

CORN CULTURE.

[Abstract of a paper read by Prof. M. M. Shelton, before Manhattan Grange, April 26th, 1877.]

Directly and indirectly Indian corn exerts a mighty influence upon the agriculture of America. Its value is not to be judged solely by the one and a quarter billion bushels—worth half as many dollars annually raised in the United States, nor by the countless herds of cattle and swine dependent upon it. Corn alone, of all the generally grown farm crops of America, by its habit admits of the thorough cultivation of the soil during the period of its growth. It is the positive duty of every farmer to make the most of every crop grown, and he who cultivates corn without reference to succeeding crops, fails to obtain an important benefit to be derived from its growth. It can rarely be said of any crop good or bad that it is the result of treatment the land has received during its growth, but more usually the crop is influenced very largely by the two or even three crops that have gone before it.

In the rotation corn is a cleaning crop. It ought to be to the western farmer what the summer fallow is to his New England brother, or turnips to the English farmer, a crop upon which much labor and skill may be profitably expended in ridding the land of weeds and putting it in condition for the succeeding small grains. To the corn land the manure of the season should be applied; and to the corn plant, regular and careful cultivation. When thus treated, corn is not an exhausting crop upon the land, but the reverse. One of the most promising crops of corn that I have ever seen I saw in Illinois last summer; and it was the twenty-fifth corn crop that had been grown successively upon the same land. Again, corn is a "coarse grain," and usually it is most profitably disposed of when fed upon the farm; thus it furnishes the manure which enables us to farm to advantage the "small grains."

There is a notion widely prevalent that corn is a crop requiring little skill and judgment in its management; and indeed upon the new lands of the West surprising crops are often produced, during favorable seasons, with the most careless cultivation. But in truth there is no crop grown by the American farmer that demands and will pay for thorough tillage like the corn crop. This is abundantly proved by the fact that in many of the Eastern States the cultivation of corn has become one of the "lost arts." Slovenly farming has done this. Again, in our own State where from the presence of drought or locusts the crop has been a general failure, a few farmers have yet grown good crops. Good farming has done this. We should hold in mind continually this fact, that where we manure liberally, where we plow and cultivate thoroughly, keeping the land entirely free from weeds, we not only ensure a good crop of corn, but we are also making certain paying crops of wheat, barley and oats that succeed the corn. Especially during the prevalence of drought ought the corn ground to be often stirred lightly by the cultivator. Even when corn is tall and far past the time at which cultivation is usually applied, this may be done to great advantage. By breaking the crust which constantly forms upon the surface of the ground, the vapor-laden atmosphere is enabled to penetrate to great depths, depositing upon the cold particles of earth its wealth of moisture. There are scores of facts which show conclusively that by thorough preparation of the soil, judicious selection of the seed, and careful cultivation, the yield of this noble grain may be increased to a most surprising extent. The fact that this depends very largely upon the cultivation which it gets is strikingly shown by the fact that the remarkable yields of this grain reported have generally been made, not upon those soils of limitless fertility—the western prairies, but in the New England and Middle States, and not unfrequently outside of what is usually considered the "great corn belt."

Not many years ago a yield of one hundred bushels of corn per acre was considered a most surprising accomplishment. Within the last four years this yield has been nearly or quite doubled in several well-authenticated cases. In 1873 Mr. Jas. Dickey succeeded in growing upon a Pennsylvania hillside one hundred and sixty-nine bushels per acre of Yellow Dent corn, and that too over a considerable field. Again, Mr. D. A. Compton, of Pennsylvania, has established by ample testimony for one of his fields a yield of one hundred and eighty-one bushels. All these, however, have been thrown in the shade by Mr. W. F. Turney, of Alabama, who claims a yield of two hundred and twenty-one bushels per acre, how truthfully I have been unable to ascertain. There can be no doubt that our own State possesses a soil and climate for the production of corn that is unsurpassed, if it is equalled, by any other State in the Union. If we have not upon record the largest yields of this crop, it is because we have not made the effort. Certainly nowhere is corn produced cheaper than in Kansas. During the past season, the corn grown upon the College farm was grown and placed in the crib at a cost of only twelve and one-half cents per bushel.

Numerous experiments made from time to time tend to show that a largely increased yield of corn may be obtained by a more uniform distribution of seed over the ground and thicker seeding, than by the old method of planting in hills. That ancient champion of good farming, John Johnston, of Geneva, says that invariably drilled corn has given him an increased yield of fully twenty-five per cent over the old method, besides greatly

improving the quality of the fodder. In 1867 upon the Michigan Agricultural College farm, six experimental plots were laid off across a field in which corn in hills alternated with corn in drills, the same number of stalks being left in each plot. The drilled gave an increased yield of over eight bushels per acre as compared with the plants in hills. In a similar experiment upon our own College farm last season, the drilled corn gave an increased yield of eight and one-half bushels per acre. Some years ago a curious and interesting experiment was tried by a Mr. Chidsey, of Cayuga Co., N. Y., by which he succeeded in raising one hundred and thirty-two bushels of corn per acre. In this experiment single stalks were allowed to grow one foot apart over the entire surface of the ground, the corn being entirely cultivated by hand.

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, reports a series of experiments performed last year upon the University farm, which are of interest to the cultivators of our staple crops. He arranged a series of plots having respectively three, four, and five stalks to the hill with the following result:

Three stalks to the hill gave	5,146 pounds per acre.
Four " " " "	5,946 " " "
Five " " " "	6,169 " " "

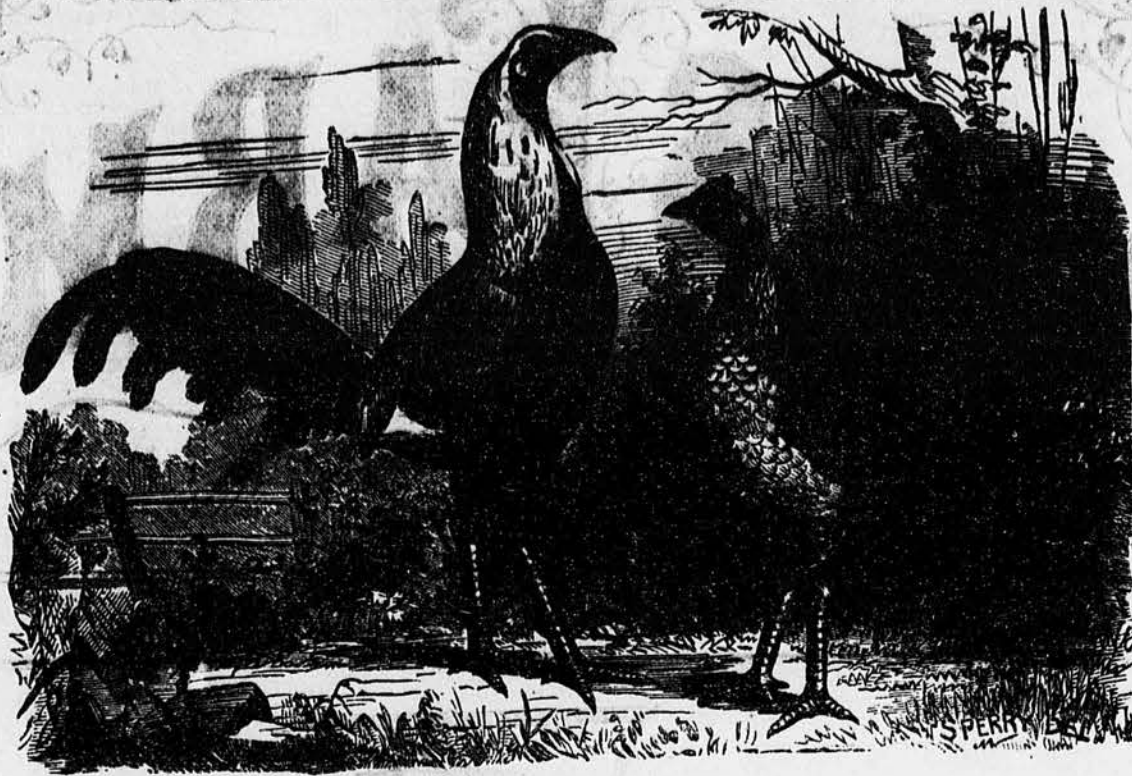
Thus with four stalks to the hill the field yielded eight hundred pounds more to the acre than with three, and with five stalks there was an increase of only two hundred and fourteen pounds per acre.

Again, the experiment of removing the suckers was tried and the results compared with equal plots upon which the suckers remained. The results showed for the plots without suckers a yield of 5,133 pounds per acre; for the plots upon which the suckers were allowed to remain, 5,588 pounds per acre; showing that the suckers were, in this case at least, a positive gain to the crop.

