moderation, and I will remit it to thee in the root of all evil."

Amid all the clash and jangle of finanical controversy, the worry of Civil Service retorm and the roar of Louisiana affairs, the reader can still turn to the "society" column and be calmed. How pleasant it is to know that Mrs. Tootsypootsy is visiting for a few days the Misses Pipsywspsy, and that Mr. Baddletydaddlety, of the well-known house of that name, is shortly to lead to the alter, Miss Jerusha, Gwendoline Montgorgeousbangle.

OLD SION ROUND DANCING—Old Si read an article on the "Dance of Death," otherwise, the waltz, and remarked:

"Dey's kickin' up er moughty rumpus 'bout er little swingin' o'corners in dis country!"

"Well, what is the matter now?"

"All dis hyar hoorah 'bout fokes pattin' Juba an' sasshayin' 'round—now what's de harm in dat?"

"Why, they say it is unhealthy and sinful;"

"Yes, I sees dat; but are 'hit onhealthy when er ole 'oman waltzes 'round at er camp-meetin' wid fo' presidin' elders exercisin' dar mussel tryin' tar hold her on the ground?"

"That is not the question."

"Dat's de queschin' I'se puttin'! An' I wants ter kno' ef hit's sinful fer de parson ter put his arm 'round de gals, an' go in washin' wid 'em at dese big creek baptisin's?"

"Are you in favor of waltzing and balls and such unchristian-like proceedings?"

"I ain't needer 'gin ner fer hit, dat I kno's on, but my platform on dat is dis: Ef folks'll keep dere boys out of dese groceries and billyard shops, an' dere gals offen de streets so much, but make 'em stay at home, work fer dere bred, prance 'round in de parlar ez much ez dey pleez, an' not shout glory halleloo' tell dey means hit, dar'll be er big enflashun in religion in this country 'fore long. Yer heah me!"—[Atlanta Constitution.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

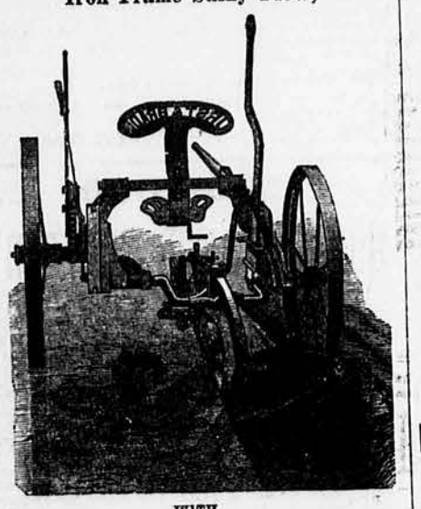
☞ **Our readers, in replying to advertisements, in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.**

ENTIRELY NEW!

JUST PATENTED.

THE FURST & BRADLEY

Iron Frame Sulky Plow,



WITH

Stubble Plow or Breaker Attached,

as may be desired. It embodies

Several NEW FEATURES,

Contained in

NO OTHER SULKY MADE,

and which are necessary for the PERFECT working of a Sulky Plow. 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, etc.

Also, containing many valuable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Home Physician, Business Laws, etc., etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MF'G CO.,
Office, 63 North Desplaines St.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

USE THE PERFECT BUTTER COLOR!

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

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WASHBURN COLLEGE. Money to loan on long time, reasonable interest. No commission. Apply to C. W. JEWELL, Topeka, Ks

FARMERS Craig's justly celebrated Yellow Flint Seed Corn will increase your yield ten per cent at a cost of only 12½ cents per acre. Address, with three cent stamp for circular giving full information. G. S. CRAIG. Jacksonville, Illinois.

Trees, Trees, Trees.

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

Apples, our selection of varieties, 2 years, or selected, 1 year old.

	Per	100.	1000
From 2½ to 4 feet		$5.00,	$40.00
From 4 to 6 feet		10.00,	75.00
Cherries Early Richmond. 2½ to 4 feet (Budded)		10.00	
Early Richmond on their own roots 1 to 4 feet		10.00	
Late Richmond and Carolina Morellas on their own roots, 2 to 5 feet		10.00	
Concord Grapes 1 year		3.00	20.00
Mammoth Cluster Raspberry Tips		1.00	5.00
Wilson Albany Strawberry pr 1000 $4.00.		10.000	$25.00
Lunneus and Mammoth Rhubarb,		4.00	30.00
Lombardy Poplars, 2 to 4 feet		3.00	21.00
Cuttings of Poplars, Willows, Concord Grapes &c. &c., per. 1000			$2.50

Address P. P. PHILLIPS, Park Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. January, 15th. 1877.

Trees. Plants.

	Each.	Doz.	100.	1,000	10.000.
Apple Trees, Best Western Variety, 3 yr. No. 1	20 Cts	$2 00.	$12.50.		
Apple Trees, 2 " No, 1	15 "	1.50.	10 00.		
Peach Trees, all choice varieties, No. 1	20 "	2.00.	15.00,		
Plum and Pear Trees	40 "	4.00.			
Crabs and Early Richmond Cherry Trees	20 "	3.00.	20 00		
Concord Grapes. First Class Plants	10 "	1.00.	4 00.		
Currants—Red Dutch, and White Grapes	15 "	1 00.	5.00.		
Gooseberries.—Houghton	15 "	1.00.	5 00.		
Raspberries.—Doolittle, Mammoth, Cluster, Turner		.50.	1 50.	$10.00.	
Blackberries—Kittatinny and Lawton		.50.	1.50.	10.00.	
Strawberries,—Willson Early Washington, Downer, Col. Cheney, and Charles Downing		.30.	1.00.	4.00.	$33.00
Evergreens.—Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, White Pine, and Arbor Vitae, 10 to 15 inches	20 "	1.50.	8 00.		
White Pine, Scotch Pine, and Arbor Vitae, 4 to 7 ft. Taken up with soil adhering to roots and bound in canvas, Sure to grow		$1.00	10.00		
Weeping Willow, 6 to 8 ft., magnificent		.40.	2.50.	15.00.	
Catalpa, Mt. Ash, Chesnut, White Weeping Birch		.25.	2.00.		
Scarlet, Sugar Silver, and Ash Leaved Maples, Silver and Lombard Poplars, White Elm and Golden Willow		.20.	1.25.	7.50.	
Deutzias, Spiras, Honeysuckles, Golden Bell, Barberries, Tamarix, Burning Bush, Lilacs		.25,	2.00.		
ROSES: Hybrid Perpetual and Monthly		.40	3 50.		
" Moss and Green Roses		.50.			
Hedge Plants, Selected Plants				2.00	$17.50
Weeping Willow, Golden Willow, Cottonwood, and Concord Grape Cuttings			.50.	3 00	

First class stock of above carefully packed and delivered at express or freight depot free of charge, Strawberry Plants at Doz. and 100 rates sent by mail postage paid by us. We sent plants by mail last year to thirty-one states and territories without a single complaint. All plants by mail or express warranted to arrive in perfect condition. Also when sent by freight to point on any road leading from this city. Rockford Fruit Farm Annual sent free. Address, J. E. REMBURG, Atchison, Kansas

ALFRED BURY. H. C. STAVER.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

Kansas City, Mo.

Dealers in Farm Machinery

—ALSO—

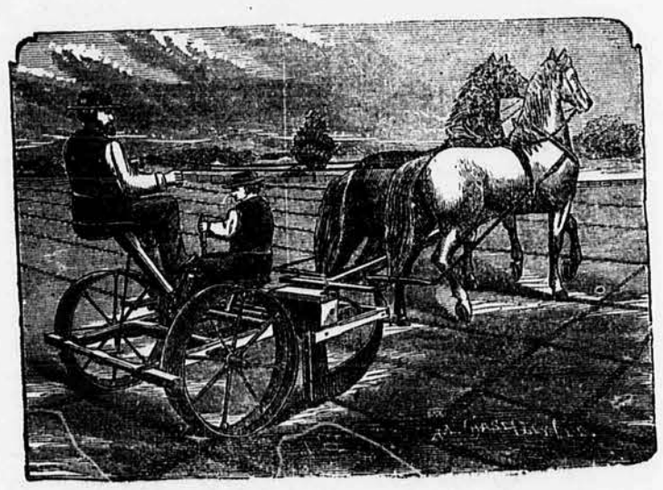
Mill Machinery and Engines

The only 2 Lever Plow madewhere both levers are operated on one side

This Plow took first Premium over 27 comp't'rs atthegreat Fair at St. Louis, 1876

THE DAVENPORT SULKY PLOW,

IT GIVES ENTIRE SATISFACTION.



THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER,

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

Light Durable and All Iron

The Father of all Sulky Plows.

THE SKINNER SULKY PLOW

Winner of the Field Trial at Kansas ity, Exposition, September 18, 1877.

We also have a full line of Fish Bros. Wagons, Platform and three spring wagons, Sidebar and end Spring Buggies. Northwest Walking Cultivators. Davenport Walking Cultivators. Eureka Combined Riding and Walking Cultivators. Princeton Stalk Cutters. McSherry Grain Drills Sucker State Corn Drills.

FARMER!

Ask your merchants for these Implements and do not buy until you see them. They will please you beyond any doubt, If your merchant has not got them write to us. Remember all of your goods are warranted. We make a specialty of Engines and Mill Machinery. Correspondence Solicited.

K. C. Agricultural ImplementCo.,

Kansas City, Missouri,

FARMERS, Keep an Eye on these Columns

WE WILL TRY TO MAKE THEM THE MOST PROFITABLE SPACE IN THE PAPER.

OUR SEED DEPARTMENT

WE OFFER THE PUREST AND BEST FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS TO BE HAD OF ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. TO THOSE WHO CANNOT OBTAIN OUR SEEDS OF THEIR MERCHANT. WE QUOTE:

Kentucky Blue Grass, extra clean in original packages (7 to 10 Bushels) $1.25 per bushel, Sacks include Less quantity $1.30 per bushel, sacks included.

Kentucky Blue Grass clean in original packages (7 to 10 bushels) $1.15 per bushel, Sacks included. Less quantity $1.20 per bushel, sacks included

Orchard Grass, clean in original package (7 to 10 bushels) $1.25 per bushel, sacks included. Less quantity $1.35 per bushel, sacks included

Red Top in original packages (6 to 8 bushels) 70 cents per bushel, sacks included. Less quantity 75 cent per bushel, sacks included.

English Blue Grass original packages (7 to 10 bushels) $2.75 per bushel, sacks included. Less quantity $2.90 per bushel, sacks included.

Red Clover per bushel $3 50, sacks included. White clover per bushel, $16.00 sacks included.

Alfalfa Clover per bushel, $15 00, sacks included. Alsike clover per bushel $15.00, sacks included.

Odessa or Grass spring wheat per bushel $1 00, sacks included. Large quantities special prices.

Osage Orange Seed, 1 bu to 5, per bushel $6.50, sacks included; 5 to 10 bushels $6.25 per bushel, 10 bushels and over $6.00 per bushel.

Black Walnut per bushel, $1.50 sacks included. Peach Pits per bushel, $1 75, sacks included.

Chufas or Ground-Nuts $8.00 per bu. sacks included Artichoke per bu $3 00, sacks included.

Send for Catalogues containing prices and description, of all kinds Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

Our Agricultural Implement and Machine Department.

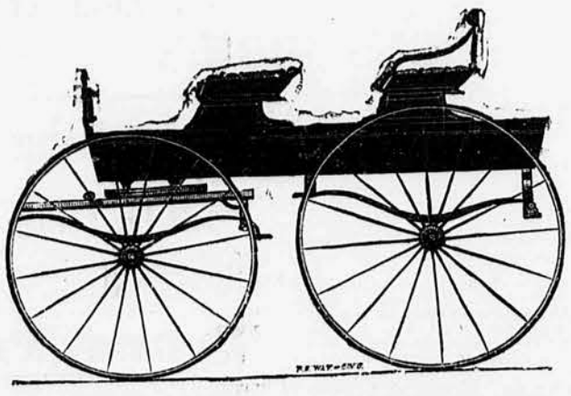
Browne---Sulky Plow.

We sell the Canton Clipper and Rock Island Plows. New Departure (Tongueless) Cultivator, Ills. Combined Cultivator Challenge Corn Planter and Corn Drill, Champion Reaper and Mower, Taylor Hay Rakes, Aultman and Taylor Thresher, Superior Grain Drill, Whitman Corn Sheller, Big Giant Corn Mill, Challenge Feed Mill, Railway Horse Powers, Table Saws Drag Saws, Kansas Double Hay Fork,

The St. John Sewing Machine,

&c., &c., Send for Descriptive Catalogue. If you want the best Implements in the Market do not fail to call for our line of goods. If not kept by your Merchant, send to us direct.

Our Carriage and Wagon Department.



WATERTOWN---PLATFORM WAGON.

Is complete with all styles of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Platform and three spring Wagons, of the highest Grade and Finish, also the Celebrated Studebaker Farm Wagon. We offer the best work for the price of any House in the West.

Send for our handsome illustrated Catalogue containing descriptions of goods in each Department. Also Almanac and Forecasts of weather prepared by **PROF. TICE.** Sent Free.

—ADDRESS—

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

Kansas City, Mo.

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 20, 1878. VOL. XVI. NO. 12.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year,	2 00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months,	1 00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months,	50
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year	5 00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year	8 00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year,	15 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonpariel)	20 cents.	
One month,	15 "	per insertion
Three months,	12 "	"
One Year,	10 "	"

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors 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 FARMER.

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 cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

TIMBER FOR THE PRAIRIE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cottonwood, *Populus Monilifera*.—This is the most rapid growing of all our forest trees, and is adapted to a very large scope of country. The timber is not so valuable as many other varieties, but it answers very well for many purposes, and a person can get a large quantity of it in a short time. The seeds ripen in summer, and are carried a long distance by the wind; if they fall in a wet or damp piece of ground, they germinate freely and make some growth the same season. The trees are easily transplanted and grow readily from cuttings; the planting must be done early, or success is not so certain. It is almost a useless waste of labor to transplant the trees because cuttings of almost any size will grow just as well as the rooted trees, and the labor of obtaining and planting is not near so great.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Catalpa, *Catalpa Bignonioides*.—This is the American variety, probably more ornamental than useful, west of the Missouri river. Seeds may be gathered almost any time in winter, as the long pods hang on the trees till spring. Should be planted early to get a good growth but will do well to plant late.

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

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

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

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

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

Chestnut, *Castanea*—Has, so far, generally proved unsatisfactory. If planted as all, the better way would be to procure the seed and plant as recommended for oak, but the seeds will seldom grow after they get dry.

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

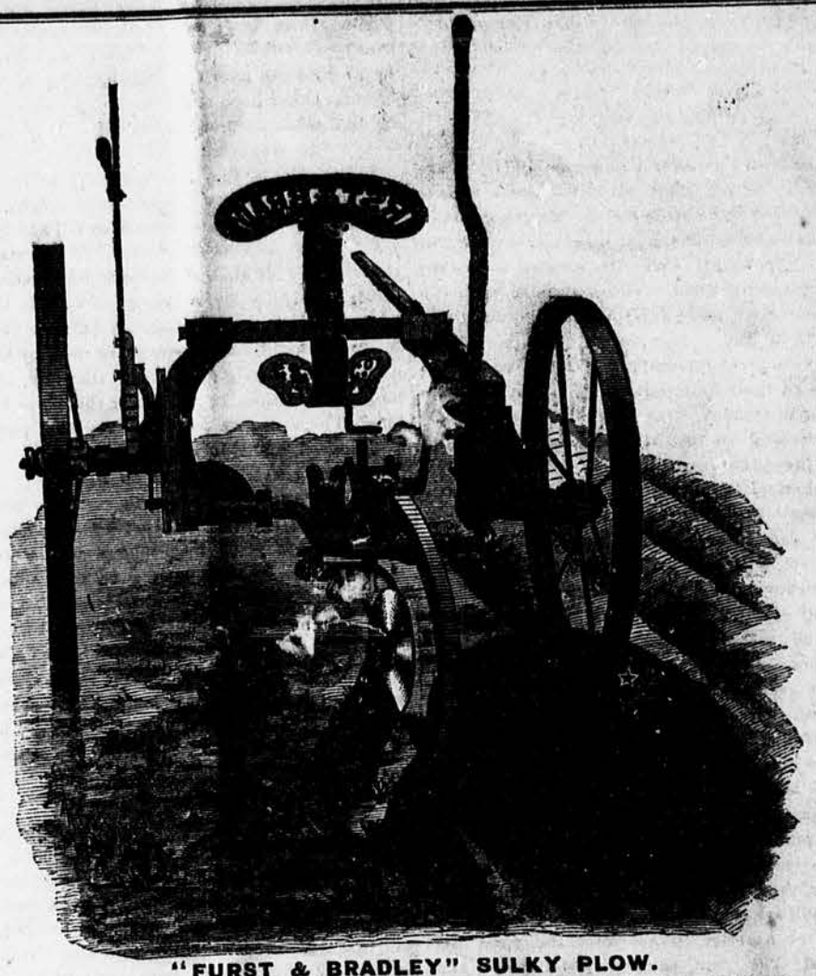
Honey locust, *Gledilschia*.—Taking all things into consideration, the honey locust is one of the very best trees for the western lands where trees are needed. It is easily raised, adapts itself to almost any condition or circumstances, free from disease and insects, and does not sprout from the roots.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

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

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

Larches and evergreens, as forest trees for the prairies, may be considered some other time.

LUKE MOORE.



"FURST & BRADLEY" SULKY PLOW.

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

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

PROFITABLE MARKET GARDEN CROPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Winter squash, especially Hubbard, have become such a staple in the market that a large demand is always certain, and the grower of a large crop rarely fails to realize well.

Failures are often due to insufficient fertility, but more frequently by neglect, the bugs are allowed to destroy them.

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

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

TREE SWINDLERS.—There are men through this county taking orders for what they call Cluster cherry; they are selling it very high, $1 50 per tree. They say it will bear the following year after planting, and is the only cherry now planted east. Is it not a swindle? J. E., Fairview, Pa. [Undoubtedly these men are swindlers. The Cluster cherry is an old French sort, sometimes cultivated as a curiosity, the fruit growing in clusters around a common stalk, the cherries small, and the tree a feeble grower. These men may have this sort, but more probably some other and more common tree to which they have given this name to make it sell. No honest agent would charge $1 50 for any sort known at the present time. Unless tree purchasers are willing to inform themselves through fruit books, or by means of periodicals, they will be liable to be defrauded.]—*Country Gentleman.*

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

S. A. R. L.

Horticulture.