These facts show pretty conclusively that the limit to the yield of this noble grain has not yet been nearly reached. There are vast possibilities in this crop to which we ought to attain. The great improvement in modern implements and in methods of cultivation, instead of enabling us to put less labor and capital in the corn crop, ought to stimulate us to more thorough cultivation, until the average yield of the State has been raised vastly above what it is now.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

EDITOR FARMER: I left Topeka about three weeks ago; the peach, pear, cherry and wild plum trees were in full bloom and rarely, if ever, did Kansas look more beautiful and more promising for fruit. As I passed into western Iowa snow was still to be seen in the ravines and beside fences. The whole region of Kansas, Western Missouri and Iowa was thoroughly soaked, a good omen for a crop year. In Illinois, passing up the line of the C. B. & Q. R. R., the grass, being of the cultivated varieties, had started, but all else was decidedly more backward than in Kansas. With us the fruit trees are just commencing to leave out. The apple and cherry trees are not likely to have many blossoms; my solitary peach tree has yielded to the rigor of the winter, and even my front yard Osage hedge is killed back nearly to the ground. Though the unwelcome visitant of Mountains has never devoured our vegetation, still the ravages in past years of persistent potato bugs, chinch bugs, cutworms and other pests have really done us as much or more injury than the migratory locusts have the Missouri Valley region. Owing to the tough, clayey subsoil of some parts of Illinois the excessive rains of two seasons past have also shortened crops in low and flat lands. On the whole I think the farmers in Kansas have had as favorable a time for two years past as those of any region with which I am acquainted. Forty years ago, in Vermont, if wolves commenced their inroads on flocks, the farmers would turn out and have a wolf hunt on a grand scale, and the hunt usually paid. So now if the locust comes out of the ground, it will pay the farmers to turn out *en masse* and exterminate the newly hatched broods at their birth-places, before they can ravage fields and rise and carry terror and wasting to the regions beyond.



Black Breasted Red Game Chickens.

In a trip, last week, through northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin I had an opportunity of seeing the farmers at their spring work. We have had a favorable time thus far in getting the land in order for sowing and planting. No long and troublesome rainy spell. The leading crops are oats, barley and corn; corn planting is well advanced and the present rise in price is stimulating the farmers to put in a few acres more. But all through this region the main chance is in fat cattle, hogs, and dairy operations. Lands worn out by long continued grain-growing, are being restored by pasturing. Let Kansas farmers avoid our errors and not forever run land to small grain. The land needs rest, or at least a change of crops; if men will not give it, an overruling Power may send chinch bugs, or locusts to compel men to modify their unwise actions. 1877 certainly opens auspiciously in all our Western country, let us rejoice and give thanks. J. A. BENT.

Wheaton, Ill., May 14, 1877.

OUR GROWING GRAIN CROP.

Some of our contemporaries, before the late rise in cereals, were persistently urging our farmers and warehousemen to push forward their supplies before prices should disastrously fall, while we were advising them not to crowd the market beyond the point of easy distribution. Now we notice the same would-be authorities are again prophesying much lower prices as sure to result from the unprecedented breadth planted and the generally fine condition of the growing crop at present reported. We, however, have no such apprehensions, for the following reasons:

1st. The statistical position reported in our columns a few weeks since on the seaboard and in the interior showed but sixty per cent. of what it was last year, which proportion is now probably reduced to 55, or perhaps 50 per cent.

2d. As a consequence of the above the new crop will not, as it has for many years past, lap over a large remainder of the old crop, but will be harvested into empty granaries.

3d. California will be able to supply but very little, if any, more than enough to meet her own consumptive demand.

4th. The immense grain-producing regions of the East, which have heretofore poured supplies into the markets of Western Europe, are not only to be counted out this year, but the country will be so largely drained of men for the war that grain for export cannot be relied upon until after the harvest of 1878.

5th. Even if the shortness of supply above noted should not prevail to the extent which facts justify us in expecting, the amount which farmers and warehousemen are in the habit of "carrying over" will go largely to absorb the surplus of productions East of the Rocky Mountains.

6th. The price of pork and beef is even now, in the Western markets, relatively higher than that of corn, with a rapidly increasing European demand for fresh beef. Should great reduction in prices of cereals be threatened farmers will largely feed to stock, and in this form contribute to exportation.

The great wheat-growing States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa are about out of stock, and Milwaukee millers are drawing supplies largely from Chicago.

The only drawback to the cheerfulness of the above outlook for the farmers is the possibility that they may be forced to market their crops prematurely to meet their taxes or debts.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

From Reno County.

Riverton May 11.—It is very warm, growing weather: last night we had the finest rain that ever came in a dry time.

The prospect for a good wheat crop are very flattering; men from Pennsylvania say that Reno county has the best wheat crop they have seen in Kansas, and if they locate here we surely feel proud that we are here with such good prospects before us. I have 80 acres of the best wheat I ever saw grow in any country, I had 50 acres last year that averaged 20 bushels to the acre, that weighed 62 pounds to the bushel. We have had no grasshoppers as yet. Z. THORP.

Langdon, Apr. 31.—We have had a week of cool, rainy weather. The thermometer was only 38° above zero on yesterday morning, and 32° above at sun rise yesterday, with a white frost both mornings and some ice on shallow water. No perceptible damage unless to the few hoppers that had hatched; they are all gone now from some cause. B. P. HANAN

FARMER BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR 81. Sent postage paid to any address in the country.

THE RELATION OF BIRDS TO HORTICULTURE.

An Address delivered at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, at Emporia, December 6, 1876, by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the State University.

FAMILY XVII—BLACKBIRDS, MEADOW LARKS AND ORIOLES (*Icteridae*).

This family has a large representation in Kansas, including the Bobolink, Cow Bird, Red-winged Blackbird, Yellow-headed Blackbird, Meadow Lark, Orchard Oriole, Baltimore Oriole, Brewer's Blackbird, and Crow Blackbird.

The Bobolink is not yet so numerous in our State as to attract attention. In the South this bird is called the Rice Bird, from its love of that staple, and is generally considered an enemy; but it has been clearly shown that the bird also destroys vast numbers of the destructive cotton worm, and may thus be regarded as being entitled to its daily rations of rice. In the Northern and Western States the Bobolink is not known to attack crops of any kind, but lives largely upon insects.

The Cow Birds, whose inborn indolence leads it to deposit its eggs in the nests of other birds, is yet an industrious searcher for wild seeds and insects. It moves in flocks, finding food in the parasitic insects and in the droppings of the cattle.

The Red-winged Blackbird is said to collect in great numbers in the corn fields near the sea coast, when the corn is in the milk, and cause considerable damage to the crop. But when the grain hardens it abandons the corn fields and finds other food. On the other hand, says Dr. Brewer, "these blackbirds more than compensate the farmer for these brief episodes of mischief by the immense benefits they confer in the destruction of grub worms, caterpillars, and various kinds of larvae, the secret and deadly enemies of vegetation. During the months of March, April, May, June and July, their food is almost wholly insects, and during that period the amount of their insect food, all of it of the most noxious kinds, is perfectly enormous. Wilson estimates the number of insects destroyed by these birds in a single season at twelve thousand millions."

The Meadow Lark feeds chiefly upon insects, seeds and grain; it does no damage to the growing crops, and devours a vast number of noxious insects.

The Orchard Oriole is one of the few birds against which no damaging charges have been preferred. It is one of the most domestic of our birds, loving the haunts of man, and becoming his constant benefactor by the destruction of insect foes.

The Baltimore Oriole has sometimes annoyed gardeners by demolishing the pods of the garden pea. But this fault is insignificant in comparison with the immense service rendered by the bird in the destruction of some of our most injurious insects. The canker worm and the tent caterpillar are said to be its favorite articles of diet.

The Crow Blackbird has contracted an evil name in some States of the Union, on account of its destruction of corn by pulling up the young plant in order to devour the kernel. But I have never observed this habit in Kansas, and know from personal observation that this bird devours large numbers of grasshoppers and maple worms.

FAMILY XVIII—CROWS AND JAYS (*Corvidae*).

Of the six Kansas species in this family, only two occur in sufficient abundance to merit our notice. These are the common Crow and the Blue Jay. Both these birds possess a very doubtful reputation.

The propensity of the Crow to pull up the young corn in the newly-planted fields has caused a bounty to be offered for its destruction by the Legislatures of some of the States. But this evil habit is restricted to a short period of time, during which the corn fields may be effectually protected from the birds by simple and inexpensive devices; and it is abundantly proven that during the remainder of the year the crow is industriously occupied in reducing the numbers of destructive field-mice and noxious insects. The white grub and the grasshopper are especially sought after by it, and it is stated by the best authority that in extensive districts in Massachusetts, where these

birds have been largely destroyed, the ravages of these insects have nearly ruined the pasture lands. A recent number of the *New York Tribune* contains a broadside against the crow from the pen of the ornithologist, Ernest Ingersoll, who makes grave charges against the crow as the destroyer of the eggs of other birds. The charge is undoubtedly true to a certain degree, but by no means to the wholesale extent alleged. The crow undoubtedly will occasionally destroy the eggs of other birds when the nest is left unprotected, before the process of incubation is begun, but it remains to be proved that the small birds which almost without exception attack the crow and put him to flight in open field, lose their bravery and succumb when guarding their most precious treasures in the nest.