FRUIT-GROWING IN KANSAS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. H. LOVEJOY.

Baldwin City, Ks.

HEDGE FENCE.

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

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

W. J. E.

RUSTICITY.

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

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

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

J. M. STAHL.

Camp Point, Ill.

USEFUL RULES AND TABLES.

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

FENCES.

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

Length of rail ft.	Length of panels, ft.	No. of panels.	No. of posts.	Number of Rails. 6 rails high.	Number of Rails. 7 rails high.
10	8	20½	21	124	145
12	10	16½	17	99	116
14	12	33⅓	14	83	96
16½	14½	11⅓	12	68	79

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

GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township is divided into thirty-six sections of a mile square each. Each section, therefore, contains 640 acres. A quarter section contains 160 acres, and is half a mile square; an eighth section contains eighty acres, and is a half a mile long and a quarter wide; a sixteenth is a quarter mile square and contains forty acres. Commencing at the northeast corner, the sections are numbered from one to thirty-six.

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

WEIGHT OF HAY IN BULK.

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

TO MEASURE CORN IN CRIB.

If the sides of the crib are perpendicular, multiply the length, breadth and height, in feet, together, and this product by 63, and the result will be bushels of ears. If you want the number of shelled bushels pretty accurately, multiply by 42 instead of 63. If the crib has flaring sides, multiply half the sum of the top and bottom widths, in feet, by the perpendicular height, in feet, that by the length, and then by the 63 or the 42, as before. These decimals are the fractional parts of a heaped bushel in a cubic foot.

TO MEASURE GRAIN IN BINS.

Multiply together the length, breadth and depth in feet, and that product by 45. Suppose your bin is 20 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 6 feet deep. This will give you, when multiplied together, 480 cubic feet. To reduce this amount to bushels: multiply by 4.5 and you get 384 in the answer. It takes 2,150 cubic inches to make a bushel, and a cubic foot has 1,728 cubic inches, hence the bushel is to the foot as 2,150 to 1,728, or about 4.5, which is the explanation of the use of the fraction 4.5.

TO MEASURE CISTERNS.

If a cylindrical cistern is to be measured, square the diameter, in feet, and multiply by the depth, and this by 373.4000 for hogsheads, by 373.2000 for barrels, and 47.8 for gallons. If the contents of a square cistern are desired, multiply together length, breadth and depth for the cubic feet, and for hogsheads multiply by 19.160; for barrels by 119.80; and for gallons by 7 48.100 In this calculation 31½ gallons are called a barrel, and 63 gallons a hogshead. The following table gives the number of gallons of water in a well for each ten inches of depth:

Feet.	Gallons.	Feet.	Gallons.	Feet.	Gallons.
2	19	6	176	10	489
2½	30	6½	207	11	592
3	44	7	240	12	705
3½	60	7½	275	13	827
4	78	8	313	14	959
4½	97	8½	353	15	1,101
5	122	9	396	20	1,958
5½	148	9½	461	25	3,057

WEIGHT OF MANURE.

The following figures are probably very near the mark: A solid foot of well-rotted manure weighs, on an average, 56 pounds; if coarse or dry, about 48 pounds to the foot. Thirty-six cubic feet, or an ordinary load of first quality, will weigh 1,728 pounds. Weight to the acre—eight loads of first kind, weighing 16 128 pounds, will give 108 pounds to each square rod, and less than 2½ pounds to the square foot. Five loads will give 53 pounds to the rod. An acre contains 43,560 square feet.—*Farmers' Review.*

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

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

WELL, THAT BEATS ALL!

That sheep story of Mr. Hoover, I mean Now, don't think I doubt his word, for I don't but I *am* astonished. The idea of a sheep raising five lambs in about one year, beats me. *Some other brother sheep raiser please rise and testify.* In my last letter I promised to give my opinion as to the best cross to make with many of the flocks in Kansas. Meaning of course the light wooled *bare legged and bare bellied* sheep that can be found in abundance and are usually styled *Missouri sheep*, shearing from 3 to 4½ lbs. unwashed wool. I think the remedy for such flocks is to use just as good thoroughbred Merino bucks as you can get, and on no account use *scrub* or grade bucks. Suppose we illustrate: Say we take 100 ewes and use a grade buck worth $5. and raise 100 lambs. The buck will shear 10 or 12 lbs. unwashed, perhaps less. The lambs will be light shearers also, as it is an old axiom that "like produces like," (and no intelligent breeder will deny it). On the other hand, we will select a blooded buck shearing 20 to 25 lbs. unwashed, and raise the same number of lambs from the same kind of ewes, and we will get at a low estimate 1, 2 or 3 lbs of wool per head more than the first 100, making on 100 lambs the first year, 100 or 200 lbs of wool, at 25 cents, the average price last year, $25 or $50, enough to buy the blooded sheep and have the profit of an equal gain each year thereafter, besides improving your stock, which every breeder ought to take into account. In conversation with Mr. Adam Scott, of Potawattomie county, Kansas, whose flock numbers over 800, he said he was satisfied that the *very best* cross for Kansas, was the Merino bucks with common sheep; for all purposes, they were the best. I once tried the experiment of crossing Merino grade ewes, with a Leicester buck weighing 190 lbs, and shearing 10 lbs; the result was that I lost 1 lb per head of washed wool, although I got a larger sheep, and one that would fatten more readily than the Merino.

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

E. T. FROWE.

Shawnee Co., Kan.

TRANSPORTATION.

A Railroad Charter Operating a Railroad.

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

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

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

CHARTER OF KANSAS CITY AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is registered in the auditor's office at Topeka, railroad bonds, (city, township and county). $8.048,349; add to this estimated amount not registered, and those on which the payment is disputed, $5,000,000; Congress subsidies to the K. P. original amount, and adding interest when due, $17,608 400. Total, $30,656,749.

The railroads sell their lands at an average of $4.35 per acre, on ten years' credit, and interest at 7 per cent. Thus, 7,540,953 acres at $4.35 per acre, amounts to $32,803,145; interest ten years at 7 per cent, $22,962,200; Kansas bonds, $13,048,349; interest twenty years at 7 per cent, $18,261,680; government bonds and interest to Kansas Pacific, which is bankrupt, and these bonds being secured by two mortgages, are worthless, $17,648,400. Total, and an absolute *gift*, $104,723,774. And these corporations represent now only taxable property (the entire value of all the railroad and rolling-stock in the state) of $16,197,511 *This* is operating railroads!

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

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

In "union is strength" is also a legitimate subject for operating, thus a day or two ago the following notice fell under my observation: "The Railroad Alliance!" "A Great Freight Combination Made and To Be Maintained!" "Annihilation Decreed Against Any Road that Traitorously Cuts Under." (Senator Chaffee in the U. S. senate, Nov. 13th, 1877). And again: "The next meeting of the Southwestern Rate Association will take place in this city on Tuesday. Numerous questions of importance will have to be considered. One will be the question of meeting the "cut" in rate made by the M. K. & T. railway, which is operating to the detriment of the Kansas City lines." (Chicago *Times*) This is operating railroads.

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

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

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

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

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

EDWARD BALLAINE.

Topics for Discussion.

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

NO. II.

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

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

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

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

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

The tenderness that a certain class of people show in relation to our credit abroad is unaccountable; one would suppose that they were hired nurses of foreign bondholders. One of the best things that could happen for this country would be the return of our bonds so depreciated in value that we could buy them up for 25 cents on the dollar. Our debt should have been kept at home, and the men instrumental in placing it abroad are guilty of a more heinous crime then Benedict Arnold; he only attempted a crime, but they have sold us as a nation of slaves. We are now paying about one hundred million dollars tribute to Europe, annually, in the shape of interest; I wonder how much we were paying for stamps when the tea was put to soak in Boston Harbor?

Again, he says: "We are taught by our past history that the authentication of government is not sufficient to establish the value of a circulating medium." This statement is given without one word of proof. We are simply referred to history, and when we look there we find the statement wholly false, and the very reverse true. What makes ½ cents' worth of nickle pass for five cents if it is not the authentication of government? What makes 386, 412½ and 420 grains of silver, in three different coins, all pass for the same? What makes 25 8-10 grains of gold, stamped one dollar, and a piece of paper stamped one dollar, pass within a cent or two of the same value? It is because of the authentication of government, and the reason that there is any difference in the current value of either, is on account of the government failing to as fully authenticate the one as the other, and we say without the fear of successful contradiction, that the full and complete authentication of government will give the best circulating medium that it is possible for any country to enjoy or be possessed of. A currency that is based on all the nation possesses, gold, silver, copper, iron, lands, in fact it has a basis as broad and long, as valuable and as endurable as the nation itself. And we would have the government issue enough of this currency for the business wants of the people, and would never allow a contraction, but steadily increase as population and business increased.

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

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

AN INFIDEL'S INVESTIGATION OF THE MORAL LAW.

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

"Well, what do you think of it?" asked the elder. "I will tell you what I used to think," answered the infidel. "I supposed that Moses was the leader of a horde of banditti; that having a strong mind, he acquired great influence over a superstitious people, and that on Mount Sinai he played off some sort of fire-works to the amazement of his ignorant followers, who imagined in their mingled fear and superstition, that the exhibition was supernatural. "But what do you think now?" interposed the elder. "I have been looking" said the infidel, "into the nature of that law. I have been trying to see whether I can add anything to it or take anything from it, so as to make it better, sir, I cannot. It is perfect." "The first commandment," continued he, "directs us to make the Creator the object of our supreme love and reverence. That is right. "If he be our Creator, preserver and supreme benefactor, we ought to treat him, and none other as such. The second forbids idolatry. The third forbids profanity. The fourth fixes a time for religious worship. If there be a God, he ought surely to be worshiped. It is suitable that there should be an outward homage significant of our inward regard. If God be worshiped, it is proper that sometime should be set apart for that purpose, where all may worship him harmoniously without interruption. One day in seven is certainly not too much, and I do not know that it is too little The fifth defines the peculiar duties arising from family relations. Injuries to our neighbors are there classified by the moral law. They are divided into offences against life, chastity, property, and character." "And," said he, applying a legal idea with acuteness, "I noticed that the greatest offense in each class is expressly forbidden. Thus, the greatest injury to life is murder, to chastity, adultery; to property, theft; to character, perjury. Now, the greater offense must include the lesser of the same kind. Murder must include any injury to life, adultery every injury to purity, and so of the rest. And the moral code is closed and perfected by a command forbidding every improper desire in regard to our neighbors. I have been thinking, where did Moses get this law? I have read history; the Egyptians and the adjacent nations were idolators, so were the Greeks and Romans, and the wisest and best Greeks or Romans never gave a code of morals like this. Where did Moses get this law which surpasses the wisdom and philosophy of the most enlightened ages? He lived at a period comparatively barbarous, but he has given a law in which the learning and sagacity of all subsequent time can detect no flaw. Where did he get it? He could not have soared so much above his age as to have devised it himself. I am satisfied where he obtained it. It came down from heaven. I am convinced of the truth of the religion of the Bible."

THINGS WORTH FORGETTING.

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

From Osborne County.

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

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

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

J. W. WINSLOW.

From Butler County.

Wheat looks well. This winter has proved that frequent freezing and thawing does not raise wheat and clover out of the ground. Cattle do not look as well as in a dry, cold winter. It has been a bad winter for feeding hogs, and prices have been very low. Early sales were made at $3 50, and about holidays as low as $2.80 per hundred, but at present is selling for $3. Corn, 22c; wheat, very low; flour, $2.50 per hundred. Horses and mules in good condition, but very much troubled by the disease called scratches, caused by the mud. Fruit in excellent condition.

W. J. E.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 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, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICA YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for $2 00.

Walnut Grove Herd,

S. E. WARD, Proprietor.

Breeder of Pure bred Short Horns. 1st Duke of Walnut Grove, 3518. S H. Record. A. H. Book 26.412 and Mazurka Lad 2nd 5.513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

PURE BRED

BERKSHIRES.

I have now a very choice collection of pigs sired by Imported "Kansas King" 1339 and Matchless Liverpool and out of fine sows sired by my famous old Boar Richard 1059, Lord Liverpool 221, and Lord Liverpool 2nd. Can sell at "let live" prices and will guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to registry in A. B. Record. Address. SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Short-Horn Cattle

—AT THE—

FAIR GROUNDS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.,

—ON—

Wednesday, April 10th, 1878.

THE Subscribers announce, that they will sell at public sale, as above stated, about 45 head of Short-horn cattle, consisting of 30 head, the entire herd of R. M. GARDNER, also, a part of the herd of J. G. COWAN & SON, including

YOUNG MARYS, YOUNG PHYLLISES, BELINAS, ROSEMARYS CAMBRIAS, POMONAS AND IANTHES

Their will be a number of fine young

SHOW HEIFERS

offered, the get of Rosebud's Duke 5766 and London Duke 6th 3919 ROSEBUD'S DUKE 5766, at Rose of Sharon bull, breed by that veteran breeder, Abe Renick will be among the number sold.

☞ Catalogues on application, after March 10,

J. G. COWAN & SON, New Point, Mo.

E. M, GARDNER, Graham, Mo.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Vinland Nursery & Fruit Farm

COMMENCED IN 1857.

situated at Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas, on the L. L. & G. Rail Road, ten miles south of Lawrence. W. E. Barnes Proprietor, offers for sale a complete assortment of nursery stock.

Thrifty and Reliable fruit trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot and Nectarine trees, Vines and small fruits in variety.

Ornamental trees and Shrubbery, also the largest stock of Evergreens to be found in the state.

We shall have a sale ground in Topeka during the transplanting season, where will be found a good selection of the above. Price list sent on application.

Address W. E. BARNES, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

FARM. ORCHARD

Agricultural College

SHOP. STORE.

PRACTICAL

EDUCATION!

Thorough instruction and drill in the English Language, Mathematics, Physiology, Agriculture, Botany, Entomology, Horticulture, Chemistry, Surveying Geology, Meteorology, Political Economy and all Practical Sciences of use to the Business World. A liberal education and Daily Practice in the Field or Shops given in a Four Years Course.

No Tuition or Contingent Fees!

Students can enter at any time and earn part of their expenses by voluntary labor. Send for catalogue to JNO. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM."

Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,

BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

COTSWOLD SHEEP,

BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

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

Breeders' Directory.

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

E. J. IVES, Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas, make a specialty of Brown Leghorn Fowls bred pure from the best strains in the U. S. A few choice Birds for sale at reasonable figures. Eggs $3 per 13; 26 eggs, $500.

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

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

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head, Also Berkshires.

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

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the $1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 26 competitors.

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

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

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

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White, Guineas., Write to me.

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1802. Also CHESTER WHITE HOGS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. ☞ 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

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

FLOWERS.—All lovers of Plants should send for Catalogue of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Roses &c., to ROBERT S. BROWN.
Box 1158. Kansas City, Mo.

KAW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS. General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other small fruit plants. Address G. F. ESPENLAUB,
Box 972, Kansas City, Mo.

Dentists.

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

W. W. ESTILL,

LEXINGTON, KY.

PROPRIETOR OF

Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds,

From Imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Kaw Valley Nursery.

Must Be Sold.

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

AGENTS.

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

C. W. FOSTER & CO., 62 Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

SWEET POTATOES

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

CLIMAX and BOSS two horse check row planters, SUCKER STATE one horse corn drill, Capital hand planter; all unsurpassed for excellence of workmanship, simplicity of construction, ease and perfection of operation. Prices to suit the times.

CARRIAGES of latest style, good work, handsome finish. Ask your dealer for them.

State where you saw this advertisement.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

WHERE TO BUY LAND IN KANSAS.

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

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

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUTY ON WOOL.

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

THE LATEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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

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

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

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

A CHEAP HOT-BED.

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

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BILL.

As this bill is considered by many to contain the germ of the best solution of the financial perplexities of the country, and has been much commented upon, we give it in full.

It was introduced by representative Phillips, of the 1st district, and has received the approval of the majority of the house banking and currency committee. A prominent member says the report in favor of its passage will be nearly unanimous:

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

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

SEC. 2.—The bonds herein provided for shall be called "The Postal Savings Bonds of the United States," and shall be issued by the secretary of the treasury, of such form and description and accompanying coupons as he shall prescribe, and of the denominations of $10, $20, $50, and $100, and shall bear interest at the of 3 65-100 per centum, or one cent on each $100 for each day after its issue. And holders of the postal orders provided for in the first section of this act shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefor free of charge, after five days' notice, 3.65 per cent. bonds herein provided for, to the full face value of the postal orders presented for such exchange for lawful money, or treasury notes, or coin, at the treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer or designated depository, and shall be exempt from all taxation—United States, state or local. And said bonds shall be exchangeable at par for the four per cent bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by an act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, and the interest thereon shall be payable every three months in currency of the United States, at the treasury of the United States, or at the money order offices where issued; provided, however, that coupons only shall be detached from the bond at the time of payment, and all coupons redeemed at the money order offices, or received thereat in payment of postage or in exchange for postage stamps, shall be credited to such offices the same as money in their accounts with the postoffice and treasury departments. And the postal savings bonds herein provided for, on presentation at the treasury of the United States or at the office of any assistant treasurer, shall be exchanged for notes of the United States with interest computed to the day of presentation; and the offices of the treasurer of the United States and of the assistant treasurer, and at such order offices as the postmaster general may designate for that purpose.

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

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

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

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

PEACE BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

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

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

SNOW STORM IN THE WEST.

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

COMPETITIVE SHEARING OF MERINO SHEEP.

I published in my shearing list, last year, to give two premiums of $25 each to any one who would bring a ewe or ram that could clip more wool than I could, of one year's growth, with the expectation of having our public shearing at Kansas City. If any one wished to compete for those premiums, they were to give me notice in due time; not receiving any notice, I concluded to hold our shearing at my place as usual, on the third of April, 1878. Mr. A. B. Mathews challeged the world to shear against his ewe that clipped 26¼ lbs. of wool; I expect Mr. Mathews will be on hand. All wool-growers are invited; the $25 premiums are open to the world.

SAMUEL JEWETT.

Independence, Mo.

From Webster County, Ia.

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

From Republic County.

March 12.—We are having a great deal of cold, rainy weather which, if it continues, will be very disagreeable for the farmers. Some of the farmers have sown wheat; fall wheat is looking finely. As for fruit, peaches look promising for an extra crop; we don't have much of any other kind of fruit. Hogs are $2 50 per cwt. C. W. BENNETT.

From Pottawatomie County.

March 18.—The Kansas FARMER has always been sound and interesting on the finance and transportation questions, and ought to be read by every farmer in the state. There is one item that all who have figured on the cost of producing an acre of corn, have omitted, so far as I have seen, and that is *brains*. Lawyers, doctors, and even mechanics charge for brains, but the wages of a farmer are always estimated by those of a common laborer; no other profession so belittles itself. Fall wheat looks well, and there is a large acreage of grass (spring) wheat sown. Feeders complain that feeding corn to cattle, the past winter, has not paid at prices obtained. What will be the price of soap, with hogs at 2¼c?

GRANGER.

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

Fayette 20058 stands at the head of the herd; he has taken the following premiums: In 1868, first premium at the Kentucky State Fair, as best bull calf. He took the first premium at the head of Wm. Warfield's young herd, all sired by the famous bull Muscatoon. He also took the first premium at the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and St. Louis fairs. He has taken twenty first and five second premiums.

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

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

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

We noticed some fine yearlings, among which was Belle Shannon 4th, got by Fayette 10052, out of Betty Shannon. Betty Shannon was purchased in Kentucky, when two years old, for $500. Linda Watson, got by Gustavus 17267, out of Jenny Watson, was sired by the famous bull Minister 6363, out of Miss Watson by 3d Grand Duke of Oxford 4860.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Durham Park Herd.—Albert Crane, of Durham Park, Marion county, Kansas, has just purchased of Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Kentucky, two Duchess bulls, and one Lady Bates' or Filbert bull. The first is the "27th Duke of Airdrie," who is a son of the 14th Duke of Thorndale, (8031), and the famous cow, 9th Duchess of Airdrie, which, by-the-way, was the dam of the 24th Duke and 20th Duchess of Airdrie, sold to Mr. Fox, of England, for $30,000. The second is the "28th Duke of Airdrie," who is a red son of the 7th Duke of Oneida, (14056), the 6th Duchess of Airdrie. With these two bulls, one a good roan and the other a red, it is thought there will be no trouble to control color in the Durham Park herd.

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

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

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

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

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

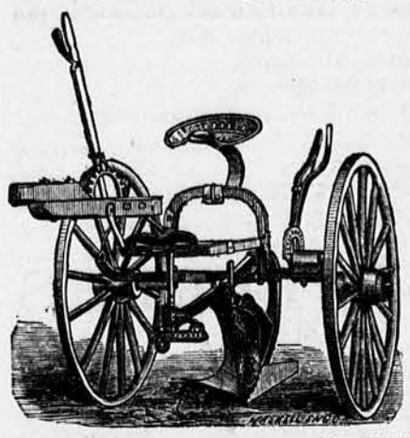
"No 10, or the February number of Ditson & Co's Musical Monthly is at hand, with its usual rich freight of attractive pieces. Will S Hays, who does not suffer his talents to rust, contributes a song and chorus called, "Sadie of the Dell;" H P Danks, a "Cabeletta" called "Stay not long away;" J W Cherry,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

If there are any Norman stallions for service in Shawnee or Douglas counties, I wish you would suggest to the owners that it would be for their interest to advertise them in the Kansas FARMER. JOHN H BYRD.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Root's garden seeds and plants. The seeds are well-known and have a high reputation; but perhaps the garden plants are not as widely known. Mr. Root published a valuable treatise on plants, which gives information of methods of growing, shipping and transplanting. All who have had these plants will need no urging. To all others we say, *try them.*

Seed oats, seed corn, English blue-grass seed, and German or Golden millet seed.
DOWNS & Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

THE HAPGOOD SULKY PLOW.



TRIAL OF RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS

The undersigned having been chosen a committe to test the draft and work of the Hapgood sulky plow, as compared with the common plow,—at a trial held on a farm of Hon. Thomas Buckman, report as follows:

The Hapgood sulky is easily handled and adjusted, does first-class work, and a careful test with the Dynamometer, showed the following result:

Hapgood, sulky, 16 in. cut, 7.6 in. d'p. av'd 522½ lbs.
Peoria, walking, 14. " " 8.9 " " 595 "
Furst & Bradley, walking plow, turf and stubble. 14 inch cut, 8.9 deep averaged. 457 lbs.

All the plows tested were in good order.

THOMAS BUCKMAN,
JOHN SIMS,
A. H. BUCKMAN,
DAVID ECKERT,
SAMUEL COBBS.
Committee.

We the undersigned farmers present at the above trial, believe the above report correct and that the test was accurately made:

John King, F. M. Washburn, S. C. Sarvers, Peter Hile, O. W. Sidwell, John Fasnocht, J. C. Demitt, E. T. Trowbridge, D. M. McNutt, D. C. Hammond, D. N. Athinger, A. A. Vanhautten.

The above test shows that the Hapgood sulky draws 30 lbs lighter than the Peoria walking plow, or a 16-inch sulky, 73 lbs less than a 14-inch walking plow, and cut 7-tenths of an inch deeper. The turf and stubble plow was lighter of course, and yet was *heavier* than the *sulky* in proportion to the *size*. The above result, ought to satisfy any farmer that the Hapgood is the Boss.

I. E. GORHAM & Co.

Topeka, March 13th, 1878.

Markets.

New York Money Market.
NEW YORK, March 19, 1878.

GOLD—Opened at $1.01¼, and closed at $1.01¾. All sales of the day having been at these figures. Carrying rates, 4½ to 3 per cent.
SILVER—Bars, $1.20 in greenbacks; $1.18½ in gold; coin, 1¼@¾ per cent. discount.
BONDS — Governments, firm, Railroad, firm. State, Dull.
STOCKS—The market was irregular in the forenoon, and quiet in the afternoon. The market closed lower and steady.

Kansas City Produce Market.
KANSAS CITY, March 19, 1878.

WHEAT—Firm; No. 3, $1.01¼; No. 4, 87½c.
CORN—Strong; No. 2, 30¼c; rejected, 28¼@29c.
OATS—Nominal.
RYE—Nominal.
BUTTER—10@19c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.
KANSAS CITY, March 19, 1878.

CATTLE—Receipts, 183; shipments, 339. The market was strong and in demand for shippers; sales of shippers, $4.10@4.62½; stockers, $3.00.
HOGS—Receipts only 87. There was no market.

New York Produce Market.
NEW YORK, March 19, 1878.

FLOUR—Stronger and in fair demand for medium and lower grades; superfine western, $4.35@4.80; common to good, $4.50@5 15; good to choice, $5.20@5 85; white wheat extra, $5.90@6.50; St. Louis, $4.90@7.75.
WHEAT—In good demand; ungraded, $1.26; mixed spring in store, $1.21; No. 3, spring, $1.20; No. 2, Chicago, $1,26; No. 2, red western, $1.32@1.35.
RYE—Quiet and steady; western, 70@72c.
BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.
CORN—Less firm, and the market unchanged.
OATS—Higher; mixed western and state, 34@36c; white western, 36½@42c.
COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Raw quiet; refined in fair demand and steady.
MOLASSES—Unchanged and in moderate demand.
RICE—Quiet and unchanged.
EGGS—Heavy; choice western, 11@11½c.
PORK—Mess, firm; $15.10@10.60.
BEEF—Dull.
MIDDLES—Western long clear active and firmer;
LARD—Prime Steam firm; at $7.49@7.45.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Firmer.

St. Louis Produce Market.
ST. LOUIS, March 19, 1878.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Dull and lower; No. 3 red, nothing done, $1.12 bid cash; $1.14¾ April; $1.14 bid May; spring, lower, $1.05 bid cash for No. 2.
CORN — Lower; 39¼c bid cash; 39¾@40c bid April.
OATS—Weaker; held at 28c cash; sold at 26¾c April.
RYE—Dull; 54c bid cash; 54¼c bid March and April.
WHISKY—Steady; $1.03.
PORK—Firm and steadier; $9.90@10 cash; $9.90 April.
DRY SALT MEATS—Firm; at 3¼c, 5¼c, and 5¼c for packed.
BACON—Stronger. There was not much doing.
LARD—Firmer; $7.00 bid for round lots. Receipts pounds, 4,000, 13,000, 30,000, 14,000 and 3,000.

HEMP—Dull and unchanged.
HIDES—Demand inactive and unchanged.
LEAD—Quiet and unchanged.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
EGGS—Large receipts and lower; shippers offering at 7@7¼c for fresh in cases.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.
ST. LOUIS, March 19, 1878.

CATTLE—In good demand and firm; prime to choice shipping steers, $4.75@5.12½; fair to good heavy, $4.20@4.60; butchers', $3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.80; stockers and feeders, active and firm; $2.75@3.50. Receipts, 250.
HOGS—In good demand and no supply, nominally, 15@25c higher; light, $3.25@3.60; packing, $3 30@3.50; butchers' to fancy, $3.50@3.75. Receipts, 400.
SHEEP—Steady and firm, unchanged. Receipts, 50.

Chicago Produce Market.
CHICAGO, March 19, 1878.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; No. 1, spring, gilt edged, $1.08½; regular, $1.07¾ cash; $1.06¾@1.06⅞ April.
CORN—42¾c cash and April.
OATS—In fair demand and higher; 24⅞@25c cash and April.
RYE—Easier; 54c.
BARLEY—Easier; 46@47½c.
PORK—Steady and in good demand; $9.50 cash; $9.52½@9.55 April.
LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; $7.20 cash and April
BULK MEATS—Steady and firm; shoulders, 3¾c; short rib, 5½c; short clear, 5½c.
WHISKY—Nominally $1.04.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.
CHICAGO, March 19, 1878.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000. The market was 5@10c higher; mixed packing, strong at $3.20@3.65; light, $3.65@3.75; heavy, active at $3.70@4.00. Everything sold.
CATTLE—Receipts, 820. All grades firm and active; shipping steers, $3.90@4.70; feeders and stockers, strong and unchanged, at $2.75@3.85; butchers', steady; steers, $3.10@3.90; cows, $1.50@3.75. All sold.
SHEEP—Receipts, 510. The market was weaker; sales at $3.05@4.25.

Atchison Produce Market.
ATCHISON, March 19, 1878.

WHEAT—No. 3, fall, $1.01; No. 4, do., 99c; No. 2, spring, 88c; No. 3, do., 83c.
RYE—No. 2, 41c.
OATS—No. 2, mixed, 18c; No. 2, white, 19c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 25c.
CORN—No. 2, 30c; rejected, 28c.
FLAXSEED—95c.

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bushel	.75@1.00
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	2.25
Medium	2.00
Common	1.50
Castor	1.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.15
Medium	12
CHEESE—Per lb	10 to 12½
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.6
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25to5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal	.20.40
POTATOES—Per bu	.50@.65
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	2.00@2,25
Chickens, Dressed, per lb	07
Turkeys, " "	09
Geese, " "	10
ONIONS—Per bu	.75
CABBAGE—Per dozen	.40@.75
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu	1.00. to 1.27

Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green	.05
Dry Flint	.10@12
Dry Salt	.9
Calf, Green	.08
Kip, Green	.08
Sheep Pelts, green	.75@1.00
Damaged Hides are bought at ⅓ off the price	.05
TALLOW in Cakes	.5

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring	.80
Fall No. 2	1.10
" No. 3	1.00
" No. 4	.90
CORN—Per bu	20
" White Old	22
" Yellow	'23
OATS—Per bu	20
RYE—Per bu	32
BARLEY—Per bu	.25@35
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.75
" No. 2	3.25
" No. 3	3 00
Rye	2 70
CORN MEAL	1.00
CORN CHOP	.65
RYE CHOP	90
CORN & OATS	.90
BRAN	.60
SHORT	.75

Topeka Lumber Market.

Joist and Scantling	$ 22.50
Rough boards	22.50
" " No. 2	20.00
Fencing	22.50
" No. 2	20 00
Common boards, surface	25.00
Stock " D	27.50
" " C	35.00
" " B	42.50
" " A	52.50
Finishing Lumber	35.00 to 55.00
Flooring	25.00 to 35.00
Shingles	3.00 to 4.00
Lath	4.00

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	12½
" Round " " "	10
" Roasts " " "	10
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	6
" Hind " " "	7
" By the carcass " " "	7
MUTTON—Chops per lb	12½
" Roast " "	12½
" By the carcass per lb	10
VEAL—Steaks per lb	15
" Roasts " "	12½
" By the carcass per lb	8
PORK—Steaks per lb	10
" Roast " "	10
" By the carcass per lb	6
SAUSAGE—Per lb	.12½

The best gift to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to a child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will made her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity, and to the sick, Simmons' Liver Regulator. I found it excellent for sour stomach, indigestion, dizziness and headache. A. J. ADKINS.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston.

EVERYBODY PLEASED.

Everybody who examines or uses the Charter Oak cook stove is pleased with its great capacity, superior construction, neat appearance, cleanliness in operation, and the construction of its reservoir and closet, and say it is unequaled as a perfect cooking-stove.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight for ready money and low interest. Call on
PRESCOTT & Co.

C. A. Stultz, Dentist, has re-opened his office over Funk's hat store, Kansas ave., Topeka, Kansas.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name finely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,) printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money, KURTZ & BROTHER, 8. E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

ODESSA OR GRASS-SEED WHEAT.

We have received a car load of this wheat, and are prepared to fill orders promptly.
DOWNS & Co.
Topeka, Kans.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati O.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

OUR IMPROVED PEST POISON
Is a Safe, Sure Destroyer of the
POTATO BUG!
TRADE MARK.

Warranted to kill PARIS GREEN and Cheap
FIVE Bugs, where KILLS ONE.
Yet is safer to use, and not injurious to plants. Costs 25 to 50 cents an acre. Our Cabbage and Currant Worm Powder is warranted NOT POISONOUS, but sure death to worms. Samples sufficient for a trial of either preparation sent on receipt of 15cts. Postage stamps or cash. 1-4 lb box of Pest Poison mailed for 30cts. Send for Circular with hundreds of testimonials. Discount to the trade.
KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, P.O. Box 3139.
66 Cortlandt St., New York City

Short-Horn Cattle

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

E. C. Newton, Batavia, Ills. Breeder of Buff Cochins, Pekin Ducks and Essex Swine. Illustrated Circular Free.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Short-Horn Cattle
—AT THE FAIR GROUNDS—
Villisca, Montgomery Co., Iowa.
ON WEDNESDAY MAY 15th, 1878.

The sale will include 125 head of well bred Short-horns, and as individuals rarely excelled.
Imp. Lord Hillhurst, 23771, (a Pure Bates) Airdrie 9th, 21884 (a Renich Rose of Sharon) and several *imported cows*, and their calves are included. The stock will be found to meet the wants of either breeder or farmer; 2nd to no *sale ever held in America*, and the most attractive one of the coming season, will be positive, no postponement on account of weather.
TERMS:—A credit of nine months will be given on approved bankable note bearing 10 per cent interest, or a liberal discount for cash.
Catalogues ready April 10th, and will be sent with full particulars on application to R. F. Tubbs, Villisca, Iowa.

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

COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.
☞ Villisca is on C. B. & Q. R. R. 40 miles west of Creston, 60 miles east from Omaha, and 16 miles east of Red Oak.

CLYDESDALE HORSES.

The undersigned has been for a number of years engaged in importing Clydesdale Horses. He announces to the farmers and Breeders of Kansas, that he has now on hand four Head of Stallions of this splendid draft stock for sale. One of the Horses, Imported

Scotland's Glory

may be seen at Dr. Huntoon's Stable in Topeka, Kansas. Person wishing Draft Stallions, can address

J. D. McKAE,
Topeka, Kansas.

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

Fowls and Eggs For Sale.

I will sell eggs from eight varieties of pure bred, high class, poultry. Bramahs, Cochins, Games, Leghorns, Hamburgs and Pekin and Aylsbury ducks. Some good fowls for sale. At the Leavenworth poultry show, held in Dec, 1877, I won 12 regular premiums out of 13 entries. Write for prices. Address, J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas.

INFORMATION WANTED.

I wish if possible to get information of the whereabouts of the following named family, or any of its members, who moved to Kansas in 1861, where last heard from in 1861, they were in Oskaloosa, Jefferson County. The family consisted of the father, three sons, one son-in-law, and three daughters, as follows, John Bond, Sr., John, James, and Edward the three sons, Sarah, Amelia, and Elizabeth, the three daughters, and Henry Fisher the son-in-law. Fisher if is living a wagonmaker by trade. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address RICHARD DAVIS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mailed Free on Application.
OUR SPECIAL LIST OF PLANTS BULBS &c. FOR
FLORISTS.
OUR SPECIAL LIST OF SEEDS ROOTS &c. FOR
Market Gardeners.
PETER HENDERSON & Co.
35 Cortlandt St.
NEW YORK.

TRADE MARK. "VIBRATOR." Reg. March 5, 1878.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

SEEDS FREE.

THE GARDENER & FLORIST. Best Home and Garden Monthly published. Handsomely Illustrated. Ablest writers as contributors. 75 cents a year and Seeds to that amount to each subscriber. Send stamp for sample copy and catalogue, to select your seeds
The GARDENER & FLORIST CO.,
Mention this paper. Rochester, N. Y.

For Sale.

63 acres of land, partly improved. Will sell cheap for cash, or will trade for a stock of Hardware or Tinware with Tinner's Tools in some Live Town in Kansas or Nebraska. Address, I. H. WILLIAMS, Noble, Richland Co. Ill.

ROOT'S Reliable Garden SEEDS
Hot Bed Plants in their season. Manual and Plant List. Sent for stamp. "Fresh, practical and sensible."—*Am. Ag.*
Address, J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED & PLANTS, the best in the market, and at very low prices. W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY.

SEVEN CHOICE VARIETIES of Flower Seeds including Aster, Balsams, Phlox Pansy and Vis Carnia, for 25c. Sample package and Catalogue of Seeds for 3c. stamp. New York Seed Co., Buffalo, New York.

CCC 40 Elegant cards, Hash, Oriental, Dagma, &c. 10 cts. Imperial Card Co. Fair Haven, Ct.

5,000

Bushels of Hungarian Millet, and German Millet Wanted. Let us know at once if you have any of the above seeds for sale, and what you want for it. We furnish sacks and pay freight. Send some samples if possible. Address, B. J. GRIMMELT & CO. Wholesale Seed Dealers, 212 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Amsden Peach Trees.