The Blue Jay remains with us throughout the year, and quite contrary to its habits in the Eastern States, visits our cities and towns having apparently no fear of man. This bird also is charged with destroying the eggs and young of the smaller birds, and undoubtedly to a certain extent is guilty of the charge. This crime, however, is more than balanced by the benefits derived from its destruction of insect life. It is omnivorous in its habits, says Dr. Brewer eating either animal or vegetable food with an apparent preference for the former—feeding upon insects, their eggs and larvae, and worms, wherever procurable. It also lays up large stores of acorns for food in winter, when insects cannot be procured in sufficient abundance. Even at this season it hunts for and devours in large quantities the eggs of the destructive tent caterpillar.

FAMILY XIX—FLYCATCHERS (*Tyrannidae*).

We have twelve Kansas species in this family, birds of the highest practical value on account of their exclusively insectivorous habits. The most common species are the King-bird, the Arkansas Flycatcher, the Great-tailed Flycatcher, and the Pewee or Phoebe-bird. The anatomy of these birds is in accordance with their well-known habits. Dr. Cones, who has made this subject a special study, writes as follows: "The structure of the bill is admirably adapted for the capture of winged insects; the broad and deeply-fissured mandibles form a capacious mouth, while the long bristles are of service in entangling the creatures in a trap and restraining their struggles to escape. The shape of the wings and tail confers the power of rapid and varied aerial evolutions necessary for the successful pursuit of active flying insects. A little practice in field ornithology will enable one to recognize the flycatchers from their habits of perching, in wait for their prey, upon some prominent outpost, in a peculiar attitude, with the wings and tail drooped and vibrating, in readiness for instant action; and of dashing into the air, seizing the passing insect with a quick movement and a click of the bill, and then returning to their stand."

I have myself watched a flock of king-birds in April devouring newly hatched locusts with great avidity. It must be confessed, however, that this bird also devours the honey bee in large numbers, but so far as I know is the only member of his family against whom a charge of evil-doing can be substantiated.

FAMILY XX—GOATSUCKERS (*Caprimulgidae*).

This group includes the Whippoorwill and the Night Hawks. These, also, and strictly insectivorous birds. Notwithstanding their name, the night hawks are not nocturnal in their habits, like the whippoorwill, but are most active at morning and evening, when they may be seen sweeping through the air in pursuit of the insects which most abound at or near the twilight hour. When darkness arrives they retire to their perches like most other birds, and the night-flying whippoorwill takes up the work of capturing the insects, which is not remitted until daylight again appears. The two species are often confounded.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From Pottawatomie County.

Farm prospects were never more hopeful than at this date. There is not as large a breadth of winter wheat growing as last year, but it never looked better at this time of the year. But there has been a larger breadth of spring wheat sown, and it looks finely; the same may be said in regard to oats. I learn that a larger acreage of corn is being planted than ever before. Stock is in prime condition, I hear of no disease among either cattle or hogs. The prospect for fruit of all kinds was never so fine before. The frost of Sunday evening, Apr. 29, has done little or no harm. Notwithstanding the immense amount of corn marketed at Louisville, Wamego and St. Mary's, our farmers, as a general rule, have yet in store enough for another year's supply.

There is a heavy immigration into this county this spring, scattered in different localities, and especially in the vicinity of St. Mary's. One year ago there was vacant dwellings in all our villages, now they are all full and a call for more and better ones. Business has been lively all winter and no grumbling among our farmers about short crops and hard times. A great deal of building is going on all over the county, new fences, and new dwellings, or additions to old ones. The grasshoppers are doing little or no damage up to this date; very few seem to be hatching the general feeling is that they will do no injury this spring. A few are seen here and there for a day or two, and then disappear. The presumption is that they are gobbled up by the birds that are seen in plenty near the hatching grounds of the hoppers. J. S.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

BALANCE OF THE YEAR FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Kansas Farmer.

IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

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

IT WILL PAY YOU!

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

AN IMPORTANT CATTLE SALE.

In another column, this week, will be found an advertisement of the Auction sale of 90 head of Fine Blooded Cows and Heifers with young Calves at their sides, on the "Mission" or College Farm, at St. Mary's, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, next. The large herd of cattle on this extensive farm from which the cows are selected is one of the finest in the State, having been bred with great care from the best imported thoroughbred Bulls, for the last 25 years, reaching the fourth, and many of the cattle the fifth, cross. To farmers, and cattle men generally, this sale will prove one of importance, as it will present an opportunity to secure Thoroughbred Cattle at prices usually paid for common grades. St. Mary's is on the Kansas Pacific Railway, 25 miles west from Topeka, and can be reached from the East by regular express trains at 4.18 p. m., or by accommodation trains at 3.30 p. m., and 2.35 a. m. From the West by express at 11.30 a. m., or by accommodation at 8.00 p. m., and 2.25 a. m. The town contains a number of good hotels, and is well supplied with stock yards and every convenience for shipping, while the pens from which the Cattle will be sold, are within one-half mile of the depot. Thus it will be seen that strangers attending, will meet with every facility in reaching the sale, personal accommodations, while there and leaving with their purchases. For terms of sale etc., we refer our readers to the advertisement.

SOMETHING ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

That the Americans are a reading people is manifest by the statistics of the Newspaper Press of the country, as given in the Newspaper Directory for 1877, just issued by S. M. PETERGILL & Co., the well-known Advertising Agents of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. There are reported in it the names, character (political, agricultural, religious, medical, etc.) and names of publishers of no less than 795 dailies, 75 tri-weeklies, 125 semi-weeklies, 3,606 weeklies, 122 semi-monthlies, 771 monthlies, 16 bi-monthlies, and 60 quarterlies, published in the United States and the British American Provinces. The Directory shows the number of each of these editions which are published in each State, Territory or Province.

The book contains 376 pages, and embraces an immense amount of valuable information, showing great labor and care in the collection and preparation. It gives all necessary facts for an advertiser to know about 8,574 separate publications, while it is also interesting and valuable for the general reader, the student of American periodical literature, and the observer of American institutions. The book is sold at the low price of \$1.00 per copy.

"We have received from Oliver Ditson & Co. a fine Quartet for Memorial Day, entitled: 'We deck their Graves alike to-day,' by H. P. Danks. Also the charming ballad by Jean Ingelow with equally sweet music, named 'I leaned out of the Window.' Also a lively new Minstrel song: 'My Home in Tennessee.' Of instrumental pieces, 'Blue Grass Polka' by Turner humors the prevailing mania; 'The Merry Maiden' dance is one of the merriest that has been seen; and Spindler's 'Flowers of May' Waltzes are models of delicate grace and beauty."

THINKING, DREAMING AND WORKING.

There are few real thinkers—most of the busy world are either dreamers or simply following the beaten track of those before them. There is little originality. People make their characters over the patterns thousands of years old. The flat truisms, the insipid stories and jokes are the same for generations. We plod on neither going much deeper nor much higher; history and mankind goes on repeating itself clothed in its own dreary egotism, blessing fate that their generation is the wisest and best. The *Trus Civitas* says of thinkers and dreamers:

Thinking is not dreaming. The world is full of dreamers. A few men do most of its thinking. Thinking is manufacturing. It is taking mental tools, and hammering, and filing, and moulding, and shaping, until ideas have grown into fully developed realities of the brain, with dimensions and clearly marked outlines. The reasons there are not more thinkers is because thinking is hard work; it wears away tissue and muscle. It is tiresome. It requires time and purpose. Men can dream while they sleep; to work they must be awake. Dreaming is tearing away the floodgate and allowing the flood to pour through; if anything remains it is only drift-wood that may chance to hang on the way. Minds fill with drift-wood because they are not thinking. Thinking is measuring chances, weighing principles, watching the operation of law; it is a process of creeping upon things and taking them by surprise before they have time to get away. A thinker is a hunter. He must live alone. He must be satisfied with small daily fare, and often see his game fly before he has time to shoot. He must have courage to face chasms, and dark places, and climb steep mountains. He must love solitude on an outpost hidden in the rocks.

And here is the reason this age is not prolific of good thinkers. It is an age of company, of travel, of theatre-going, of corporations and speculations. Men live in crowds. It is a day of double houses. Too much man and not enough of God. Communion with nature is shut out. There are no sparks because the flint and steel are not in contact. Men are following the college drones, "ponying" through life. Everybody wants to ride. Going to the spring for water is out of fashion. The spring must come up the hill. We want to turn the faucet and have things run out to our hand, and the faucet must be on castors, that it may be convenient.