Fine 6 foot trees, delivered at any R. R. Station in Kansas or Missouri, at $15 per 100. [½ must be paid before shipment.] This king of early peaches sold at $5 to $7 per bushel in Joplin, last season. 20 other sorts of peach trees. JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

POTATO AND SEED CATALOGUE, FREE TO ALL.
SEND FOR IT.
G. H. BRITTON,
Udina, Kane Co., Ill.

FARMER'S FRIEND! FANNING MILL!

Don't be to the labor and expense of raising grain, then market it dirty, but clean your grain and make money by raising its grade. Our Mills give Universal Satisfaction, and are Fully Warranted.
W. C. & W. BARNES, Freeport, Ills.

$125 A MONTH AND EXPENSES to Agents. Send stamp for terms. S. C. FOSTER & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Guaranteed cheaper at its price than any other press at a gift or no sale. Beware of parties who steal our inventions. Do not purchase a horizontal hay press without consulting us in regard to our rights, as the purchaser is liable, and we shall prosecute for $1,000 damages and stop all infringing machines.

HOWE'S 4 TON WAGON SCALE
$60
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Address A. M. GILBERT & CO.,
WESTERN MANAGERS,
95, 97, 99 and 101 Lake St., Chicago.
157 Water St., Cleveland, O.
116 Main St., Cincinnati, O.
612 North Third St., St. Louis.

IF YOU WANT
The best churn in the market, you will buy the CLIMAX. It is Neater, Better Made, does Better, Easier and Quicker work, and will last longer than any other. The best Dairymen use it,
Manufactured by
W. P. EMMERT.
Manufacturer of churns, Animal Powers and Combined Step and Extension Ladders.
Freeport, Ills.

The Western Queen Bee Hive

This hive is acknowledged by competent judges to be the best, cheapest, and most convenient. Farm and county rights low for cash or good trade. Price for model hive and farm right, $7.00. For particulars, address
H. STAGGS,
Topeka, Kansas.

REV. HENRY WARD
BEECHER
Will Lecture at the following places:

KANSAS CITY	March 25
TOPEKA	March 26
LAWRENCE	March 27
LEAVENWORTH	March 28
ST. JOE	March 29
ATCHISON	March 30

What will the Weather be To-morrow?

POOL'S SIGNAL SERVICE BAROMETER
And Thermometer Combined.—Foretells correctly any change in the Weather, 12 to 24 hours in advance. Endorsed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific men as the Best Weather Indicator in the World. FARMERS can plan their work according to its predictions. It will save fifty times its cost in a single season. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. We will send it Free to any address on receipt of $2.00 Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine without our trade mark. **Agents Wanted.** Send Stamp for Circular.
U. S. NOVELTY CO., 105 Maiden Lane, New York.
Please state where you saw advertisement.
Send Money Orders or Registered Letters at our risk

WEED Sewing MACHINES Are the BEST
Send for terms, address WEED S. M. Co., Chicago.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR did it, and will do it on the smoothest face. More than 25,000 young men ALREADY WEAR HEAVY MOUSTACHES AND BEARD, having used from 1 to 3 Pack'gs. No injury. Easily applied. Certain in effect. Package with directions post-paid 25 cts. 5 for $1. A. M. SMITH & CO. Dale Ad'ts, Palatine, Ill.
This presentation has imitations. The public will use due caution and Address as above

BUTTERWORKER

The most effective simple and convenient yet invented. Works 30 lbs in less than 5 minutes, thoroughly working out buttermilk and mixing the salt. **AGENTS WANTED.** Send for circular. A. H. REID,
6 N. Eighteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MUST BE SOLD.

For want of room I will sell very low four trios, each of Dark Brahmas, and Buff Cochins, one year old fowls, choice Breeding Stock, Todd's strains, also two pair each Bremen & Brown China geese, two pair colored Muscovy Ducks, these five varieties, I will close out, also for sale a large lot of young stock, Pekin and Aylesbury ducks, white and brown Leghorns, Brahmas Cochins and S. S. Hamburgs. Everything warranted to go safely by express, and to be pure bred. Address. J. DONAVAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth Co. Kansas.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A section of farm lands, 640 acres, improved or unimproved in Kansas Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota. Must be within five miles of station on some leading railway. Those having such property for sale, address giving lowest terms for cash or on time, full description of locality; timber or prairie land, how watered, population of county, kind of crops mostly raised, and general information interesting to a farmer desiring to locate. ANDREW EREKSON, care Room 3, 181 Pearl St., New York City.

GRAPE VINES,
Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Wholesale rates very low to Nurserymen, Dealers, and large Planters. Send stamp for Descriptive List. Price List FREE.
T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

AYER & SON'S MANUAL. For Advertisers
A complete guide to advertisers. *New Haven Journal.*—A necessity to all who advertise. *Louisville Commercial.*—The most complete and reliable work of the kind. *Pittsburg Gazette.*—Sent free to all who advertise.
N. W. AYER & SON Advertising AGENTS, TIMES BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.
Get our Estimate before making any advertising contracts. Our business is large. Facilities unsurpassed. Prices the lowest. Terms the best.

AN $18.75 ELGIN WATCH, COIN SILVER, Hunting Case, for 30 subscribers to the KANSAS CITY TIMES, at ONE DOLLAR each. Anybody can get up a club. Coupon tickets, premium list, and all particulars SENT FREE. Address THE TIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WASHBURN COLLEGE. Money to loan on long time, reasonable interest. No commission. Apply to C. W. JEWELL, Topeka, Ks

BERRY CHEESE BOXES
Baskets and Fruit Packages of all kinds. *Veneers, Cheese Box Hoops, Head Lining, &c.* All goods warranted to give satisfaction. Send for reduced price list. INGHAM, LESLIE & CO., Benton Harbor, Mich.

MATRIMONIAL TIMES! A journal devoted to Love Courtship and Marriage. The smartest paper of its kind in this country! If you want a paper that will please send 50cts, for a year's subscription. Sample copy 10cts, WHITE & CO., Pub, East Weymouth, Mass.

THE FARMER'S Account Book
A
COMPLETE SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING
FOR
Farmers, Planters and Gardeners,
BY A. L. CAMPFIELD.

Every one should keep a strict account of all business transactions, and thereby save themselves and their children after them, much trouble that comes of neglect. This is a plain, practical system of book-keeping, easily understood, and especially adapted to the wants of the Farmer. Full instructions in each book. Can be carried in an ordinary pocket; 180 pages, bound in sheep skin.
Price 75 cents. Send all orders to this paper.
Address, KANSAS FARMER,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

THOUGHT.

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

DAILY LIFE.

A sacred burden is this life ye bear,
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly,
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly.
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward upward, till the goal ye win.
—*Frances Anne Kemble.*

EARLY SPRING.

The tiny snowdrifts melting fast,
The breath of south wind floating past;
The crimson in the maple shoots,
The golden crocus at the roots;
The swelling buds, the blue-birds note,
The cawelion on the moat;
The earthy odor of the stream,
The warmer flush of sunshine gleam;
The song of bird, the hum of bee,
The dawn of woodside melody;
The brighter glitter on the hills,
The rapid run of little rills;
The morning hoar frost on the hedge,
The noonday drops upon the sedge;
The changing color on the vine,
The fresher hue of mountain pine;
Are things that tell to eye and ear
That Spring's soft days are drawing near.

FOUND IN THE MORNING.

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

The still, pale moon
Must have seen it caressed,
And the virgin wing,
That blows out of the west,
Must have warmed those sighs
To the elfin crew
Who dance and dance
Till drunk with dew.

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

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

SOMETHING ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION FOR PARENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Moral as well as physical courage must be taught by example, and not by standing back and crying "go on before."

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

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

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

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

MORE ON THE BUTTER QUESTION.

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

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

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

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

Wabaunsee Co., Kansas,

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS sent postage paid one year for $2.00.

A LITTLE MORE ABOUT MAKING SOAP WITHOUT BOILING.

The task of soap making may be very much lightened by dispensing with the boiling of soap, and I think the soap is much whiter and nicer made cold. To make it take ¾ of a pound of clear grease to 1 gallon of lye. Heat the grease and lye separate. Pour the grease into the barrel, then the lye—stirring well. Set the barrel in the sun. Stir several times through the day. Cover at night. The lye should be strong enough to bear a common sized egg *to* the *surface* not *out* or *above* it.

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

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

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

A BIT OF MARRIED EXPERIENCE.

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

BILLINGS ON MARRIAGE.

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

DISPARAGING CHILDREN.

Life to a child is generally a rugged path at best. Little difficulties that older persons entirely overlook, are to the child a hindrance and annoyance severely testing its patience and endurance. In its inexperience every task is a difficult one, and all labor is irksome. It constantly needs some stimulus to urge it on to action. It knows not how to do its appointed task, or knowing how it lacks the requisite skill to perform it with ease and satisfaction; or on the absence of these difficulties, it lacks the motives that are required to give a zest to labor. But if in addition to these natural difficulties, the child is also met with the discouragement of censure and fault-finding, it is not strange that the heart of the child becomes discouraged and he loses interest in the affairs of life. Parents often fall into the habit of disparaging and finding fault with all their children attempt to do. So inveterate does this habit become, that they scarcely ever speak of their children at all except in a tone and style of disparagment. Even if the children do so well as to almost compel their parents to speak of their merits, it is always accompanied with some disparaging remarks that take all the pleasure out of whatever praise may be given. Children, like older people, like appreciation, and under the stimulus of praise all the labor of life is made easier, and its burdens lighter; while fault-finding takes all the spring out of the steps of the boy, and all the skill from the girl's fingers. The plaudit, "well done," has often a greater power to lift one above the weariness of life, than almost any other influence. But the worst possible way of disparaging a child, is to always be comparing it unfavorably with others of the same family, or what is even worse, to pet and praise one of the family to the dispargement or neglect of the others.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action health is almost invariably secured. Indigestion or want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these ailments., It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz: Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Bishop Pierce of Georgia; John Gill Shorter, of Alabama; Gen. John B. Gordon, R. L. Mott, of Columbus, Ga. are among the hundreds to whom we can refer. Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me more better than active medicine.

LIVER REGULATOR

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

SIMMON' LIVER REGULATOR.

Original and only Genuine,

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA. PA.

Price, $1,00. Sold by all Druggists

BEES FOR SALE.

Terms reasonable. MRS. E. D. VANWINKLE, Pleasalt Ridge, Kansas

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp, and address AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SECRET SERVICE CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

They all do it! Samples Free. Send 3ct. stamp for circulars. Address, M. E. SMITH & CO., 122 East 13th Street, N. Y.

25 Cardinal, Navy Blue, Seal Brown and Bottle Green cards, with name in gold, 20c, Hull & Co. Hudson, New York.

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

50 PIECES FINE JEWELRY FOR $1. Descriptive circular free. Agents wanted. Address P. Hannberg & Co., Osage City, Kas.

AGENTS wanted to sell our *Watches, Novelties, etc. Sample Watch Free.* Outfit Free. G. M. HANSON & Co., Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine

$66 week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine

$5 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$1200 Salary. Salesmen wanted to sell our Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Permanent employment. address S. A. GRANT & CO, 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3300 A YEAR. How to Make it. *Something New for Agents.* Address—COE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

50 NICE CARDS, Plaid, Repp, Silk, Block, &c., with name 13c. F. W. AUSTIN & CO., North Haven, Ct.

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

50 LARGE MIXED CARDS with name, 13c. 40 in case 13c. 20 styles Acquaintance Cards 10c. Ag'ts outfit 10c. DOWD & CO., Bristol, Conn.

25 Fashionable Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c. post-paid. GEO. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

OPIUM and MORPHINE habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for full particulars. Dr. Carlton, 199 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

GOLD Any worker can make $12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free, Address TRUE & Co, Augusta Maine

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

25 Extra Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Oriental, &c. with name, 10 cts. J. B. HUSTED, Nassua, N. Y

NASBY. A novel by this celebrated Humorist, and eight other charming stories, all for 25 cents. Would cost $5.00 in book form. Address, BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED,

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

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, O.

NURSERY GROWN ORNAMENTAL and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

The largest stock in the United States of small sizes of

Scotch, Austrian and Mountain Pine
American White Ash,
European Larch,
Norway Spruce,
Hardy Defensive Hedge Plants, etc,

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

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

Address H. M. THOMPSON & SON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis.

SUFFERERS

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

All diseases of the Eye and Ear scientifically cured. Cross eyes easily straightened, and all other operations on the Eye and Ear skillfully executed.

Also Chronic and Surgical diseases, deformities &c. a specialty, at the TOPEKA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. For further information or consultation, call on or address

DRS. EIDSON & MULVANE, Physicians and Surgeons in Charge, Topeka, Kansas.

SURPRISE MUSK MELON

Our new Melon is the most Delicious ever introduced. Per pkt. 25c.

TOM THUMB SWEET CORN

Earliest known. Per pkt 20c, Both by mail. 35c. Send for our catalogue, 96 pages and 400 illustrations, which fully describes them. Mailed free.

PRICE & KNICKERBOCKER

80 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Apple Trees.

Grape Vines, Hedge Plants, and a general line of Nursery stock for sale at wholesale and retail. Stock, first class. Price list free, correspondence solicited. Address KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo,

Osage Hedge Plants.

1,500,000 Osage Hedge Plants for sale at Wholesal and Retail, also an assortment of other nurserye Stock cheap, apply for price list. H. B. TREAT, Pro'p Woodland Park Nursery, Atchison, Kansas.

MONEY To Loan on Mortgage

from 1 to 5 years, at fair rates. Send for application blanks and terms. Some good cheap farms for sale. Bonds Wanted Interest paid on time deposits. Address, JOHN D. KNOX & CO., Bankers, Topeka, Kansas.

FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS & BLOODED LIVE STOCK BENSON BURPEE & CO. 223 CHURCH ST. PHILADELPHIA 1878

DO NOT FAIL to send for our New Catalogue. It contains valuable information for every person contemplating the purchase of any article for personal, family or agricultural use. Free to any Address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Original Grange Supply House, 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, BEN VANDELF & CO., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St. Williamsburgh, N. Y.

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

Carbolate of Iodine Inhalant cures CATARRH, ASTHMA and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Send for Circular. Sold by all Druggists. PRICE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR. W. H. SMITH & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, 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 of said strays, the day at 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 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails 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 posting 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 the 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 it 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 n double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a 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 successive numbers.

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.

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 householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraisers, 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 cost of keeping and the b enefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after 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 dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,	$ .50
" " head of cattle,	.25
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER,	.35
To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than $10.00,	.50
Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up,	.25
" for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith,	.25

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending March 20, 1878.

Brown County.—Henry Isely, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. E. Miller, Washington Tp, (Marsk P. O.) Feb. 12, 1878, one dark red steer nearly 3 yrs old, some white hairs in forehead, hind feet white, some white under brisket running back to flank, no marks nor brands. Valued at $25.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

HEIFER.—Taken up by J. C. Gregg, near Lenexa, one speckled roan heifer 1 yr old, white spot in forehead, underbit out of left ear. Valued at $12.

STEER—Taken up by Irwin Fletcher, Oxford Tp, Feb. 14, 1878, one red and white steer supposed to be 1 yr old past. Appraised at $12.

LaBette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. W. Savage, Md. Valley Tp, Feb. 16, 1878, one bay mare about 12 yrs old, 15½ hands high, left hind foot and inside of right fore foot white, white strip in forehead, harness marks on back. Valued at $25.

Lyon County—Wm L. Ewing, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. C. Gardner, near Hartford one red and white yearling steer, slit in left ear, hole in right ear, no other marks nor brands. Valued at $15.

~~HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. H. Phillips, Waterloo Tp,~~ one yearling heifer, red star in forehead, white under belly one white spot on back, left ear smaller than right valued at $12.

Miami County—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk

STEER—Taken up by N Childers, Middle Creek Tp, Jan 2, 1878, one spotted roan steer, 1 yr old, white face and back, red neck and ears, no other marks nor brands. Valued at $12.

MARE—Taken up by Elias Neiswinder, Rockland Tp, Feb. 15, 1878, one bay mare two years old, black mane and tail, white star in forehead, white spot on left hind foot, white spot on nose, 14 hands high. Valued at $30.

Osage County—E. Spaulding, Clerk

PONY—Taken up by John Aitch son, Ridgeway Tp, Jan. 16, 1878, one gray horse pony, about 14½ hands high, medium size, 6 yrs old, branded Z on left shoulder. Valued at $30.

MARE—Taken up by David C. Gray, Arvonia Tp, Nov. 15, 1877, one bay, two-yr-old mare, white spot in forehead, no marks nor brands. Valued at $25.

GELDING—Taken up by Moses B. Andrews, Scranton Jan. 10, 1878, one bay gelding, 10 yrs old, white feet, white spot over right eye, lame when taken up, Valued at $25

Wabaunsee County—G W. Watson, Clerk

HEIFER—Taken up by T. D. Rose, Wabaunsee Tp, one red and white yearling heifer, no other marks nor brands. Valued at $ 12.

GRAPE VINES.

1,000,000 of Concord, 1 y'r, $15 to $20 per 1,000; 2 year, $20 to $30. All other varieties cheap. **DR. H. SCHROEDER,** Bloomington, Ill.

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvasing for the **Fireside Visitor,** (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. **Largest Paper in the World,** with Mammoth Chromos Free Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine

Mulberry Trees.

Morus Alba, Morus Rosea, Moretti, Mulberry, Lhou or Japanese Mulbery Trees. The above varieties are the best for silkworm food, for forest, ornamental and fruit trees. They are untouched by insects and borers and grow in all kinds of soil. Send for Circulars.

Eggs of Silkworms $6 00 per oz. A sample sent for 50 cts. A Treatise on Silk Culture for 50 cents.

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

Kansas Seed House

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

142 and 144 Mass St., Lawrence Kansas, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Field, Grass, and Garden Seeds. Roots and Plants a speciality. Catalogue and price lists mailed free on application. Correspondence solicited. Orders from abroad carefully filled by mail, express or freight.

Our Garden Seeds are from the celebrated House of David Landreth & Sons, and sold at Philadelphia prices

$200,000

—WORTH OF—

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY.