For these reasons most people are only sponges; they live wholly by absorption and are like the thing they touched last. They wait for things to "turn up"; but the only thing they ever find turning up especially for them, is a little sod in a lone corner of the graveyard, and they are at last laid away, while the great multitude, having never misused them, ask in wonder, "When did he die?"

GO WEST.

Rob't Ingersoll is credited with saying the following, which, whether it came from the man eloquent or not, is worthy of him:

If there is a young man in this audience I beg of him "never take a clerkship in the City of Washington." Don't you do it! Never do you put yourself where you have to duck your head and take off your hat to everybody else. Don't you do it. Don't put your happiness—don't put your fortune—in the power of another man's breath. Don't you do it. You never will have any manhood; you never will have any vertebra; you never will have any real square spunk; you cannot have it; and you will lose confidence, and you will begin to think, if you cannot have a regular payment each month of \$94.75, that you cannot possibly make a living in this world. It will take all the pluck out of you. I beg of you not to discount your future; I beg of every young man, have courage to take what comes, let it be feast or let it be famine, but don't sell the gift that fortune may have for you for a petty salary of \$60 or \$70 or \$100 per month. Don't do it. Go West! I would rather have forty acres of land and a log house with one room—yes, and the woman I love, and some latrine work over the window, so that the sunlight would fall chequered on the baby in the cradle, and a few hollyhocks at the corner of the house—I had rather have that, and a nice path leading down to the spring, where I could go and hear the water gurgling; I would rather live there and die there than be a clerk of any government on earth.

THE TEACHINGS OF HISTORY.

With entire truthfulness some one has said that "History is Philosophy teaching by example." But to this aphorism the hypercritical may demur, arguing that the power to teach does not necessitate a teacher, inasmuch as the teacher, strictly speaking, cannot exist without a learner, any more than a conqueror can without a conquered, or a swindler without a dupe.

In contrast with the intelligence of the Infinite. One, with whom time is ignored, and who accounts a thousand years but as a day, our scope of vision is more limited than that of the ephemeral insects, whose birth, life and death are comprised between the rising and setting of a summer's sun. If the dying bug were capable of relating its experience, it might tell the history of its morning and noon but it could not comprehend the difference between July and September. Our cycle is so much more extended that that we can comprehend the wondrous succession of and "the blade, the ear, and the full corn in the ear," and can prophecy in the spring, with tolerable certainty, what effects will follow in the Autumn from such causes as are set in motion by our action. But it is only the historian, whose scope of observation covers as many generations of men as the oldest mortal can remember successions of vegetable life, can tell the social results which follow social causes—the moral harvest which will result from moral seeds; can fully trace the course of the whirlwind, which results from sowing the wind.

The historian who requires a century for a crop and the farmer who sows and reaps in a single year will tell us that the quality of men and vegetables is gradually improving, but the former only can teach us how to grow nations to emulose or to vitiate them with the diseases which have caused so many to perish before they matured.

Historic cycles seem to lie one within an-

other as the satellites of the planets revolve around the solar center, and at the same time the sun, with his celestial attendants revolves around some mightier center. So do small truths seem to revolve around larger ones in a fixed and definite order, and the various cycles appear to be graduated according to the importance of each in the universe. The smallest cycle is that of the individual man; the next the nation; then the races, while the center of the system is humanity, or the collective man.

The records of the historian delineate the histories of many persons and some nations; and enough facts are evolved to enable the scientist to trace effects to causes, leading us to hope that by deductions from the same, at some future time not far distant, the laws of political economy, which are so nebulous, may like those of astronomy, be developed into a science, so that the present empirical teachings of our school professors and Congressional dogberries may be shelved with the decisions of the Inquisition in the trial of Galileo.—*New York Mercantile Journal.*

LIFE INSURANCE.

The number of failures this past year among life insurance companies has aroused people to the necessity of greater caution in taking policies. The following article from the *Indiana Farmer* expresses so nearly our views that we present it to our readers:—"The kind husband and father is an easy subject for life insurance men to work upon. The thought of his being taken away, perhaps suddenly, from the dear ones with no one left to protect and provide for them has great force with him, and it is comparatively an easy matter to induce him to take out a policy in some so-called good and safe company, for a few thousand dollars, to place his wife and children beyond the reach of want if he is called away from them, before he is free from debt and lays up a competence. Farmers seem to be unusually susceptible to the influence of such arguments, and are disposed to invest liberally in life policies for the benefit of their families. The fact is due to their tender regard for those dependent upon them, and another reason, not so pleasant to contemplate—their too common condition of indebtedness. It is almost the universal feeling that the husband or father who is in debt, is morally bound to insure his life in order that provision may be made for his family if he should be removed from them before his obligations are canceled. He has no right to incur an indebtedness which may fall with cruel weight upon his family and perhaps consume his property, in liquidation. Hence it is a common and a commendable custom for men who find it necessary to incur obligations which would be difficult for others to settle, to insure their lives to an amount at least sufficient to cover the loan they assume. As has been remarked, too large a proportion of our farmers are carrying loads of debt for greater or less amounts, and hence their desire to secure their dependent ones against anxiety and want in case of their removal by death.

It is safe to estimate that two-thirds of the farming community in the West are in some degree indebted. Probably not less than three-fourths of them have their property in such a shape that the services of an administrator would be necessary in settling up their affairs, in case of death. The settlement of an estate by administration is a lengthy process and often expensive. The widow and family are usually placed on short allowance for a period of two years at least; even though the deceased was solvent and his property was but slightly encumbered. When the estate is involved to the extent of one-half, or more, of its value, the prospect is that but little, if any thing, will be saved for the family. In such cases it is clearly the duty of every good husband and father to place an insurance policy in the hands of his wife for an amount sufficient to secure the family against want, at least during the time required for the settlement of the estate by law.

It is not difficult to convince any true man of this duty, but it is not so easy to point him to the life insurance company whose management will fully recommend itself to his judgment. Many of the oldest and soundest companies, as was supposed, have within the past few months gone into bankruptcy or the hands of receivers—their enormous receipts having been absorbed in extravagant salaries and costly buildings. A large proportion of the prosperous old companies have evidently been defrauding their policy-holders out of a large per cent of money they have received from them. No better proof of this fact is needed than the lavish expenditure that is made in erecting the six and seven story buildings, owned by these companies in Boston, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia and other of our large cities. These buildings are generally erected on the most eligible corners of the most prominent streets and in the most costly manner, as regards material and finish, that the architect can devise. The purpose in their construction is that of the retired business man in erecting his residence. It is for show and to make a display of wealth; not from necessity, nor even with any view to profit. The amount of money spent upon them is not a subject for consideration. The idea seems to be that company has so many millions of money in reserve, which will never be needed for any other purpose. Let it be put into the handsome building that can be made. The enormously extravagant salaries, amounting to \$20,000, \$25,000 and in some \$30,000 per annum, paid to presidents, secretaries and other officers, consume but a fraction of the immense accumulations of these huge companies and the splendid buildings are piled high and lavishly garnished to consume a further por-

tion of what by rights should be returned to policy-holders.

When such facts as these come to light, as they are now coming to light everywhere, the anxious seeker after life insurance is at a loss what to do. He is willing to pay a fair price to a responsible company to take the risk on his life, but he will not pay an exorbitant price, to a swindling company which may go into a receiver's hands, after he has paid them several hundred dollars, and leave him uninsured at last, or which, if honestly managed so far as paying policies goes, is yet charging two or three times what it costs to carry the risks assumed.

HINT TO BUTTER MAKERS.

During the hot weather farmers who have to haul butter several miles in a hot day, to market, will find that a bunch of fresh cut grass laid on the top of the crock or other vessel containing butter will exclude the heat and preserve the contents in a firm and good condition.

The Publication of County Maps.—We made the announcement two weeks since that we expected to commence the publication of the county maps last week, but owing to delays over which we have had no control they have not yet arrived, we assure those of our readers who are interested in this feature of our paper, that they will not be much longer delayed.

The Climax Mower and Reaper.—Attention of our readers is called to the description of the Climax Mower and Reaper, which will be found on the first page. The Gibbs Sterett Manufacturing Company is one of the most substantial in the West, employing as they do over a half million dollars of capital in their business. A postal card to the Co. or their agents will secure a descriptive circular and price list of the machine. We acknowledge the compliment of a visit from Mr. J. H. Irwin, the manager of the company, who was visiting the West upon business connected with their extensive western trade.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated. Chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 293 Vine St. Cincinnati, O.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

From Shawnee County.

May 14.—Grasshopper eggs are deposited near Dover in large quantities; legislation seems to be useless in regard to his problem. The prospects for fruit were never better; small fruit is a success. GEO. B. LUST.

From Jewell County.

May 14.—Winter wheat, rye, and spring grain are looking well, there is a prospect for a much larger yield than in any previous year. Grasshoppers have hatched in large numbers but have done very little damage.