For ONE DOLLAR we will send as below, all Warranted Gold Plated; 1 Pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring: 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship," 1 Handsome Scarf Pin 1 splendid Silver Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set, Jet and Gold 1 Ladies' Jet Set, Ornamented; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gent's Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 Pair Ladies' Pearl Ear Drops, 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain *Take your choice, the entire lot of 20 pieces sent postpaid for $1. or any 8 pieces you choose for 50 cents.* Club Premium—Any one sending us a club of twelve at one dollar we will send a Coin Silver Watch Free.

F. STOCKMAN, 27 Bond St., New York.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Theron Tucker deceased will make final settlement of said estate at the April term of the Probate Court of Shawnee County Kansas, on the 8th day of April A. D. 8.

J. WILLETS.

DR. ROOT'S Hand Book of Finance.

This work which contains 236 pages, was published to sell at 75 cents. It is a radical view of the Greenback side of the money question. Sent postage paid to any address for 10 cents. Address KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BURKHARD & OSWALD, Topeka, Kansas. 164 Kansas Avenue, East Side.

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

SCOTT'S PATENT NON-POISONOUS Sheep Scab and Vermin Destroyer.

It destroys Ticks and Vermin, cures Scab, water proofs the Fleece [by preserving and adding to the natural yolk], improves and greatly increases the growth of Wool, and costs a little over 2 cents per Sheep.

The compound is warranted to contain no acids or mineral poisons, as arsenic, mercury, &c. Sold by SCOTT & SKENE, Sole Proprietors, Westmoreland, Kansas. Liberal discount to Agents.

Money for Farmers.

You can always obtain the full worth in CASH for your Hides, Furs, Wool, Pelts and Tallow at the

TOPEKA LEATHER STORE,

135 KANSAS AVENUE.

We can also supply the best of Harness, Leather, Sole and Upper Leather, in any quantity, together with all kinds of Shoe Findings at the lowest market price.

HARTSOCK & GOSSETT.

For Sale.

50,000 good grafted apple trees at 4 cents per tree. Nursery 1½ miles north of Ottawa, trees from 5 to 8 feet high. Bring your tools and dig your trees. Address HENRY RODGERS, Ottawa, Kansas.

Dexter King Buggy.

without a doubt is the easiest riding buggy ever made and so also is a recently improved

Platform Spring Wagon,

via, five springs in front and three springs behind, neat and stylish, call and see them or send for price list. Manufactured and sold at bottom prices by

PERINE & ARMSTRONG, Topeka, Kansas

Trees Trees

LARGE ASSORTMENT,

Fruit & Ornamental, Vines, Plants, &c.

DEALERS and PLANTERS will **Save Money** by corresponding with us. Twenty-one years' experience. Address

L. G. BRAGG & CO.,
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

☞ Union Nurseries, Established 1857.

STOVER WIND ENGINE COMPANY,

FREEPORT, - ILL.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; has a patent self-bracing tower, is a perfect self-regulator, will stop itself in gales and start again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscilating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for circular.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of O. nah dah deceased, will make Final Settlement of said estate at the April term of the Probate Court of Shawnee county, Kansas, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1878.

GEO. S. KNEELAND, Adm'r.

Well Drilling Machinery

with plain or double Z drills, Jars for drilling with short rod and rope, and all other kinds of drilling. Tools from the most practical patterns at low prices, by the FORT SCOTT FOUNDRY, Kansas.

Young Ladies and Gents,

Two curious and rare receipts. You need them. Worth big money to you. Send 25cts in a letter and get them. L.M. FUGET, St. Paul, Ind.

ROSES 6 for $1, 14 for $2, postpaid. *Bedding & Greenhouse Plants* by mail. *Catalogue free.* J. T. Phillips & Son, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

THE MAGIC COIN BOX,

Holds over **$5.00** of Silver coin, in "Half Dollars," "Quarter Dollars," "Dimes," and "Nickles." The merest movement of your thumb pushes the desired coin into your hand, and another one immediately takes its place as if by magic. Makes change in half the time with no danger of dropping any. Sample handsomely plated with NICKEL SILVER, sent post paid, **50 cts.** Agents Trial Package, containing 3 Coin Boxes, for **$1.00.** Agents wanted everywhere. Big Pay. Postage Stamps taken as cash.

HUTCHINSON & CO.
12 Union Square, N. Y.

Gedney's Patent Improved WIRE HORSE MUZZLE.

Recommended and used by all the leading horsemen and the Veterinary Faculty; also Invaluable for bitters and cribbers. Refer to Chas. Backman, Robert Bonner, Henry N. Smith, Budd Doble, Col D. McDaniel, Gen A. Buford, Maj. McDowell, and scores of others.

Price, $6.00 Each.

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

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.—By Horace Greeley.

There has been no more helpful and useful book written for young men than this autobiography of Mr. Greeley. It gives his early struggles and his later successes, and shows through all one of the grandest self-made men of modern times. The book is one of the very best for parents to place in the hands of their children. It is a volume of over 500 pages, well bound in cloth. The publisher's retail price is $3.00. It will be sent, postage paid, from this office to any address for $2,00.

DIARY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

From 1775 to 1781. By Frank Moore. Author of "Women of the War," "Rebellion Record," etc. compiled from, Journals, Private Records, Correspondence, Etc., of that Period. A beautifully bound volume of over 1000 pages with fine steel engravings of the principal movers in the revolution, and our great cities as they were in those days Retail price $5,00. We will furnish it postage paid for $4.00.

Address, KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kansas

STORAGE, COMMISSION, GRAIN,
—AND—

Agricultural Implement Warehouse,

MUSCATINE PLOWS.

wood and steel beam. To the local trade we warrant on trial satisfaction or no sale.

CROSSLEY SULKY PLOW.

Call and see it. We warrant it to be as good as the best Sulky Plow made. We have Corn Planters, Cultivators, Spring and Farm Wagons, Reapers, Mowers, and all other Agricultural Implements. We are agents for the Stover Wind Mill, and for Aultman and Taylor Threshing Machine and Engines.

To the local trade we say, it will pay to call at our warehouse for Implements. Consignments of goods to be sold on commission or for storage, is solicited.

Orders for Grain, Produce, or Implements promptly filled at lowest rates. Warehouse on A. T. & S. Fe. R. R. Track, South of 6th St. S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas.

TEXAS CATTLE

Parties wishing to contract for Texas Cattle to be delivered the coming season can do so by addressing the undersigned.

Parties Wishing Texas Beeves and Cows, that are now being wintered in Kansas, can be furnished by

WM. B. GRIMES,
Kansas City, Mo.

IF YOU Want a **FARM** or **HOME,** with independence and plenty in your old age,

"The Best Thing in the West."

—IS THE—

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years credit with 7 per cent interest.

33⅓ PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Fare over A.T. & S.F.R.R, refunded to purchasers of Land.

Circulars giving full information sent **FREE.**
Address, A. S. Johnson, Act'g Land Com'r, Topeka, Ka.

Great Bargains

in the sale of Davis County, Iowa improved Farms, or exchanged for

Good Land in Kansas.

Apply to STECKEL & OVERTON, Bloomfield, Iowa.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES
IN
Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

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

20 Per ct. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark,
Fort Scott, Kan. LAND COMMISSIONER.

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. **KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO.** offers largest body of good lands in **KANSAS** at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands **FREE** for Homesteads. For copy of **"KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD,"** address, *Land Commissioner, K. P. Ry., Salina, Kansas.*

FARMERS, Keep an Eye on these Columns

WE WILL TRY TO MAKE THEM THE MOST PROFITABLE SPACE IN THE PAPER.

OUR SEED DEPARTMENT

WE OFFER THE PUREST AND BEST FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS TO BE HAD OF ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. TO THOSE WHO CANNOT OBTAIN OUR SEEDS OF THEIR MERCHANT.

Prices are so fluctuating this season that we can only give quotations from day to day. We will meet the prices of any first-class house in the country, on the same quality of seeds. We make a specialty of Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Common and Geneva Millet, Hungarian, Onion Sets, Onion Seeds, Osage Orange seed, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Artichokes, &c , &c.

Kentucky Blue Grass, extra clean in original packages (7 to 10 Bushels) $1.25 per bushel, Sacks include Less quantity $1.30 per bushel, sacks included.

Kentucky Blue Grass clean in original packages (7 to 10 bushels) $1.15 per bushel, Sacks included. Less quantity $1.20 per bushel, sacks included

Orchard Grass, clean in original package (7 to 10 bushels) $1 45 per bushel, sacks included. Less quantity $1.35 per bushel, sacks included

Red Top in original packages (5 to 8 bushels) 70 cents per bushel, sacks included. Less quantity 75 cent per bushel, sacks included.

English Blue Grass original packages (7 to 10 bushels) $2.75 per bushel, sacks included. Less quantity $2.90 per bushel, sacks included.

Red Clover per bushel $5 60, sacks included. White clover per bushel, $16 00 sacks included

Alfalfa Clover per bushel, $15 00, sacks included. Alsike clover per bushel $15.00, sacks included.

Odessa or Grass spring wheat per bushel $1 00, sacks included. Large quantities special prices.

Osage Orange Seed, 1 bu to 5, per bushel $6.50, sacks included; 5 to 10 bushels $6.25 per bushel, 10 bushels and over $6.00 per bushel.

Black Walnut per bushel, $1 50, sacks included. Peach Pits per bushel, $1 75, sacks included.

Chufas or Ground-Nuts $8.00 per bu. sacks included Artichoke per bu $3 00, sacks included.

Send for Catalogues containing prices and description, of all kinds Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

Our Agricultural Implement and Machine Department.

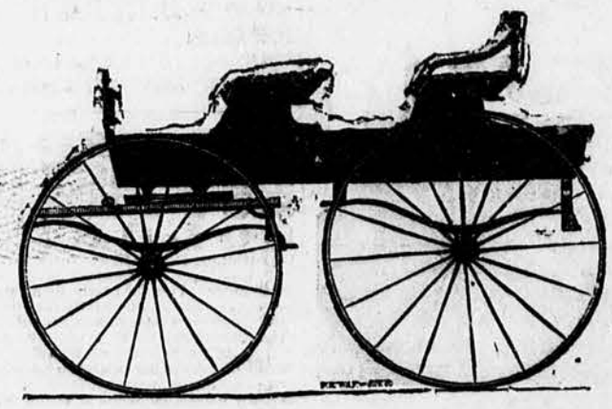
Browne---Sulky Plow.

We sell the Canton Clipper and Rock Island Plows, New Departure Tongueless Cultivator, Ills Combined Cultivator Challenge Corn Planter and Corn Drill, Champion Reaper and Mower, Taylor Hay Rakes, Aultman and Taylor Thresher, Superior Grain Drill, Whitman Corn Sheller, Big Giant Corn Mill, Challenge Feed Mill, Railway Horse Powers, Table Saws Drag Saws. Kansas Double Hay Fork,

The St. John Sewing Machine,

&c , &c Send for Descriptive Catalogue. If you want the best Implements in the Market do not fail to call for our line of goods. If not kept by your Merchant, send to us direct.

Our Carriage and Wagon Department.



WATERTOWN---PLATFORM WAGON.

Is complete with all styles of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Platform and three spring Wagons, of the highest Grade and Finish, also the Celebrated Studebaker Farm Wagon. We offer the best work for the price of any House in the West.

Send for our handsome illustrated Catalogue containing descriptions of goods in each Department. Also Almanac and Forecasts of weather prepared by **PROF. TICE.** Sent Free.

—ADDRESS—

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

Kansas City, Mo.

THE DOMICILE ERECTED BY JOHN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE VULGATE OF M GOOSE.

Behold the mansion reared by dædal Jack,
See the malt-stored in many a plethoric sack;
In the proud cirque of Ivan's bivouac.

Mark how the Rat's felonious fangs invade
The golden stores in John's pavilion laid.

Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin strides,
Subtle Grimalkin to his quarry glides.
Grimalkin grim, that slew the first *rodent*,
Whose tooth insidious Jaun's sack cloth rent?

Lo! now the deep-mouthed canine foes assault
That vexed the avenger of the stolen malt,
Stored in the hallowed precincts of that hall
That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous Cow with crumpled horn,
Whereon the exacerbating hound was torn,
Which bayed the feline slaughter beast that slew
The rat predacious, whose keen fangs ran through
The textile fibres that involved the grain
Which lay in Jaun's inviolate domain.

Here walks forlorn the Damsel crowned with rue,
Lacitferous spoils from vaccine dugs who drew,
Of that caniculate beast whose tortuous horn
Tossed to the clouds in fierce vindictive scorn
The harrying hound, whose braggart bark and stir
Arched the little spine and reared the indignant fur
Of Puss, that with verminicidal claw
Struck the weird rat, in whose insatiate maw
Lay reeking malt that erst in Jaun's courts we saw,
Robed in the senescent garb that seems insooth.
Too long a prey to Chronos' iron tooth.

Behold the man whose amorous lips incline
Full with young Eros' osculative sign,
To the 'lorn maiden whose lact-albic hands
Brew albu-lactic wealth from lactial gland
Of that immortal bovine, by whose horn
Distort, to realms ethereal was borne
The beast canulean, vexer of that sly
Ulysses quadrupedal, who made die
The old mordacious Rat that dared devour
Antecedaneous Ale in John's domestic bower.

Lo! here with hirsute honors doffed, succinct
Of saponaceous locks, the priest who linked
In Hymen's golden band the torn unthrift,
Whose means exiguous started from many a rift,
Even as he kissed the virgin all forlorn,
Who milked the cow with implicated horn,
Which in fine wrath the canine torturer skied,
That dared to vex the insidious muricide,
Which let auroral effluence through the pelt
Of the sly Rat that robbed the palace Jack had built.

HOOPING A BARREL.

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

SOMETHING IN THE BED.

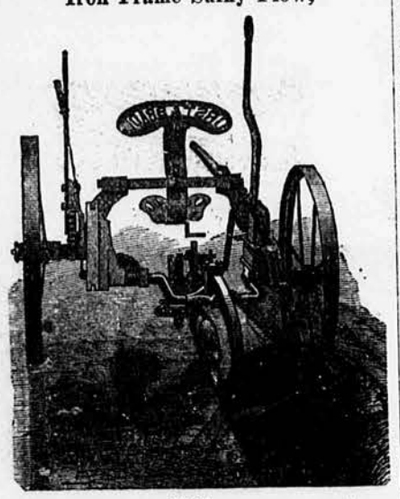
Judge Pitman has a habit of slipping his watch under his pillow when he goes to bed. One night somehow, it slipped down, and as the Judge was restless, it gradually worked its way downward towards the foot of the bed. After a bit, while he was lying awake, his foot touched it, and it felt very cold;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

ENTIRELY NEW!

JUST PATENTED.

THE FURST & BRADLEY

Iron Frame Sulky Plow,



WITH

Stubble Plow or Breaker Attached,

as may be desired. It embodies

Several NEW FEATURES,

Contained in

NO OTHER SULKY MADE,

and which are necessary for the PERFECT working of a Sulky Plow. 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, etc.

Also, containing many valuable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Home Physician, Business Laws, etc., etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MF'G CO.,
Office, 63 North Desplaines St.
CHICAGO, ILLS.

BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING Roses

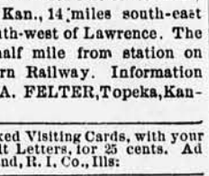
10 Beautiful Roses for $1, 16 Bedding Plants for $1, 20 Verbenas for $1. 10 Choice Geraniums for $1, and numerous other Plants at equally low rates, sent by mail, postage paid. Their safe arrival guaranteed. Our illustrated Catalogue for 1878 sent free to all applicants. SKED, PADDOCK & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Lane's Seed Annual.

My annual catalogue, a complete garden and floral guide, 90 pages, of choice northern grown seeds, 1000 varieties, bulbs, garden and apiarian impl'ts; ag'l books, bees, Queens, &c., &., is now ready, sent post paid on application, Address C. F. LANE, M. W. Apiary and Seed Warehouse. Koshkonong, Wis.

Matthews' Garden Seed Drill,

Matthews' Hand Cultivator



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

A FARM AND HOME. Good Lands in Texas, $2 00 to $5.00 per acre. Lots 50 by 150 feet in Gordonville, Texas, only $10. Upon receipt of $10 we will secure you a home in Gordonville, Texas, and send you the deed by mail. J. C. WILSON, Denison, Texas.

$57,60 AGENTS profit per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Sample sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton St., N.Y.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers, 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cts, currency or stamp. Van Delf & Co. 20 Ann St., New York.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

RASPBERRY PLANTS	$5.00 per	1000
STRAWBERRY PLANTS	3 50 "	1000
ASPARAGUS	4.00 "	1000
RHUBARB (2200 for $40.00)	25.00 "	1000

For small lots, send a list of what you want and let me price it. Address, A. G. CHANDLEE, Leavenworth, Kansas.

You need a Berkshire.

3 model Boars and 2 Sows, 3 months old, $12 each. 2 model Boars and 3 sows, 2 months old, $9 each, 2 model sows, 6 months old, $15 each, put on cars of A. T. & S. Fe or L. L. & G. R. R. Address F. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

50 Best Cards, no 2 alike printed in Crimson or Jet, 13c, CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

PERSONAL. If you wish to improve your voice from 2 to 4 notes, or create a beautiful voice where none before existed, or cure cracking hoarseness or bronchial difficulties, in 30 days. Guaranteed remember. Send 50cts, for a box (circular free) of Prof. J. D. CHARLES' World's Voice Confections, Office, 114 Exchange Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Farm of 260 Acres. An Improved Farm for sale or to rent, located in Shawnee County Kan., 14 miles south-east of Topeka, and 12 miles south-west of Lawrence. The residence is situated one-half mile from station on Lawrence and Southwestern Railway. Information obtained by addressing S. A. FELTER, Topeka, Kansas.

LOOK 50 Fancy Mixed Visiting Cards, with your name in Gilt Letters, for 25 cents. Address GEO. I. SMITH, Ferdinand, R. I. Co., Ills:

LANE'S Improved Yellow Danvers Onion Seed. Originated 15 years ago from one Onion, improved since by choice selections. Is free from rust. Yielded past season 300 bushels per acre Sent by mail 10 cts. per pkt, $1.25 per lb, 5 lbs. or over $1., if sent by express. HENRY LANE, Cornwall, Vt.

Portable Engines

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

Pedigree Onion Seed

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

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

BROOM-CORN SEED.

The Improved Evergreen fine brush, good length and never gets red under any circumstances. Seed raised expressly for planting, by mail postage paid, 50 cts. per quart, by express or freight, expence paid by purchaser, $1,50 per pk,. $4 per bushel. Deduction on larger quantities, Address, SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

VEGETABLES $1.00.