J. McCORMICK.

From Warren County, Ind.

May 17.—Winter wheat looks well but not as much sown as last year; very few oats were sown this spring. Horses are worth from \$75 to \$125. Fat hogs are in good demand at 4½ to 5c; plenty of hog cholera. Potatoes are \$1.25 per bushel; butter 25c per pound; corn 40c; wheat \$1.75. Farmers are preparing for a larger acreage of corn than last year.

F. B. HARRIS.

From Douglas County.

May 14.—In the southern part of this county it has been very wet for some time, so much so as to interfere with corn planting. The prospects of a heavy grain crop of all kinds could not be better. There was a small acreage of fall wheat sown but it is looking extremely well. The fruit crop is all right excepting pears. There will be a large breadth of land planted to corn, but not many oats sown. Corn is 35c per bushel; butter 18c per pound; eggs 8c per dozen; potatoes \$1.00 per bushel. Horses from \$75 to \$125. Stock hogs scarce and high. WM. PLASKET.

From Anderson County.

May 14.—Much rain for two weeks has delayed corn planting which is not all done though mostly completed two weeks ago. There is not much winter wheat, it having been eaten by grasshoppers last fall. Small acreage of oats sown and looking well. Large acreage of corn planted and some of it ready to plow. Good prospect for an abundance of all kinds of fruit. Horses are worth from \$100 down to \$25. Only a few grasshoppers have hatched, and all fear of this spring has vanished. Wild prairie land is worth from \$3 to \$8 per acre; farms from \$15 to \$25.

A. C. MESSENGER.

From Jefferson County.

May 16.—Wheat and rye never looked better at this season, and the prospects for a fruit crop were never better. Wheat is worth \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel; corn 32c to 38c; potatoes 70c to \$1.00; rye 70c; oats 20c. Fat cattle are worth \$4.20 per cwt; fat hogs \$4.50 to \$5. There are no grasshopper eggs in this part of the county. A steam mill is very much needed in Osage, and there is a house that would do to start a mill in. A railroad from Topeka to Leavenworth by way of Osage is very much needed. The weather is very wet and the farmers are anxious about planting.

J. N. HALL.

From Clackamas County, Oregon.

May 5.—The winter has been very mild and the spring delightful; both winter and spring wheat are in fine condition. There is a splendid prospect for all kinds of fruit. Cattle are rather low; horses bring fair prices; hogs are high and scarce. There are no prairies in this part of the State. Land is worth from \$5 to \$30 per acre. Mills at a convenient distance, and good school privileges. Interest 10 per cent. The county is sparsely settled and room for many more emigrants. The climate is very healthy and uniform. Wild strawberries are ripening. A. R. SHIPLEY.

From Lyon County.

May 15.—Our season so far has been very good, plenty of rain, grass is good and cattle are doing well. About one-fourth of the fall wheat sown will make a crop; the late sown is the best. Our farmers have sown largely of spring wheat and oats, both are looking well. The fruit is not injured notwithstanding the frosts, we will have a fine crop of all kinds of fruit. Our people are greatly encouraged, we have large quantities of old corn on hand and thousands of hogs to eat it, but just now we can spare some at 40c per bushel. We have in American two successful cheese factories; our houses are nearly all occupied and still emigrants are coming in. We have good lands on what was the Kaw Reservation at from \$3 to \$5 per acre on long time. Grasshoppers hatch and disappear and we don't know what becomes of them. Most of our corn is planted and some are now cultivating; a large quantity of prairie sod will be turned into farms during the summer. Farm horses are in good demand and plenty of money to buy them. Our prospects are good, I think never better, let every man man be at his post.

J. W. L.

From Cowley County.

April 24.—Winter wheat is in fair condition but in this locality needs rain; it is not as forward as last year, but is the main crop here. We have no spring wheat on account of chinch bugs. Oats, rye and corn do well, and potatoes fair. It is a good breeding country for all kinds of stock; average prices, horses from \$100 to \$150; cattle \$25 to \$50. No diseases among them. Wheat is worth \$1.25 per bushel; oats 40c; corn 35c; butter 20c. The peach and apple crop will be good. Grasshoppers are thick on the bottoms, we drive them into the prairie grass and burn them; I don't think they are doing much damage yet. We need more farmers here, we have plenty of mills, shops, stores and mechanics. Interest on first mortgage from 20 to 25 per cent; we have good schools, churches, etc. This part of the country is noted for the best fall wheat that is shipped to different points, and there is a great deal raised; nearly all the farmers raise from 50 to 300 acres. We need a railroad here, as we have to carry our grain 55 miles, to Wichita. THOS. BAIRD.

From Sedgewick County.

May 17.—Farmers have anxiously awaited the coming of spring with its developments. It has come, and already far advanced; the planting season almost over, and one of the greatest problems of the husbandman, that of the grasshoppers, completely solved. We attribute his sudden disappearance to a severe hail storm which occurred three weeks ago; at any rate there have but few been seen since. Previous to nature's interference, however, all available means of destruction were resorted to, burning being the most successful, and we made it hot on all sides; though plowing them under has proven very successful. Farmers are feeling much encouraged since their sudden disappearance, and an entirely different feeling prevails among all classes; all seem inspired with the hope, that although we are occasionally visited with those messengers of destruction, they may be so far destroyed as to do no serious harm, and Kansas yet rank second to none of her sister states in this great Republic. Old winter gathered up his mantle and started northward quite early, but his progress has been rather slow; we have felt his chilling breath and seen his blighting influence until quite recently. Much of the fruit has been destroyed between the frost and the hail and we shall have but little. The orchard are beginning to bear, and promised a fair yield in the early spring, mostly peaches. Wheat is looking much better than was anticipated in the early part of the season. In consequence of the hoppers staying so late last fall it does not promise more than one-half of a crop in comparison with the acreage sown in the valley; while some fields look well others have been badly inspired by the hoppers and some entirely destroyed by the wind and others partially so. But on the highland west it was sown earlier and gives promise of an abundant harvest. Oats and barley are about in the same condition as wheat. The acreage of corn planted is much larger than last year. Produce of all kinds is a good price: Corn, 40c; oats, 35c@40c; wheat \$1.50@1.75 per bushel; butter, 15c; eggs 8c per dozen. We are expecting a large emigration to south-western Kansas this fall. We are pleased to see energetic and enterprising people come to our State and heartily bid them welcome, while the country is settling up very fast, there is still room for more. Unimproved land of first quality deeded is held at about \$10 per acre and improved from \$10@20, owing to location. We live two miles west of the Big Arkansas River and eight miles from Wichita; are in a very desirable part of the far-famed Arkansas Valley. The soil is a black, sandy loam, very productive; and while our county is not faultless it is perhaps as good, all things considered, and as near the gate of Eden as we shall be permitted to sojourn while travelers in this mundane sphere. W. B.

From Sedgewick County.
May 7.—Wheat, rye and oats are doing well a larger acreage sown than ever before. Corn planting is about over, and three times as much planted than last year. The hoppers disappeared on the 2nd without any known cause. The small fruit is safe, and the garden which were generally given up for lost. Peaches, apples, pears, cherries and plums will make a fair crop. I have twenty thousand trees with fruit on and I feel encouraged since the hoppers left. The frosts have done but little damage. WILLIAM McCracken.

From Jewell County.
Of winter wheat and rye we have but little growing, but what we have promises an abundant yield. Spring wheat looks well, as also do oats and barley. All the farmers feel jubilant over the prospect of a bountiful harvest. The acreage of spring grain is not so large as it would have been, had not the festive hoppers deposited their eggs here last fall. The little pests have all died or in some way disappeared without injuring the crops to any great extent. Stocks of all kinds are healthy and doing well. The snow storm in April did considerable damage to stock, in the herds, killing many yearling calves. Stock raising is considered the most lucrative business in which a farmer can engage. We have good schools and they are well attended. A number of good school houses have already been built and many will be built this summer. There are over one hundred schools in our county in which there is from three to six months' school each year. Churches of nearly all kind are represented here, many of which have commodious houses in which to worship. Society is good, compared mostly of people who intend to make Kansas their home. Markets: wheat, \$1.25; oats, 35c; barley, 38c; rye, 40c; corn, 30c; hogs, 3c per lb; potatoes, 40c; butter, 12c; eggs, 5c. The foregoing are the prices here not at the railroad.

From Neosho County.
May 14.—The first of the month was cold with considerable rain, finishing up the 12th with an all day's rain that has filled the ground and streams completely. Very little wheat on account of grasshoppers. The wheat fields which were eaten out have been put into corn and castor beans, making the average of these two crops larger than usual. Corn has come forward slowly on account of the ground being too wet and cold. Some grasshoppers are hatching here, but they seem to disappear as fast as hatched. We do not anticipate trouble from hoppers hatching here, but rather fear those that may light down on us in their migrations from Texas northward. Fruit of all kinds looks promising. Few apple orchards are old enough to bear much. No disease among stock; stock hogs are worth from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt., and scarce at that. Cattle came through the winter in good condition; cows are selling at \$20 to \$30; horses from \$50 to \$150; corn, 30c; oats, 25c; butter 15c; eggs 7c. Very little if any wheat selling. Rate of interest, from 10 per cent annually to 3 per cent, per month, according to the necessity of the borrower and the greed of the lender.