20 PAPERS GARDEN SEEDS, 10c Size
32 " " " " 5c "

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

If your Merchant does not keep them WRITE FOR THEM

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

The most extensive Seed Growers in America. Founded 1784 **D. LANDRETH & SONS,**

PHILADELPHIA.

!! COMPARE THESE WITH COMMISSIONED SEEDS !!

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

Concord Grapes

Also Hartford, Ives and others.

Apple Grafts,

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

The above at unusually low rates. Will pay purchasers to get our prices before buying.

Also usual assortment of Pear, Plum, (Wild Goose and Minor), Cherry, Peach, Ornamental, &c., &c.,

Address **CLOSSON BROS.**

Prairie Nursery, Prairie City, Ill.

THE most practical work on Gardening yet published. Contains a list of upward of 2,500 varieties of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, with explicit directions for culture, and much other useful matter. Mailed, post-paid, upon receipt of 35 cents.

Bliss' Illustrated Potato Catalogue contains a list of 500 varieties, with a description of those recently introduced, with many other desirable sorts; beautifully illustrated. Also useful information upon the cultivation and chemistry of this valuable esculent. 10c.

Bliss' Illustrated Handbook, for the farm and the garden, and abridged Catalogue, of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, Fertilizers, Agricultural Implements, etc., etc., One hundred illustrations, 3 cents.

Bliss' Illustrated Catalogue of Plants; for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, Lawn & Flower Garden, free.

$250 IN PREMIUMS

PRINGLE'S NEW HYDRID SPRING WHEATS.

Two New and Distinct Varieties of Spring Wheat **CHAMPLAIN** (Bearded) and **DEFIANCE** (Bald). After a careful trial for six years, they are now offered to the public with full confidence that they will prove a valuable acquisition to the farmers of this country.

Price of each Variety, $1 per pound; 3 pounds $2.5 by mail, post-paid.

Premiums to the amount of $250 will be paid for the largest qualities grown from one pound of seed, and or 20 of the largest heads.

For full particulars, send for our LIST OF NOVELOTIES, for 1878.

B. K. BLISS & SONS
P. O. Box, 5712. 34 Barclay-St., N. Y.

Sweet Potatoes

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

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

EVERY FARMER

Who desires to test the Celebrated Early Brazilian Corn should order at once, Plant May, green corn in July and August. The genuine, $1.00 per pound, or 50cts ½ pound. Remit in letter to L. M. FUGET, St. Paul, Ind.

SET OUT GRAPE VINES.

For 1.50 I will forward by mail prepaid

1	Elvira,	retail price	$1.00,
1	Taylor,	" "	30,
1	Goethe,	" "	30,
1	Wilder,	" "	30,
6	Concord,	" "	60,

equal to $2,50. One year old Concord Grape Vines at $18.00 per thousand; two year old at $30.00 per thousand, deliver at Express office. One year old Concord vines by mail, prepaid, $1 00 per doz. Two year $1,50 per doz. **Pure Concord Wines; put up expressly for Medical and Sacramental purposes, securely packed and delivered at express office, $6.00 per doz. quart bottles,**

Address, J. G. WARNER,
Clover Farm Vineyard. Butler, Bates Co., Mo.

Privet Hedge Cuttings For Sale.

Privet is a beautiful ornamental Hedge Plant. Cuttings for sale by the 200 or 1000. Price at Stone's Nursery Cor 8th and Kansas Avenue, or at my farm 5 miles S. W. of Topeka, 50 cts per pkges of 200, per 1000 $2. Delivered at express office in Topeka, boxed per 200 75cts. per 1000. $2,50.

Also White or Silver willow cuttings, good for hedge in low wet lands for sale. D. E. WHITE, Box 744. Topeka, Kansas

Evergreens 3 to 6 feet high for Parks, Cemeteries, Lawns, Door Yards Hedges, Screens and Shelter Belts, or Windbreaks, at lower rates than ever. Evergreens, Larch, and other forest trees. Seedlings, all Nursery grown, at very low rates, in large or small quantities. Send for catalogue and write to us for very low rates by the car load. Evergreens and Forest Tree Seeds. We call special attention to our American White Ash, European Larch, Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, Norway and White Spruce of small sizes for Nursery and Forest Plantings, of which we have by far the largest stock in America, and they are very fine. Address, ROBERT DOUGLAS & SONS, Waukegan, Ill.

Trees, Trees, Trees.

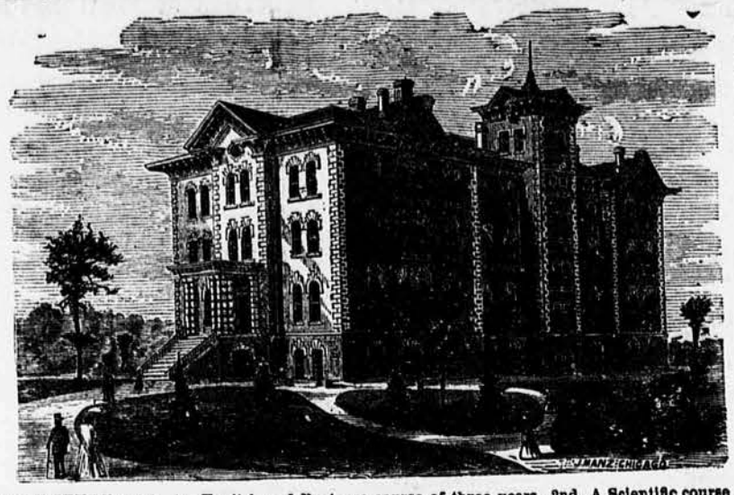
I have for the spring trade a large and varied assortment of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, Grape Vines, &c, &c., of nearly all the varieties that succeed well in our climate. Look at the prices of some of my surplus light stock suitable for shipping. Cash must accompany all orders, and stock must be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

Apples, our selection of varieties, 2 years, or selected, 1 year old.

	Per 100.	1000
From 2½ to 4 feet	$5.00,	$40.00
From 4 to 6 feet	10.00,	75.09
Cherries Early Richmond, 2½ to 4 feet (Budded)	10.00	
Early Richmond on their own roots 1 to 4 feet	10.00	
Late Richmond and Carolina Morellas on their own roots, 2 to 5 feet	10 00	
Concord Grapes 1 year	3.00	20,00
Mammoth Cluster Raspberry Tips	1.00	5.00
Wilson Albany Strawberry pr 1000 $4.00, 10.000		$25.00
Linnæus and Mammoth Rhubarb,	4.00	30.00
Lombardy Poplars, 2 to 4 feet	3.00	25-00
Cuttings of Poplars, Willows, Concord Grapes &c. &c., per. 1000		$2.50

Address P. P. PHILLIPS, Park Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. January, 15th. 1877.

WASHBURN COLLEGE.



COURSES OF STUDY:—1st. An English and Business course of three years. 2nd, A Scientific course of four years. 3d. A classical preparatory course of three years. 4th. A collegiate classical and scientific course of four years. The object is to give such broad, thorough and practical culture, as shall enable a youth to become effective in whatsoever direction he may decide to specially apply himself, whether on the farm, in the store, shop, or in the professions. Table Board in College Hall at $2 50 per week. Spring term begins on the 3d of April. Tuition for the term, $8.00. For farther information

Address, **PETER McVICAR, President,**
Topeka, ans as.

CHAMPION HOG RINGER

RINGS AND HOLDER

Only double ring ever invented. The only Ring that will effectually keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

BROWN'S HOG AND PIG

RINGER AND RINGS

Only Single Ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

CHAMBERS, HERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers. Decatur, Ill.

Kelly Steel Barb Wire.

Pat. 1868, and licensed under all patents before it.

One pound to the rod.

4 Kelly Wires makes a perfect stock fence.

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

Steel Wire, Best and Strongest Steel Barb. Best Paint, Rust Proof. *FREE FROM PATENT LAW SUITS.* The Kelly Wire safe to handle. THORN WIRE HEDGE CO., 277 Madison Street, CHICAGO,

Absolutely *Rust Proof.*

ALFRED BURY. H. C. STAVER.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

Kansas City, Mo.

Dealers in Farm Machinery

—ALSO—

Mill Machinery and Engines

The only 2 Lever Plow made where both levers are operated on one side

This Plow took first Premium over 27 comp't'rs at the great Fair at St. Louis, 1876

THE DAVENPORT SULKY PLOW,

IT GIVES ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER,

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

Light Durable and All Iron

The Father of all Sulky Plows.

THE SKINNER SULKY PLOW

Winner of the Field Trial at Kansas City, Exposition, September 18, 1877.

We also have a full line of Fish Bros. Wagons, Platform and three spring wagons, Sidebar and end Spring Buggies. Northwest Walking Cultivators. Davenport Walking Cultivators. Eureka Combined Riding and Walking Cultivators. Princeton Stalk Cutters. McSherry Grain Drills. Sucker State Corn Drills.

FARMER!

Ask your merchants for these Implements and do not buy until you see them. They will please you beyond any doubt, If your merchant has not got them write to us. Remember all of our goods are warranted. We make a specialty of Engines and Mill Machinery. Correspondence Solicited.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

Kansas City, Missouri,

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XVI.

The Solomon valley is from one to three miles wide, and the view of this valley from the highlands above it, is most magnificent, the swift running river as it winds through the valley; the neat little houses with thickly set trees around them; the thousands of acres of green, growing wheat; all combine to make a scene that I shall not soon forget. Beloit, the county seat of Mitchell county, is the finest town of its size that I have seen in the west, and the Solomon valley will be hard to beat, for agricultural purposes.

There are eight flouring-mills in Mitchell county, on the Solomon river.

As there seems to be a considerable interest manifested just now, by the readers of the FARMER, in the sheep-raising business, I have made it a special point to visit some of those who are raising sheep in the valley, and below, I present the results of the visit.

Mr. D. C. Bourn, one mile south of Beloit, has 300 sheep. Sixty ewes in this flock have raised eighty lambs. The wool, last season averaged 6 lb per fleece and brought 23 cents per lb. Wm. Bickell, Esq. a very earnest friend of the FARMER, has 250 sheep mostly coarse. They were a fine lot. The wool averaged 7½ lb, and price received was 22 cents. Mr. Bickell called my attention to the fact that coarse wool sheep in that vicinity were greatly troubled with lice. Although a sheep-raiser of many years standing, he had never heard of such a thing until a few weeks ago. Thought that nothing could be done for them until they were sheared.

Mr. D. B. Alvard, near here has 105 coarse wools. The fleeces averaged 7 lb, and sold for 22 cents. They were a handsome lot. I found plenty of lice on his sheep. They are nearly like those on chickens, having rather long white bodies, with small red head. This being a new pest to the sheep, any information leading to a means of destruction, will be thankfully received by at least twenty sheep-raisers in this vicinity.

A few miles down the river, in the sheep ranche of the Sands brothers, they have 1,500 sheep, mostly Merinos. They have, however, a few full blood Southdowns. The sheep shed which is a very convenient one, is 23 feet wide by 300 long. They washed their wool and sent it to New York and received 35 cents per lb. The Messrs. Sands state that they raise 95 per cent of lambs, which certainly shows good care.

Messrs. Slack and Padgett, good sheep-raisers and enterprising farmers, have 235 sheep, mostly coarse wools, on the north side of the river. The coarse wools, have plenty of lice, but none are to be found on the Merinos. This fact is probably due to the large amount of oil in the wool of those sheep.

Near Asherville, a few miles below here, Mr. Moses Baird has 700 Merino sheep, that are in good order and are standing this wet winter very well.

Col. Chas. L. Brown, near here has a fine flock of 126 coarse wool sheep, and 95 head of young cattle. I noticed on this place a large wind-mill used for drawing water.

A little farther down the river, Mr. H. O. Foote has 145 Merinos. These average 6⅔ lbs of wool per head, and he received 19 cents per lb.

J. B. Gleason Esq. has also about the same number of Merinos.

Mr. Roswell Darrow has 150 head of coarse and fine wool. His wool brought him $1.00 per head.

Just below here are the sheep farms of Wm Vernon, who has 325 sheep, Merino and common Missouri.

C B Vanlandingham with 275 of the same quality. Solon Steers with 220 coarse and fine, that averaged 5 lbs of wool and sold for 21 cents. John Brock has 475 coarse and fine sheep. John Brockman has 320 head of Southdowns and Merinos. They averaged 6 lbs and sold for 20 cents. Levi Ruhl has 150 Merinos and Cotswolds. Joseph Hostetler has a very nice flock of 400 head of Merinos and Missouri sheep. He has good sheds, 15 feet wide and 125 feet long. He washed his wool and it averaged 4½ lbs, and sold for 28 cents.

Near Glasco is a good flock of Merino and Missouri sheep, 235 head, owned by G L Sams, Esq. He also washed his wool. It averaged 4 lbs and he received 29 cents.

Just on the county line between Mitchell and Cloud county, is the residence of Mr J M Vernon, an enthusiastic sheep-raiser. Here 540 very excellent sheep, mostly Merinos. 8 fleeces averaged him $1 26 per fleece. He is fattening 68 sheep, feeding them 2 bushels of corn per day: his shed which is neatly thatched, is 110 feet long and 18 wide. Here I was shown a large stag hound, which is kept to kill wolves. This dog has killed seven wolves the past summer. I noticed that his head and face were somewhat scared up, showing the marks of wolves' teeth and claws. Mr. Vernon is anxious to have a state sheep growers' association; those interested in this matter will address him at Asherville, Mitchell county, Kansas.

The above are some of the flocks of sheep I have visited in this locality, and I must say that I believe the sheep-raisers are going to to make sheep-raising a complete success. They are earnest and even enthusiastic in regard to the profits to be derived from the business.

The winter wheat in Mitchell, Cloud and Ottawa, never looked so well at this time of the year as it does at present. In Mitchell there is about as much spring wheat sown as there is of winter wheat. Broom-corn is also cultivated quite extensively in this county.

As I come farther down the valley I find but very little spring wheat sown, but the luxuriant growth of winter wheat making the earth look like one vast, dark green carpet, looks even better to my eye than when it has the "golden color" at its maturity.

W. W. CONE.

Minneapolis, Ottawa Co., Kan.

Land and Real Estate

—AGENCY OF—

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

Topeka, Kansas.

LAND. LAND. LAND.

READ. READ. READ.

This is the LARGEST LIST of Real Estate Ever Offered by any One Firm—and This is Only a Partial List of Lands on Our Books for Sale.

300,000 acres of land at $1.25 to $3.25 per acre on long time, or 25 per cent discount for cash.

20,000 acres selected lands in different counties, $3 to $5.00 per acre, ¼ cash, balance on long time, 6 per cent interest, or 20 per cent less for cash.

In addition to our city list we have several hundred lots and residences on sale.

415.

160 acres, 40 under cultivation, 9 room stone house, 100 acres under good stone and board fence, 2 good wells, 2 acre orchard on Mission Creek, splendid farm worth every cent asked for it, 15 miles from Topeka, $3,500. Cash and time.

417.

9¼ acres joins city, good buildings, splendid little house, fruit and shade trees, will trade for good property in the city, or will rent to a good tenant.

418.

103¾ acres, 70 under cultivation, hedge and board fence, good well and spring, 500 fruit trees, one mile from Pauline, 6 miles from Topeka, $3.000. Trade for farm in Missouri.

419.

480 acres, bottom and upland, some timber, 100 acres under cultivation, 2 acres orchard, 40 bushels of apples last year, house, stable and granary, 6 miles from Wamego on K. P. R. R. and 12 miles from Manhattan. Splendid stock farm, Just think $2 500, buys this farm.

420.

15 acres one mile east of city, only $600. Don't ask us to give you property when you can buy for that price.

421.

243¾ acres, 85 bottom with timber, 50 acres under cultivation, frame house, 6 rooms, 100 acres fenced with hedge and board 3½ miles from Grantville R. R. Station, 3 miles to Newman, 10 from Topeka, In Jefferson Co., only $14.00 per acre. Time and cash.

422.

Now just look here. 80 acres farm; 65 under cultivation, 11 miles from Topeka, 5 miles from Pauline, only $500. All inclosed with wire fence.

423.

Confound it I guess this man wants to give his farm to some one, 80 acres, bottom, all fenced, 70 acres cultivated, good 2-room frame house, cellar, well, fruit trees, 2 miles from good station, 10 miles from Topeka, $1,600, $1000 can run until 1883.

424.

Jackson county, well this beats all, 640 acres, 20 of timber, 2 houses, 1, 4 rooms, 1, 2 rooms, 50 acres fence and under cultivation, plenty of running water, 2 orchards, the whole for $6000. Cash and long time, 7 per cent interest only, 15 miles north of Topeka.

426.

160 acres. Osage county, 75 acres under cultivation 2 story house, 300 fruit trees, stone wall and hedge fence, good stock corral, 4 ft. stone wall, spring in corral, 1 mile from school house, 22 miles from Topeka. Just think, only $1.250, for the entire outfit.

427.

Neosho county, 156 acre farm, good frame house, 45 acres cultivated, and small tenant house, 2 good wells, and young orchard, only 4 miles from Osage Mission. $2.250. Will trade for Illinois farm.

428.

Well now I guess this man is crazy, 80 acres slope land, 60 under cultivation, 1½ story frame house, 12x14 and 10x12, addition; Kansas stable, corn crib, Hedge and wire fence, 1000 fruit trees, spring and good well only 8 miles from city on R, K. track.

429.

Now for the finest farm in Kansas or any other state 240 acres, all bottom, plenty of living creek water, Rail Road Depot on the place, School house across the road, splendid gothic house, 9 rooms finished in modern style, splendid barn, all well fenced with hedge and boards, finest grain and stock farm in Kansas, Can be bought for $10 000, only 5 miles from the city,

No. 260.

One of the best farms in Wakarusa valley; 160 acres 4 miles of good hedge; poor house and stable; some out-buildings; 300 bearing fruit trees; bottom land; plenty of living water, etc.; 2 miles to depot on A., T. & S. F. R. R. Price $8,000.

No, 267.

Eighty acres, choice prairie, all under good fence and cultivation; 8 miles southeast of city; $1,500. Plenty of range, and good neighborhood.

No. 268.

Eighty acres, all under fence and good cultivation; one story frame house, two rooms; good corn-crib. All Kansas river bottom. Five miles from Topeka.

No. 269.