The proposed narrow gauge railroad, called the "St. Louis & Kansas Central Railway Co.", are trying to induce our township to vote bonds to build the road to the amount of \$35,000. Some of us here think it will be paying too dear for our whistle, and will therefore oppose it. Am much pleased with Mr. Sinnett's articles; as a resident of the East was in favor of tariff laws, but do not believe that tariffs are good for our Western country.

Am to commence making cheese June 1st. I take cows, milk, herd and care for them, paying at the rate of 40c per cwt. for the milk. I see by your paper that others are trying cheese-making in Kansas; will some one engaged in the business please to give his experience and success in the business? I am making arrangements to ship my cheese to Texas. Who makes cheese-boxes and butter tubs?
O. M. RECORD.

CLOUD BANNERS OF THE ALPS.

Among the most exquisite scenes which delight the eye of the European traveler are those wonderful rose-colored cloud-banners, floating from the Alpine cliffs. But it is only in the sunlight that Nature hangs out these beautiful tokens. So it is only in the glow of health—the sunlight of our inner being—that nature reveals these physical cloud-banners, the "rosy cheeks" and "cherry lip" to praise which every poet of the earth has invoked the Muse to aid him. But they are as rare as the cynical hood concealed Christian charity to be. Woman, eager to retain this charm, resorts to French art and rouge. The effect is similar to that which would be produced by substituting auctioneers' flags for the delicate glowing cloud-banners of the Alps. If woman would aid Nature instead of adopting art, would seek health instead of vainly trying to mask disease she would not only win the greatest charm of womanhood—health—but she would avert much misery both from herself and others. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has received the highest praise from thousands of pale, delicate, suffering women. One bottle often affords more relief than months of treatment by caustics and other medicines. It is harmless in any condition of the system, and its use often renders the modest invalid exempt from that most trying of ordeals—a personal consultation with a physician. It is the duty of every woman to be familiar with the causes and symptoms of the many diseases to which her peculiar organization renders her liable, and also to learn the proper means of preventing these maladies. The people's Medical Adviser contains an extensive treatise upon "Woman and her Diseases." The Author also advises courses of domestic treatment, which will often render the services of a physician unnecessary. Every woman should read it. A copy of the Adviser can be obtained by addressing the Author Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y. Price \$1.50 (postage prepaid). Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

Kansas City Produce Market.
KANSAS CITY, May 21, 1877.
WHEAT—Lower; No. 2, \$1.70 bid spot; \$1.70; May sales, June, \$1.68; No. 4, \$1.60 bid May and June.
CORN—Lower; and weak; No. 2, 37c; bid spot; 38c bid May; 38c June; 40c July; rejected, 35c bid spot.
RYE—Nominally 60c spot; 65c May, 62c June.
OATS—Nominally unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.
BUTTER—Weak; choice dairy, 10c; store packed, 5 to 7c.
EGGS—Steady at 8 to 8c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.
KANSAS CITY, May 21, 1877.
CATTLE—Receipts, 51; shipped, 33; weak; almost nominal; native cows, \$3.30 to \$4; native steers, \$4.60. HOGS—No receipts or shipments; sales, \$4.25 to \$4.35. SHEEP—Receipts, 446; nothing doing.
The dullness of the live-stock market is due to the lack of offerings; the railroads are in bad condition, bringing in little stock.

New York Produce Market.
NEW YORK, May 21, 1877.
FLOUR—Very dull; superfine western and state \$7.00 to \$7.25; common to good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good to choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; white wheat extra, \$7.80 to \$8.00. St. Louis, \$7.50 to \$7.75.
WHEAT—Dull; ungraded spring, \$1.50; No. 2 Chicago spring, nominally \$1.53 to \$1.55; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, \$1.53 to \$1.55; winter nominal.
SHRIMP—Steady; western, 75 to 80c.
BARLEY—Quiet and firm.
CORN—Dull and lower; steam mixed, 65 to 66c. OATS—About 1c lower; mixed western and state, 45 to 46c; white do., 50 to 71c.
COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Quiet but firm.
MOLASSES—Refined, scarce and strong; grocery grades, firm.
EGGS—Unchanged.
PORK—Opened easier; afterwards advanced; closed steady; \$15.00 spot, \$14.75 June; \$14.50 July.
BEEF—Dull.
MUTTONS—Long clear, dull and lower at 7c to 7c. LARD—Opened heavy; afterwards firmer; closing steady; prime steam, new, 55c; old 55c; 50c; 50c down to 48c. Tallow, 15 to 20c; best fresh yellow country, 13 to 14c.
BUTTER—Heavy and unsettled; western, 10 to 13c. CHEESE—Dull at 7 to 14c.

St. Louis Produce Market.
ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1877.
FLOUR—Weak and unsettled; not enough demand to make a market.
WHEAT—Nominally lower; with very small business; sales, 1 car No. 3 red fall, at \$1.80, and 1 car No. 4 at \$1.61.
CORN—Lower; 48c to 49c cash; 49c down to 48c; closing at 48c to 49c June; 50c down to 50c July.
OATS—Lower; 41c cash; 42c bid June.
RYE—Lower to sell; 75c bid.
BUTTER—Weak; strictly prime to selected fresh yellow dairy, 15 to 20c; best fresh yellow country, 13 to 14c.
EGGS—Weak at 8c to 9c.
PORK—Dull; \$14.50 bid cash; sales \$14.65 July.
BULK MEATS—Nothing doing.
BACON—5c, 5c, 5c.
LARD—Dull; summer, \$9.00.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.
ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1877.
HOGS—Weak and lower; \$4.50 to 4.90. Receipts, 2,900.
CATTLE—Fair demand for all fat cattle; choice to fancy steers, \$5.63 to 5.75, good to prime, \$5.13 to 5.50, light to fair, \$4.80 to 5.10, butchers', \$4.75 to 5.00; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to 5.00; feeders, \$4.75 to 5.00; corn fed Texas, \$4.50 to 4.87c. Receipts, 2,100.
SHEEP—Good demand; muttons, \$4.00 to 6.00. Receipts, 1,000.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.
CHICAGO, May 21, 1877.
FLOUR—Dull and nominal; western extras, \$7.00 to 9.00; winter extras, \$10.00 to 11.00.
WHEAT—Lower; No. 2, \$1.53 bid spot, \$1.53; cash, \$1.53; June, \$1.53; July, \$1.53; August, \$1.53.
CORN—Active, but lower; 48c cash; 48c June; 49c July.
OATS—Fair demand; lower; 39c cash, 40c June.
RYE—Heavy at 75c.
BARLEY—Dull and nominal; 70c May.
PORK—Unsettled; \$13.87c cash or May, \$13.85 to 13.87c June; \$14.00 to 14.25c July.
LARD—Steady; fair demand, \$9.25 cash; \$9.37c July.
BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged; shoulders, 5c, sides, 7c to 7c boxed.
CATTLE—Receipts, 9,000; dull; not quotably; butchers', \$3.40 to 3.50, good to choice shipping, \$3.50 to 3.60.
HOGS—Receipts, 8,000, scarce but dull; easier for light grades, heavy, stronger; light, \$5.00 to 5.10, shipping, \$5.10 to 5.20.
SHEEP—Receipts, 700, dull, \$3.75 to 6.00.

Baltimore Grain Market.
BALTIMORE, May 21, 1877.
CORN—Western, lower closed steady, western mixed, spot and May, 64c; June, 65c; July, 66c to 66c; steamer, 58c.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.
TOPEKA, May 21, 1877.
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Eason.
WHEAT—Per bu. spring, 1.25; fall No. 2, 1.25; No. 3, 1.25; No. 4, 1.25.
CORN—Per bu. New, 35; White, New, 35; Yellow, New, 35.
OATS—Per bu., 25; No. 2, 25; No. 3, 25; No. 4, 25.
BARLEY—Per bu., 25; No. 2, 25; No. 3, 25; No. 4, 25.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs., 5.25; No. 2, 5.25; No. 3, 5.25; No. 4, 5.25.
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs., 1.20; Buckwheat, 1.20.
CORN CHOP—Per 100 lbs., 1.00.
RYE CHOP—Per 100 lbs., 1.25.
CORN & OATS—Per 100 lbs., 1.25.
BRAN—Per 100 lbs., 1.25.
SHORT—Per 100 lbs., 1.25.

Topeka Produce Market.
TOPEKA, May 21, 1877.
Grocers retail prices list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.
Grocery produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bushel, 1.50; 2.40.
BEANS—Per bu. White Navy, 1.25; Medium, 1.25; Castor, 1.25.
BUTTER—Per lb. Choice, 10; Medium, 10; Cheap, 10.
CHEESE—Per lb., 10; Fresh, 10; Cream, 10.
HONEY—Per gal., 5.25 to 5.50.
VINEGAR—Per gal., 20 to 30.
POTATOES—Per bushel, 1.75 to 2.00.
POULTRY—Per lb., 10; Chickens, Dressed, per lb., 10; Turkeys, 10; Geese, 10.
SWEET POTATOES—Plants, per 100, 50.
ONIONS—Per bu., 75 to 1.00.
CABBAGE—Per dozen, 75 to 1.00.

Topeka Lumber Market.
TOPEKA, May 21, 1877.
Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Leidigh.
Joist and Scantling, 22.50; Rough boards, 20.00; No. 2, 20.00; Fencing, 30.00; Common boards, surface, 25.00; Stock, 25.00; D., 25.00; O., 25.00; E., 25.00; Finishing Lumber, 35.00 to 60.00; Flooring, 25.00 to 35.00; Shingles, 3.00 to 4.00; Lath, 3.50.
Owing to low water in river lumber is suffering in wholesale market. No change here yet.

Leather Market.
TOPEKA, May 21, 1877.
Corrected weekly by Hartssock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Fur, Tallow and Leather.
HIDES—Green, .06 to .07; Dry Flint, .10 to .15; Dry Salt, .10; Kip, Green, .07; Sheep Pelts, green, .75 to .100; Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 of the price.
TALLOW—In Cakes, .06.
BEEF—Steak per lb., 12c; Round, 10; Roasts, 10; Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb., 9; Hind, 9; By the carcass, 9.
MUTTON—Chops per lb., 12c; Roast, 12c; By the carcass per lb., 10; Pork, 10; By the carcass per lb., 10.
PORK—Shoulders, 10; By the carcass per lb., 10.

Farm Notes.
The following are current jobbing quotations for farm seeds in the Kansas City market:
Red clover, \$9.25 to 9.50; Timothy, 2.10 to 2.35; Ry. Blue grass, 2.10 to 2.35; Orchard grass, 2.10 to 2.35; Top onion sets, 2.50; Red and yellow bottom sets, 2.50; White bottom sets, 2.50; Oats, 4.00 to 4.25; Seed potatoes, 1.00 to 1.25; Extra varieties, 1.25 to 1.75.

Chicago Lumber Market.
CHICAGO, May 21, 1877.
First and second clear, Rough, \$35.00 to 38.00; Third clear, 1 inch, 30.00 to 32.00; Third clear, 1 1/2 inch, 32.00 to 34.00; Select, 1-in. B., 32.00 to 34.00; Select, 1-in. C., 32.00 to 34.00; Select, 1 1/2-in. B., 32.00 to 34.00; Select, 1 1/2-in. C., 32.00 to 34.00; Wagon-box bds, 18-in. and upwards B., 25.00 to 28.00; Wagon-box bds, 18-in. and upwards C., 25.00 to 28.00; Stock boards, 12-in. B., 25.00 to 28.00; Stock boards, 10-in. A., 25.00 to 28.00; Stock boards, 10-in. B., 25.00 to 28.00; Stock boards, 12-in. C., 25.00 to 28.00; Common boards, 10-in. D., 10.00 to 11.00; Fencing, 10.00 to 11.00; Joists and scantling, 10.00 to 11.00; Joists and scantling, 20x24 ft., 11.00 to 12.00; Flooring, first and second clear, rough, 20.00 to 22.00; Flooring, first common, rough, 19.00 to 20.00; Flooring, second common, rough, 18.00 to 19.00; Flooring, first common dressed and matched, 26.00 to 28.00; Flooring, second common, dressed and matched, 24.00 to 26.00; Siding, first and second clear, dressed, 18.00 to 20.00; Siding, first common, dressed, 14.00 to 16.00; Siding, second common, dressed, 12.00 to 14.00; Shingles, sawed No. 1, 7.50 to 1.50; Lath, 1.00 to 1.50; Timber, sawed, 12 to 16 ft., 10.00 to 11.00; Pickets, flat, 8.00 to 10.00.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—The most general complaint that seems to spare neither class nor condition of persons seated in the liver. Many with woe begone countenances, despondent spirits and depressed feelings, exaggerate every event until even suicide has been known to result from this morbid condition of body and mind, yet Simmons' Liver Regulator is known to be a specific for affections of the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys. Unlike most preparations it fully meets the wants of the patient whose liver or stomach is disorganized and soon restores the emaciated and spiritless dyspeptic sufferer, to a more hopeful condition of life than he could otherwise hope to attain. The Episcopal Methodist says, "This medicine is acknowledged to have no equal as a Liver medicine, and it gives us great satisfaction and supreme pleasure to endorse what skill has developed in securing so valuable a remedy as Simmons' Liver Regulator." Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co. Philadelphia.

In the active pursuit of pleasure or gain, the inestimable blessing of health is too often forgotten until disease is firmly seated, and the fact only realized by great bodily and mental suffering. The Liver is the vulnerable point in most persons, and the disarrangement of the organ involves almost the whole system; hence the reason why under Liver disease there is enumerated such a number of afflictions, and we claim the Simmons' Liver Regulator to be a remedy for them all.

HOW TO GET A HUSBAND.—Take of modesty a large portion; unite it with urbanity and good humor; to which add good sense, and plenty of love, with a virtuous heart and a pretty face. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator regularly, that the blood and complexion be pure and health good.

"From actual experience in my practice, I am satisfied to prescribe it as a purgative medicine."
"T. W. MASON, M. D."

Cash paid for butter at Ewing's, 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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.

THE SEASHORE AND WATERING PLACES
Of the East become uninviting after frequent visits, but the wonderful scenery of the Rocky Mountains and the magic waters of the mineral springs have continued interest for the tourist and unfailing benefits to the invalid. The Kansas Pacific Railway is the highway to all the great resorts of the Mountains. Buy your tickets direct to Denver over the Kansas Pacific Railway. Send to D. E. Cornell, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo. for descriptive pamphlets.

Osgood Seed Sprouted, and Hedge Plants at cost, by W. H. MANN & Co. Gilman Ill.

EDITOR FARMER:—Please inform Farmers through your columns, that they can always obtain the top of the market in cash, for their Hides, Wool, Pelts and Tallow, at the Old Leather Store, 13 Kansas Avenue. And say further to farmers, that we can supply them with the best quality of Harness Leather, Sole Leather, or Upper Leather, in any quantity desired, together with Threads, Lasts, Awls, Wax, Bristles, Pegs, Nails &c. &c. Prices satisfactory.
Respectfully,
HARTSOCK & GOSSETT,
135 Kansas Avenue.

IN THE SWEET BY-AND-BY.

Cannot be but the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURIST" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter-press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURIST is worthy of comparison with *Pictorial America* or *The Aldine*. It is written in gossamer, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas) to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains. Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and in short, to every point of interest to tourist, agriculturalist, capitalist, miner, and invalid. With the TOURIST, the SAN JUAN GUIDE keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.

That splendid Livin' Dairy Salt so valuable and necessary in making good butter, 1 for sale at A. A. Ripley and Sons, Topeka, Ks

AVOID LITIGATION.
When in doubt it is always best to take the safe side. Twenty-two suits are now pending in our U. S. Circuit Court against infringers of the Barb Fence patents. The Kelly Barb Fence is licensed under the Kelly patents and all patents ahead of them, and consequently is outside of all the litigation. Circulars with pretended and evasive guarantees, and guarantees of irresponsible stock companies should be looked upon with suspicion. It is always safe to buy the Kelly Barb Fence, manufactured and sold by The Thimble Wire Hedge Co., 277 Madison St., Chicago.—*Prairie Farmer*.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending May 23, 1877.

Chase County—S. A. Broese, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Harrington, Cottonwood Tp. March 24th, 1877. One stray heifer 2 or 3 years old, color, pole red, no marks or brands. Valued at \$13.
HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Co. Toledo Tp. April 24th, 1877. One stray horse, light sorrel, blaze in face, 14 1/2 hands high, supposed to be 4 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Andrew Mitchell, Baker Tp. May 14th, 1877. One iron gray male cow 3 yrs. old. FILLY—Taken up by J. T. Taylor Washington Tp. May 14th, 1877. One sorrel and blaze face filly, no brands or marks perceptible, age 2 yrs.
MULE—Taken up by J. T. Taylor Washington Tp. May 14th, 1877. One yearling horse male, dark brown color mane and tail trimmed, small size.

Chautauque County—E. B. Hubbard, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Phillip Henson, Sedan Tp. one roan pony 8 yrs old. Worth \$30.
Davis County—F. V. Frothinger, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Robert Henderson, Smoky Hill Tp. April 19th, 1877. One bay mare 10 years old, hind legs, blaze face, 14 hands high. Valued at \$25.