One hundred and one acres, all Kaw bottom; 75 acres under cultivation; poor house, 1½ story; good wire and hedge. Three miles from city. Choice farm; $3,000.

No. 272.

One of the best farms in the county; 160 acres; 3½ miles southwest of the city; 60 acres bottom under cultivation, 80 acres timber, balance; choice slope land; good stone house; good orchard of 12 acres; plenty of living water; plenty of coal. Price $6,500.

No. 274.

One hundred and sixty acres; all under fence, stone and rail; 60 acres timber, 50 bottom under cultivation; 1½ story stone house; stone stable; good running water. Splendid stock farm. Four-and-a-half miles from City. Good orchard; all for $3,200. Can be bought for less.

No. 279.

One hundred and sixty acres, 60 under cultivation; 1 story frame house, 5 rooms; all under hedge fence, cross hedge; good well and coal on the place; 1½ miles southeast of Carbondale. This is a desirable and cheap farm for $1,800, cash and time.

No. 281.

One hundred and six acres, 60 under cultivation; 1½ story new stone house; good stable; 100 acres under good board fence; all bottom and slope land; 4½ miles from St. Mary's Mission, on Cross creek. Stock and farm implements can be bought with farm, all at a bargain.

No. 292,

Two hundred acres, 90 under cultivation, 40 acres good oak timber; good double log house; good old-fashioned rail fence; running water—to exchange for Topeka property. This property is situated 8 miles from St. Catharine, Lyon County, Missouri. Price 3,500.

No. 296.

One hundred and thirty-five acres, some timber; no buildings; 85 acres under cultivation; 470 rods of good stone fence. This farm is 12 miles from Topeka, in a splendid neighborhood; plenty of range. Cheap at $3,000.

No. 297.

Seventy acre farm, 35 under cultivation, 35 timber and water; poor buildings; small orchard; 6 miles from Topeka; $800. Cash and time takes it. Good stock farm.

No. 300.

Jefferson county—110 acres, 5 of timber, 70 under cultivation; one story frame house, 3 rooms; frame stable; grain bins; 100 acres under fence, hedge, board and rail. Rock creek runs through the farm. Good apple and cherry orchard; 1½ miles from Meriden Station, on the A., T. & S. F. R. R.; $1,000 can run four years. Price of farm $2,000—cheap as dirt. Only 12 miles from Topeka.

No. 301.

One hundred and twenty acres, some timber, 80 under cultivation: 1½ story frame house, seven rooms; stone stable, hay roof; corn-crib and grainery; all fenced, rail, board and hedge; good orchard; near railway station on A., T. & S. F. R. R, 10 miles south east of Topeka; $25 per acre—perhaps less.

No. 303.

One hundred and forty acres, 8 or 10 acres timber, 70 under cultivation; 1 story and basement stone stable; frame corn-crib; 90 acres fenced, stone, hedge, board and wire; 1¼ miles from Carbondale; good orchard on farm. Price $2,500. Terms to suit.

No. 304.

Four hundred acres—a big bargain if it is as described—50 acres timber and water; all inclosed with stone wall; 110 acres under cultivation; good 5 room frame house; all under fence, board, stone and wire; 5 fields; 2 wells, spring and creek; 9 miles west of Lawrence, 16 miles east of Topeka, 3 miles from railroad. Only $5,500, cash and time—a big bargain.

No. 305.

Seventy-three acres, 30 timber, 36 under cultivation; 1½ story good frame house; frame stable; corn-crib; sheds and other out-buildings; fenced in four fields, board and wire; watered by well, cistern and creek; 2 miles north from North Topeka. Price $4,000. Will take small prairie farm for part pay.

No. 307.

Two hundred acres, 15 timber, 60 bottom, 70 under cultivation; 1½ story frame house, 16x18, 2 rooms; stone stable, hay roof; 140 acres fenced, stone, rail and board; plenty of fruit; good water, creek runs through farm; 12 miles from Topeka, 1½ miles from post office; good neighborhood. Price of farm $3,000—cheap.

No. 308.

Here you are!—160 acres choice prairie and slope; 1½ story frame house, poor; Kansas stable; 100 acres under cultivation; all fenced, wire and hedge; fine orchard; nice grove of timber; good spring and well; 7 miles southeast of Topeka; 3 miles to railway station. This farm is cheap at $2,500. Cash and time.

No. 309.

One hundred and sixty acre farm, 30 bluff, 60 timber, 45 bottom, and under poor cultivation; old log and frame house; land all fenced, poor rail fence; 1,000 grape vines; small fruit (apple and cherry) orchard. Situated on the Kansas river, 5 miles west of Topeka. Can be bought cheap.

No. 310.

Eighty acres bottom and slope land, 36 under cultivation; stone house, 1½ story and basement; Kansas stable; 3 wells and creek; 4 miles west of Topeka. Better look at this for stock farm. Only $1,900.

No. 313.

One hundred and sixty acres, in Pottawatomie county, bottom and prairie, 40 acres fenced and under cultivation; good buildings; never-failing stock of water; small peach and apple orchard; 8 miles from St. Mary's, on Cross creek A good bargain, only $1,600.

No. 315.

Forty-four and one-third acres bottom and upland, 4½ acres cultivated; ½ mile from Tecumseh; $500.

No. 316.

One hundred and twenty acres in Jackson county, 55 acres fenced and under cultivation; small bearing orchard; 5 miles from Wetmore. Price $850.

No. 383.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, 5 acres timber, 90 acres under cultivation; all fenced; good buildings; watered by a running stream; 3 miles from Auburn. A big bargain; $3,200.

No. 384.

Fifteen acres adjoining North Topeka; ordinary buildings all fenced and under cultivation. A very cheap place only $1,500.

No. 386.

One hundred and sixty acres in Jefferson county, bottom and slope land, 20 acres timber, 100 acres under cultivation; all fenced; ordinary buildings; living springs; 8¼ miles from Meriden. Only $3,000.

No. 387.

Three hundred and twenty acres, all bottom land, in Shawnee county, 80 acres timber, 190 acres under cultivation; all fenced and cross-fenced; fair buildings; 3 good wells; 18 acres in orchard; watered by Deer creek. One of the finest farms in the county. Only 5 miles from Topeka. Price $8,000.

No. 388,

Six hundred acres in Shawnee County, 6 miles from Topeka, 50 acres timber, 20 acres under cultivation, 40 acres fenced; small house. Price $5 per acre.

No. 389.

Twenty-six acres in Shawnee county, 18 acres under cultivation, some timber; all fenced; 2 acres choice orchard; ½ mile from Topeka, Price $3000.

No. 392.

One hundred and eighty-two acres in Shawnee County, 5 miles from Topeka, 150 acres fenced, 75 acres under cultivation, 100 timber; ever-living water. Very desirable; $25 per acre.

No. 369.

Eighty acres bottom land, all fenced and under cultivation; ordinary buildings; good well and spring branch; within ½ mile of Silver Lake. Only $2,400.

No. 370.

Four hundred and eighteen acres, on the Wakarusa, 160 acres under cultivation and fenced, 100 acres timber; small orchard; good buildings; plenty of water; only 2 miles from station and post office. There are but few chances to get such a farm at $20 per acre.

No. 368.

One hundred and sixty acres on Soldier Creek, 40 under cultivation, 50 acres timber; never-failing stock of water; $2 000.

No. 330.

Three hundred and twenty acres, 65 under cultivation old log house; poor fencing; 13 miles south from Topeka. Price $2,500. Can be bought for less.

No. 331.

Here is a good farm, 158 acres, 20 timber, 60 under cultivation; 2 story stone house, 27x29, all finished complete; 600 rods stone fence; 150 rods good hedge; fair orchard, plenty small fruit; 15 miles southwest from Topeka, near post office and store; $4,000; cash and time.

No. 332.

Eighty acres in Osage county to trade for city property. Price $800.

No. 333.

Sixty acres, all fenced and improved except lot of timber; good buildings; good well of water; good bearing orchard; 1½ miles from city of Topeka. Price $3,000.

No. 334.

Eighty acres prairie, 12 acres broken; all fenced, rail and pole fence; good running water; 12 miles from Topeka; $700, cash and time.

No. 336.

Four hundred and sixty-two acre farm, 402 of prairie, 60 timber, 180 meadow, 170 under cultivation; good frame house, 7 room, and one good tenant house; good barns, and other out-buildings; good rail fence; plenty of water; $18,000. To trade for Kansas farm. This farm is situated 3½ miles from Mexico, Mo.

No. 338.

Eighty acres, Jefferson county, choice prairie, 40 under plow; all fenced, rail and hedge; small log house; 3 miles from Meriden, 4 from Grantville and 10 from Topeka. Price $1,000.

No. 339.

Douglas county, 85 acres, 5 of timber, 25 under cultivation, 40 acres fenced, rail fence; good spring; few fruit trees; 16 miles from Topeka; $1,000, cash and time.

No. 341.

One hundred and sixty acres of Michigan land, 4 miles from Chesaning, $1,600; to trade for Topeka property and pay some cash.

No. 342.

Eighty acres, some young timber, 40 under cultivation; small frame house; 4 miles from Topeka; $1,500, Worth about $600.

No. 346.

One of the best stock farms in the state, 320 acres, 60 under cultivation; good 2 story stone house, 24x38; corn-crib, and Kansas stable; all fenced, board and hedge; plenty of water and good range; joins Kingville, on K. P. R. R., 16 miles from Topeka. Can be bought cheap.

No. 347,

Is a cheap farm, 16 miles from Topeka, south west, 160 acres, 80 under cultivation and fenced, wire and hedge; good range and water 1½ story frame house.

No. 367.

Twenty acres, well improved: good 1 story frame house, six rooms; stable; corn-crib; 200 bearing select fruit trees; 4 miles east of Topeka A cozy home for $1,500.

No. 401.

One of the best farms in Kansas, 225 acres, one mile from Grautville, six miles from Topeka, 15 acres timber, 180 acres under cultivation, log house, small board stable, corral board fence, watered by pool and well, small young orchard. Price, $5,500; $1,500 cash, balance time to suit the purchaser at ten per cent. interest.

No. 403.

One hundred and sixty acres, seven miles east of Topeka, 60 acres under cultivation, 1-story frame house, good stables and out-houses, stone corral, good well, hedge fence well set and five years old, ever living stream fed by streams, plenty of water for stock, good apple and peach orchard 4 years old, one-half mile from schoolhouse, three miles from railroad station and one and one-half mile from post office. A very desirable place. Price $2,000.

No. 404.

One hundred and twenty acre farm in Warren county, Missouri, 90 acres under cultivation, 30 acres timber, heavy oak, hickory, etc., new frame house 1½ story, 7 rooms, cellar under whole house, closets, pantry and every convenience, large frame house, corn-cribs and sheds, hog and chicken house, good hedge and rail fence, all in first-class apple-pie order, 7 acres orchard, best quality grapes, currants and all kinds small fruits, well watered, one mile from railroad station, church and post office. Will exchange for a good farm in Kansas, or sell. Price $6,000.

No. 2.

One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county, good table land. Would trade for improved farm or cash, $800.

No. 4.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, twelve miles from Topeka, five miles from Wakarusa station, No. 1 prairie land. Price $400.

No. 8.

One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county sixteen miles from Topeka, good prairie land, two living springs. Price $1,000.

No. 9.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, eight miles from Topeka, good prairie land. Price $1,000.

No. 10.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, nine miles from Topeka, one-half mile from post office, good land. Price $600; one-third cash, balance on time.

No. 11.

One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county, five miles from Dover, timber and water. Price $800.

No. 408.

One hundred and twenty-three acres. One of the best farms in Kansas; ½ mile from Topeka; good log and board house; stone milk-house; corn-crib; small orchard; all fenced with good hedge, board and rail; 25 acres timber; plenty of good living water; 80 acres choice land, bottom, under high state of cultivation. Farm overlooks the city, and the price is only $5,000, as follows: $1,500 cash, balance in 5 yearly instalments at 10 per cent. interest.

No. 411.

Osage county; 80-acre farm; 40 acres improved; box-house 14x20, and summer kitchen; good orchard; 400 forest trees growing; to trade for city property.

No. 95.

80 acres timber land, near Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Will trade for Kansas property.

No. 97.

Eighty acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for city property or land near Topeka.

No. 98.

One hundred and sixty acres near Hartford, Lyons county, to trade for city or country property near Topeka.

In addition to the above, we have one hundred thousand acres of land at $1.25 per acre.

Two hundred thousand acres at $1.50 to $2 per acre.

Two hundred thousand acres at $2.25 to $2.75 per acre.

Also have five hundred acres of the best Kansas river bottom, near St. Mary's, for $14 per acre. These are the best lands in the state.

No. 397.

Eighty acres, eight miles southwest of city. Thirty-five acres under cultivation; one-half story frame house, four rooms, good cellar, good frame barn, cistern, two good wells, small orchard, well watered by creek, a very desirable place. $2,250 for cash; balance time to suit.

No. 398.

Here is one of the best things yet. 490 acres all bottom land, 280 acres under cultivation, balance timber, in Kaw bottom, 7 miles from Topeka, well fenced with boards and rails, two good tenement houses, three good wells, ever-living spring, watered by the river. Can be made into three fine farms, and will be divided up to suit purchasers.

No. 320.

Here is where you get your nice, cozy, 75 acre farm; 12 miles south west from Topeka; 50 acres under cultivation; 1½ story stone house, with basement; stone stable, hay roof; good stone corral; fenced with stone, board and hedge; good orchard, apple, peach, cherry, grapes, pears, gooseberries and rasberries; 2 wells and living spring; 2 miles from post office. Price $1,600; worth $1,200. Cheap at that.

No. 321.

Here we are again with a 400 acre farm, 25 northwest of Topeka, and 5 miles north east from St. Mary's; 12 acres of timber; plenty of living water, good well; 225 acres under cultivation; small frame house; some out-buildings; 330 acres fenced, post and rail, board and wire; some orchard; all bottom land. This farm can be bought at a bargain.

No. 326.

One hundred and forty-five acres, 20 timber, 75 under cultivation; good stone house, 6 rooms; rail fence; plenty of running water; 5½ miles from city. Can be bought at a bargain.

No. 327.

Three hundred and twenty-seven acre farm, second bottom, plenty of timber; log and frame houses; 70 acres under cultivation, 100 under fence; joins Kansas river. Ought to be bought low.

No. 315.

Another Missouri farm, 80 acres; 3 miles from East Summit, Missouri; all under cultivation; good hedge all around; well-watered. Price $2,400. Will trade for farm in Kansas, near Emporia or Topeka, and pay some cash. Will put in house and lot, and six vacant lots, in Greenwood, Jackson county, Missouri. Here is a good chance for some one in Kansas.

No. 317.

Forty-eight acres, all under hedge; 4 miles northwest from Topeka. A desirable tract of land; $1,200.

No. 393.

Eighty acres, 7 miles from Topeka, 20 under cultivation; stone and post and rail fence; good five-roomed house; stone corral; good well; 1,000 peach and 75 cherry trees, all bearing. Here's your chance. Only $1,300.

No. 409.

Now you that want as good a stock and grain farm as there is in America just read this:—480 acres, 200 hundred of choice bottom and timber; never-failing water; 150 or more under cultivation, and under good hedge, stone and rail fence; balance choice slope land, with plenty of range for 10,000 head of cattle, or more; good large stone house, and other out-buildings; orchard; corral; splendid neighborhood; near 2 cheese factories; post office on the farm; near small nice village, 25 miles from Topeka, south west; splendid roads. Just think! we offer this entire farm for $7,000; cash and time. There is a fortune in this farm alone. We have several small farms in this neighborhood for sale. It is one of the best parts of Kansas.

No. 16.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, one mile from Topeka. Price $450.

No. 17.

Forty-seven and one-half acres in Shawnee county, seven miles east of Topeka, on Kansas river. Price $500.

No. 18.

Twelve and one-half acres in Douglas county, adjoining city of Lawrence, good, well-bearing fruit trees. Will trade for city property in Topeka. Price $1,800.

Nineteen thousand four hundred acres in Wabaunsee county, prairie land, fine range. Price $2.50 per acre; one-third cash, balance on time.

No. 21.

One hundred and fifty-three acres in Shawnee county, eight miles from Topeka, good land. Price $8 per acre; one-third cash, balance time.

No. 22.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, good prairie land, eight miles from Topeka. Price $1,500.

No. 24.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, four miles from Topeka, bottom land. Price $800 cash.

No. 25.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, two miles from Silver Lake, choice river bottom land. Price $1,100; one-third cash, balance time.

No. 26.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, seven miles from Topeka. Price $8 per acre.

No. 27.

One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, two miles from Silver Lake. Price $4 per acre.

No. 36. One hundred and sixty acres in Wabaunsee county, three miles from Alma. Will trade for merchandise or sell cheap for cash.

No. 37. Three hundred and twenty acres in Shawnee county, three miles from Dover, watered by creek, good living spring. Price $2,400.

No. 38. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, good prairie land, seven miles from Topeka. Price $500; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 39. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, five miles from Wakarusa station, on Wakarusa river. Price $500, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 40. Two hundred acres in Shawnee county, four miles from Rossville, in Kaw bottom, very choice. Price $14 per acre.

No. 41. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, near Pauline station, bottom land. Price $15 per acre.

No. 43. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, twelve miles from Topeka, three miles from Dover, creek bottom and prairie, lays well. Price $4 per acre.

No. 44. One hundred and sixty acres in Shawnee county, ten miles from Topeka, all slope and soil, plenty of range. Price $3.50 per acre.

No. 45. Eighty-eight acres in Shawnee county, two miles from Silver Lake, prairie slope and creek bottom, plenty stock water, good soil and fine range. Price $10 per acre.

No. 46. Eighty acres in Shawnee county, ten miles from Topeka, four miles from Wakarusa station, prairie land, good soil, fine range. Price $3 per acre.

No. 55. Three hundred and twenty acres in Woodson county, prairie, good soil, lays well, good water and fine range. Price $3 per acre.

No. 348. Wabaunsee county. One hundred and sixty-acre farm, fifteen acres timber, ninety acres under cultivation, one hundred acres fenced—hedge, stone, rail and board, 1½-story frame house, 16x32 feet, addition 1 story, 22x20, Kansas stable, well watered, twenty miles southwest of Topeka. Cheap at $2,700.

No. 351. Now look here! Wabaunsee county. Eighty acres choice land, good spring. Only $500. $400 cash will buy it.

No. 352. Here you are! One hundred and ninety-four acres Mission Creek farm, on the Kaw river, 130 or 140 under cultivation and fenced, some timber. Only $1,800. Don't ask us to give you a farm; this is the next thing to it. This farm is only twelve miles from Topeka.

No. 353. And still they come. Eighty-six acres, 30 acres timber, 56 acres under cultivation, pole fence; poor 1-story frame house, 3 rooms, log house, Kansas stable, corral, chicken house, creek of never-failing water. Price $1,200, and only nine miles from Topeka. Splendid stock range.

No. 361. Forty acres, choice bottom, 2-room house, timber and water, nice place, three miles from city. Price 2,200. Will trade for city property.

No. 399. You can't beat this. Eighty acres choice slope land, 60 under cultivation, stable, hedge and board fence, 3 wells, small orchard, 8 miles from Topeka, 1¼ miles from a station and post office, desirable place. Only $1,600. Cash and time. Plenty of good range.

No. 90. One hundred and sixty acres, n e qr 23, 10, 12, Pottawatomie county, 1 mile from St. Mary's, all bottom, best land in Kansas. $14 per acre. Cash and time.

No. 91. One hundred and sixty acres, s w qr 23, 10, 12. Same as above.

No. 92. Eighty acres, n hf s e qr 23, 10, 12. Same.

No. 93. Forty acres, s w qr of s e qr 23, 10, 12. Same.

In addition to the above list, we have 400,000 acres of choice selected lands, at $10 per acre, to exchange for stocks of dry goods and other merchandise. None of this land to trade for real estate east. We have a large list of other property for sale and exchange.

Any information in regard to property cheerfully and promptly answered.

Very respectfully yours,

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

Topeka, Kansas.

We Present, Beneath, a Partial List of Property We Have for Sale in the City of Topeka, Kansas. Examine the Prices.

No. 127. Three lots, 1½-story frame house, six rooms, closets pantry, cellar, well, cistern, shade and fruit trees, lots front east, on Quincy, between 9th and 10th. $2,000 cash and time.

No. 129. One lot, 234 Kansas avenue, 20 inches of stone wall all put. $2.500.

No. 159. Polk, lots 343, 345, and 347. $350, cheap as dirt.

No. 132. Polk, lots 14, 16 and 18, $125.

No. 133. Topeka avenue, lot 320, $275.

To. 134. First avenue, lots 79, 81 and 83, $450.

No. 135. VanBuren street, lots 62, 64 and 66, $504.

No 136. Hotel known as Dowdell property North Topeka, only $1,500.

No. 139. Lot 327, Kansas avenue, $300.

No. 141. Monroe street, 3 lots, stone house, stable etc., lots 413 to 423, $550, cash.

No. 143. One thousand dollars buys 2 lots corner Clay and 7th street, 1 story frame house, one of the nicest places in the city, cistern, well, stable all complete.

No. 144. Now we get you! Corner 8th and Quincy, 2 lots, nice residence 7 rooms, stable, fruit and shade trees, right in the heart of the city, only $2.500, this is a bargain and no mistake.

No. 145. Here is a place for a railroad man, 2½ lots, 1½ story 8-room house, all complete, on Jefferson street, between 6th and 7th, fronts east. Only $2,000. Cash and time.

No. 146. 308, 310 and 352 Tyler, near Hammatt's residence, $375.

109, 111 and 113 Taylor. Only $250.

No. 347. One of the nicest places on Topeka Avenue, between 6th and 5th. Only $2,800. Terms to suit.

No. 349. $630 buys, on Adams street, 11ot, 4-room house in nice order, convenient to A., T. & S. F. R. R. shops. Cash and time. Rents for $10 per month.

No. 350. Two good lots, front east on Jefferson street, 3-room frame house, well, and summer kitchen on Adams street, near A., T. & S. F R. R. shops. Only $550, Cash and time. Rents for $10 per month.

No. 360. One 6-room and one 4-room house on Jefferson, fronts east, between 5th and 6th, $1,500. Cash and time. Both will rent for $30 per month. These are bargains.

No. 351. Fifty-room hotel, all complete, in one of the best towns in Wisconsin, railroad and river town, only good hotel in city, 3-story brick with cottage and grounds. Price of hotel, furniture, cottage and grounds, only $12,000. Hotel alone rents for $1,000 a year. Will trade or exchange for Kansas lands, improved or unimproved.

No. 352. Now you that want a house for nothing, now is your chance. Lots 467, 469 and 471 Lincoln street, with new 1-story frame house, fronts east. All for $300, and front thrown in.

No. 353. Farmers' flouring mill, North Topeka, for rent.

No. 7. 1½ story brick house, 5 rooms and basement, all complete, 2 lots on Jackson street, $1,200, $550 cash, balance in 4 years at 10 per cent. interest.

No. 8. One lot on Polk street, between 5th and 6th, fronts east, $150.

No. 9. Three lots on Kansas Avenue, fenced, with good well, fruit and shade trees. Only $375.

No. 10. Three splendid lots on Buchanan street, with nice stone house, splendid orchard and shade trees, lots front east, well, cistern, stable, etc. Only $2,300, cheap, for cash and time.

No. 10. Three lots, fenced, on Buchanan street, fruit and shade trees, $750.

No. 11. For sale, or trade for farm, 1-story frame house, 5 rooms, 2 lots on Quincy street, between 1st and 2d.

No. 13. Three lots on Lincoln street, between 7th and 8th, cheap, come and make us an offer.

No. 14. Two lots on Jefferson street, between 1st and 2d. Make us an offer on these lots.

No. 15. Three lots on Western Avenue, between 4th and 5th, for $30, $10 a number.

No. 16. One lot on Filmore, between 3d and 4th, for $25.

No. 17. Grist mill, complete, in Topeka, dirt cheap, at $10,000, cash and time.

No. 19. Six choice lots on Harrison, between 13th and 14th. Can be bought at a bargain.

No. 38. Three lots, large frame house complete, 7 rooms, closets, pantry, cellar, well, cistern, stable, fruit, on Buchanan street, nice place, $2,500.

No. 39. Lot 121, Kansas avenue, cheap.

No. 42. Three lots, corner Western and 7th, $300. Come and make us an offer.

No. 48. Cheap as dirt and no mistake. One lot, 1½-story frame house, 5 rooms, closets, cellar, stable, fruit, $850, terms to suit.

No. 50. Three choice lots on Filmore, corner 6th. These lots are a bargain at $400.

No. 51. Three lots, 1½-story frame house, 6 rooms, cellar, pantry, closets, stable, cistern, well, etc., on 8th avenue, between Tyler and Polk, $1,800, cash and time.

No. 57. Three best lots in city, on Harrison, front east, between 11th and 12th. Only $1,000.

No. 62. Two lots, corner 6th and Quincy. Price and terms to suit.

No. 64. Lots 273 and 275, Clay street, $200.

No. 67. Tenth avenue, between Tyler and Polk, one of the nicest 5-room cottages in the city, everything complete, 2 lots, stable and cistern. This is a decided bargain at $2,000. Can be had for $1,700.

No. 68 is a one-story frame house, 5 rooms with blinds, everything complete, nice cellar and cistern, fruit, stable, etc, 1½ lots, on Jefferson, near A., T. & S. F. depot. Only $1,100, terms easy.

No. 79. Eight fine lots, large stone house, good well, plenty of fruit, nice place, the cheapest property in that part of the city, on Monroe, between 11th and 12th. Only $1,600, lots worth every cent of the money.

No. 80. Tenth avenue, between Monroe and Quincy, 1½-story frame house, one lot, $800, terms to suit.

No. 82. Store, offices, livery stable, etc., North Topeka.

No 88. Corner Filmore and 7th, 5 lots, 1½-story frame house, 5 rooms, cellar, well, stable and fruit, $1,200, terms to suit.

No. 91. One-story stone house, 2 lots on Monroe. Only $850. Lots worth the money.

No. 100. On Topeka Avenue, one of the most complete residences in the city, fronts east. Can be bought at a bargain.

No. 102. 38 and 40, 10th avenue, front south, can be bought for $300. Very cheap.

No. 102. 50, 52, 54 Tyler, $400; 134, 136 138, $600.

No. 106. One-third 140; all 142 and 144, $500.

No. 110 Three lots, choice location, Topeka Avenue, neat 5-room house, blinds, piazza, stable, well, cistern, etc., $1,260.

No. 111. Here is one of the best bargains in the city. Fine residence, cistern, well, stable, etc., corner lot, fronts east. Can be bought for $2,000, cash.

No. 112. Three of the finest lots in the city now offered for $700; corner Topeka Avenue and 11th treet; front east.

No. 113. This is a decided bargain. One lot on yler street; nice 3-room house, with basement, llar, well and cistern. Only $550. Terms easy.

No. 120. Fine residence on Topeka avenue, trade for other property or good farm.

No 121. Another frame house in same block to trade for farm.

No. 122. One lot on 4th, two-room frame house, 500. trade for lots.

No. 123. One of the nicest places on Monroe street, 2 lots, front east, seven-room house complete, well, cistern, stable, etc. Only $3.000, terms to suit.

No. 358. Valparaiso, Indiana, fine brick residence, clear of incumbrance, worth $3,000 cash. Will exchange or trade for property in Topeka, or within one mile or two of city.

No. 361. One of the finest residences in the city for $6,500.

No. 362. Another fine residence on Harrison street, $4,500.

No. 363. Four-room house, blinds, piazza, summer kitchen, closets, pantry, etc., stable and well; 1¼ lots; choice location, $1,500 cash and time.

Five-room house, blinds, everything comfortable, $1,800, both on 8th avenue, front south.

No. 364. Good six-room house, 1½ story, blinds, cellar, basement, well, cistern, stable, etc, on Van Buren, only $1,500, cash and time, between 7th and 8th, front east, 3 lots.

No. 365. Three lots, 6th avenue, six-room cottage house, blinds cellar, stable, coal-house, all complete, only $1.350 cash. This is one of the best bargains in the city.

No. 366. Now we have you! 24 lots, corner Buchanan and 6th avenue, with good eight-room house, $1.500 cash. The lots are worth $2.400, house would cost $1,200 more making $3.600, so you see we give you $1,200, say nothing about the well and fence, for taking the property.

Correspondence is solicited from those wishing to move to Kansas, or from persons desirous of making investments. Address,

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

Topeka, Kansas.

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

Topeka, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year,	2 00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months,	1 00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months,	50
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year	5 00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year	8 00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year,	15 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonpariel)	20 cents.
One month, " " "	15 " per insertion
Three months, " " "	12 " " "
One Year, " " "	10 " " "

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors 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 FARMER.

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 cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

TIMBER.

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

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

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

My maples and box-elders have also done finely. SETH C. C. GLADDEN.

Wabaunsee, Kansas.

SPRING WORK.

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

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

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

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

FRAUDS IN HORTICULTURE.

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

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

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

DWARF APPLE TREES.

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

E. GALE, President.

G. BRACKETT, Secretary.

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

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

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

E. A. TAYLOR.

Beloit, Kansas.

SOME PLAIN FACTS CONCERNING THE CIRCULATION OF VARIOUS NEWSPA-

DR PIRCES,
STANDARD
REMEDIES

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Pectoral.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Tonic.

Golden Medical Discovery

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

Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where they are scrofulous swellings, and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull 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 chills alternative with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated you are suffering from *Torpid Liver*, or "*Biliousness*." In many cases "*Liver Complaint*," only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

P. P. P.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Purely Vegetable. No care required while using them.

The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or **Multum in Parvo Physic**, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, and are sugar-coated. They remove the necessity of taking the great, crude, drastic; sickening pills, heretofore so much in use.

As a remedy for Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Tightness about the Chest, Bad taste in Mouth, Eructations from the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Pain in the Kidneys, Highly-colored Urine, and Internal Fever, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unsurpassed. Furthermore, I would say that their action is universal, not a gland escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impare the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtue being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. The daily use of two Pellets has cured the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Sore-Eyes, and Eruptions. They are, however, recommended to be taken in connections with the Golden Medical Discovery, in order to secure the best results.

DR. PIERCE'S
FAVORITE
PRESCRIPTION.
DR. PIERCE'S
FAVORITE
PRESCRIPTION.
DR, PIERCE'S
FAVORITE
PRESCRIPTION.

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary, of which Dr. Pierce is the chief consulting physician, in adapting remedies for their cure. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

WEAKNESSES
PECULIAR TO
FEMALES.

Favorite Prescription is a Powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nervine of unsurpassed efficacy, and, while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked magic cures, viz; Leucorrhœa, or "Whites," Excessive Flowing, Painful Menstruation, Unnatural Suppressions, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or falling of the Uterus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Bearing down Sensation, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, and very many other chronic diseases peculiar to women, but not mentioned here.

The following Ladies are a few of the many thousands who can testify to the efficacy of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, from experience and observation:

Mrs. Cornelia Allison, Peosta, Iowa; Mrs. Thos. J. Methvin, Hatcher's Station, Ga.; Mrs. T. Seymour, Rome, N. Y.; Mrs. Francis Huswick, Versailles, Ohio; Mrs. Leroy Putnam, North Wharton, Pa.; Mrs. Mary A. Hunolt, Edina Mo.; Mrs. Mary A. Frisby, Lehman, Pa.; Mrs. D. L. Gill, Chillicothe, Ohio; Mrs. Harriet E. Malone, West Springfield, Pa.; Mrs. R. Hiatt, Emporia, Kan.; Miss Louise Pratt, Dodgeville, Mass.; Mrs. L. A. Dashield, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. C. Allison, Proctor, Iowa; Mrs. J. N. Vernon, St. Thomas, Ont., Mrs. S. C. Morgan, 353 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Lucy Callman, Barnesville, Ohio; Mrs. Nancy McNaught, Jefferson, Iowa; Mrs. L. G. Stemrod, Friendship, N. Y.; Miss Ellen Cady, Westfield, N. Y.; Mrs. Anthony Amann, Verona, N. Y.; Mrs. B. N. Rooks, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. F. H. Webb, Watertown, N. Y. Thousands of references can be given at the World's Dispensary.

THE PEOPLE'S
MEDICAL SERVANT

Dr. R. V. PIERCE is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of the foregoing remedies, all of which are sold by druggist. He is also the Author of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work of nearly one thousand pages, with two hundred and eighty-two wood-engravings and colored plates. He has already sold of this popular work

Over 100,000 Copies!

PRICE (post-paid) $1.50.

Address,

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

E. E. EWING,

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

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

NO BAITS SET TO CATCH GUDEONS.

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

A Large Stock of the Best French China

LAMPS AND GLASSWARE,

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

best Place in the City to Sell Butter and Egg

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, OR MONEY REFUNDED

THE KANSAS WAGON!

HAS RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD
Prize Medal and Diploma
AT THE
Centennial Exposition.

Judges' Official Report:
For Excellence of Material, Thoroughness of Construction and Beauty and Perfection in Finish.
J. B. HAWLEY, President.
T. GOSHORN, Director General.

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

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the U. States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks

A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by

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

CARBONATED STONE

Drain Pipe.

Chimney Flue.

And Pipe Works.

LOCATED NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA

We are now prepared to furnish a full assortment of

Chimneys, Sewer and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing,

Flagging and Building Stone and Trimmings.

TAKE NOTICE.

We Guarantee the Durability of All Goods

We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of th MILWAUKEE CEMENT, which we are prepared to show by undeniable authority, as being THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the pound, barrel, or car load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, Michigan Champion brand, Stoco Plaster, also the genuine Hannibal Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plasterer's materials generally, AT BOTTOM FIGURES, for the best brands manufactured.

CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS.

Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is for your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the merit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list.

S. P. SPEAR. H. WILLIS.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!

In order to reduce our immense stock, we will offer for the next thirty days the following great inducements to housekeepers and others. Now is the time to purchase these goods, as there will be, ("as has been invariably the case.") a marked advance in all classes of goods when once the spring trade opens.

20 Cases Lonsdale, Hill, Fruit of the Loom, Gold Metal, &c., &c., at 8½cts.
15 Bales heaviest and best 4-4 Sheeting, brown, 8½cts.
500 pieces new and stylish Prints, 16 and 20 yards for $1.00.
5,000 yards Knickerbocker and Other Dress Plaids, 10 cts.
5,000 yards colored Overall Duck, at 12½cts.
5,000 yards Ticking at 8½, 10, 12½, and 15 cts.

Our entire Stock of Flannels at less than cost of production.

10,000 yards Cheviot Shirting, 12 and 14 yards for $1.00.
6, 8, 10 and 12 yards good Toweling for $1,00.
20,000 yards Hamburg Embroidries, all the latest and newest novelties, at 50 cts on the dollar
100 White and Colored Spreads at less than cost.

Our entire line of Table Linen at less than Importation Prices.

100 pieces Waterproofs, Jeans, Cassimeres, &c. &c. at half the former prices.
The Finest Line of Carpetings in the State, embracing extra supers, three plys, Brussels; also a full line of Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, &c., &c., to be closed out at your own price.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

An immense Stock on hand, for men, youths and boys, on which we guarantee a saving of, at least, 25 to 40 per cent.

Great Attraction in our Ribbon Stock!!

Over 2,000 pieces, embracing every shade and width at 50cts on the Dollar

Unheard of Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing,

For men boys and children, embracing the finest Dress Suits, Business Suits and School Suits; also a complete line of Overcoats, for men, boys and Children, at 50 per cent. under lowest value.

Cloaks for ladies; Hats for ladies; Shawls for ladies; Gloves for ladies; all to be closed out at fifty per cent. under lowest value.
500 dozen ladies' misses' and childrens' Hose, at your own price.
Knit Jackets for men; Scarfs for men; Merino Underwear for men; Winter Caps for men; everything in these lines at your own price.
10,000 pairs British Half-Hose, 15, 20, 25 and 35 cents.
Orr's patent Overall and Jacket at $1.00 each.
50 dozen Damask Towels at $2.25, $2.63, and $2.95; former price $3.50, $4.25 and $5.00 per dozen.
50 dozen Huck Towels at $1.25, and $1.50 per dozen;
Red Table Linen as low as 35 cents.
Best white Shirt ever offered at $1.50; former price, $2.50.

Since our annual inventory we have made an actual reduction of 33 per cent, on nearly every line represented in the foregoing, and thousands of articles which this space will not admit of enumerating.

S. BARNUM & CO.,

Topeka, Kansas.

Orders promptly filled and satisfact on guaranteed.