La Bette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by S. J. Wise, Hackberry Tp. Mar. 28, 1877. One sorrel pony mare, 3 yrs old, white star in forehead, branded M H on left shoulder and left flank. Also, one bay pony 3 yrs old, face and hind feet white, branded M H on left shoulder and left flank. Valued at \$30.
Also, one roan horse colt 1 yr old, branded M H on left shoulder and left flank. Valued at \$10.

Lyons County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Nathan A. Stevenson, Jackson Tp. April 12th, 1877. One bay mare pony 8 or 9 years old, bald nose, white hind feet, mane has been reached, brand on right shoulder. Valued at \$15.
Montgomery County—E. T. Meares, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. A. Alward, Cherry Tp. April 24th, 1877. One bay mare 7 yrs old, 15 hands high, snip on nose, white hind feet, mane with foal, collar marks on top of neck. Valued at \$20.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Oscar Strom, Ohio Tp. April 28, 1877. One light sorrel mare 2 yrs old, 14 hands high, white star in forehead, no marks or brands.
Also, one chestnut sorrel mare 2 yrs old, white feet, bald face, 13 hands high, no marks or brands.
MULE—Taken up by G. H. Fisher, Valley Tp. May 5, 1877. One brown horse male 4 yrs old, branded 2 on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Osgood County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by W. F. Barr, Arroyo Tp. Jan. 27, 1877. One white yearling steer, no brand. Valued at \$15.
HORSE—Taken up by J. K. Duff, Valley Brook Tp. Apr. 9, 1877. One dark sorrel gelding 8 or 9 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, some white hind feet, mane with foal, collar marks on top of neck. Valued at \$20.
HORSE—Taken up by Joseph A. Douglas, Malvern Tp. Apr. 9, 1877. One dark gray horse 7 yrs old, 14 or 15 hands high, branded N on each shoulder, shod before, collar marks on top of neck. Valued at \$20.

Also, one roan filly 3 yrs old, dark stripe on back, white face, left fore foot white to ankle joint. Valued at \$20.
Sedgewick County—John Tucker, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by George E. Miller, Minneka Tp. April 15th, 1877. One brown horse 8 yrs old. Valued at \$25.
Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

MULES—Taken up by Richard Dunbar, Topeka City, Apr. 28, 1877. Two males, one light bay mare mule 6 yrs old, 14 hands high, harness marks, brown stripe down the back and across shoulders and around the knees. One dark brown horse mule 7 yrs old, 14 1/2 hands high, stripe down the back and across the shoulders, dark ring around fore legs, harness marks. Valued at \$30 each.
HORSE—Taken up by D. D. Kellam, Topeka Tp. Apr. 28, 1877. One light bay horse 7 yrs old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, harness and saddle marks. Valued at \$20.
MARE—Taken up by L. W. Moore, Topeka Tp. Apr. 28, 1877. One light bay pony mare 4 yrs old, white streak in forehead, brand, circle with cross. Valued at \$25.

Wyandotte County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Geo. W. Hickey, near Armstrong, one red milk cow, 13 yrs old, some white on body, crop off ear, underbit in the other, small bell fastened on rope, collar and piece of inch rope 13 feet long on horns. Valued at \$20.
MULE—Taken up by James Christopher, Shawnee Tp. (Hosedale P. O.) March 1877. One light bay horse mule 7 yrs old, medium size, white hind feet, the flanks, fore legs striped like zebras. Valued at \$35.

MARSH WIND MILL.
The only Mill with Graduating Crank that gives a longer and shorter stroke to pump in proportion to the force of the wind. Motion always steady, self-governing in storms or calm, and will pump any quantity of water. Mill. Works in light winds and can be regulated for deep or shallow wells.

THE MARSH HARVESTER
cuts the grain cleanest, with least waste, less power, binds it with less work and greater ease, takes up down grain, and is more economical than any other harvester. The originator and owner of all inventions acknowledged the best.

THE CORR SULKY FLOW
has independent Crank Axles, by which it can be raised or lowered so as to remain level, can be used in all conditions of soil, has a 2 1/2 ft. Light Draft, simple in construction, and durable in material.

THE RIDING CULTIVATOR
is the acknowledged champion of the corn field. For Illustrated Pamphlets, send to the MARSH HARVESTER Mfg. Co., 14 and 18 So. Canal St., Chicago.

GEM,
One-Hole Hand, and "SWEEPSTAKES," Two-Hole Hand, or Power, CORN SHELLERS,
With fans attached. Not excelled, if equaled, by any other make. Superior finish, and fully warranted.
W. G. & W. BARNES, FREEPORT, ILL.

Victor Cane Mill
And COOK EVAPORATOR
The BEST, and only standard machine. FIRST PREMIUM AT 125 STATE FAIRS.
Grand Medal at Centennial Exhibition. Over 44,000 sold.
Safe, Reliable, Economical.

Cane Growers can't afford to risk Crops
With light work, unsifted mills, liable to break in the midst of the season. They can't afford to waste crops with mills that are not as good as the Victor, and that little in proportion to the labor and fuel they require. Strive for the Victor. Cane Co., Cincinnati, O., Steam Engines, Thrashers, Bolls. Circulars sent free.

FUN 1 package comic Envelopes, 1 pk. Comic Cards 1 pk. Scroll Cards, 24 pk. book of Fun; all for 25c. stamp. Novelty Co., Middleboro, Mass.

PUBLIC SALE
SHORT-HORNS,
Bourbon Place Farm,
Six miles south of
GRAYSON STATION,
On the Southwestern Branch of the C. & F. R. R.,
in CLINTON CO., MO., on
Wednesday, June 13, 1877.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell about 60 head of well-bred Short-horn cattle, being about one-half of the "Bourbon Place Farm," and with the very top of the herd, including representatives of the following families: *Avery's Lady*, *Leona* (Gore Dunlop's), *Mattie Williams*, *Strait's Ruby*, *Galley*, *White Horse*, *Young Mary*, *Isabel*, *Miss Severn*, *Imp. Lady Garter*, *Imp. Mademoiselle*, and other good and useful sorts, including my Imp. Duke of Hamilton's 1876 (Gypsy), half-brother to the famous Oxford Seal and his equal as an individual, and my the show Bull *Leona's Airline* 17598, a straight Leona, by 14th Duke of Arundel, and also my fine Princess Bull *Duke of Devon*, one of the finest of the Princess family. Catalogues, now ready, will be sent on application. Stock put aboard the C. & F. R. R. car, at Grayson, free of charge, but at purchaser's risk, when bid on. Lunch at 12 o'clock. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, sharp. C. D. BUSH, A. N. Smithville, Mo. Col. J. W. JURY, Auctioneer.

GRAND SALE
OF
GOOD CATTLE,
—AT—
ST. MARY'S, KANSAS.
—ON—
Wednesday JUNE 6, 1877;

TO BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION
—ON THE—
COLLEGE PREMISES,
90 (NINETY) HEAD OF
COWS AND HEIFERS,
Between the ages of 2 and 7
years,
ALL FROM THE
FAMOUS MISSION HERD.

Nearly all the Cows will have young Calves at their side, and the Sires of the Calves can be seen. This Herd has been bred with the greatest care for the past 25 years, and no Animal will be offered for sale that has not been bred on the premises.
A credit of six months will be given; purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, or a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed for cash. No animal to be removed until settled for.
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. sharp, and no postponement on account of weather.
H. G. EVANS,
Auctioneer.

SHANNON HILL STOCK
FARM.
—KANSAS.
Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Hard Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.
Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in lots to suit.
P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Gillick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

(CUT THIS OUT)
A SURE CURE FOR PILES.

No one need suffer. A positive remedy for all kinds of Piles, always the intense itching at once, giving instant relief. An Indian treatment you apply called *Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment*. (Prepared only for Piles and nothing else.) Thousands already cured, many of whom had spent hundreds of dollars doctoring with physicians, gone to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, and tried dozens of medicines advertised without benefit. Testimonials and full information, see large circular around each box. Beware of imitations. Show this card to your druggist, ask for *Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment* and take no substitute. G. W. FARRER, Proprietor, 888 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio. *FULLER & FULLER* wholesale agents Chicago, Ill.

SOFT MAPLE SEEDS. Per bu. \$2.00.
Per lb. 50c. Now ready H. B. ROWLEY, Lacon, Ill.
WHITE ELM SEEDS. Per bu. \$5.00.
Per lb. \$1.50. Now ready H. B. ROWLEY, Lacon, Ill.
6 New pieces Sheet Music, retail \$1.75 sent for 10c and stamp. Cheap Music Co., Middleboro, Mass.

CHICAGO
Enamel Paint Works!

White, and All Colors and Shades,
Mixed Ready for the Brush.

Durability, Beauty and Strength.
It will never rub off. Will cover more surface to the gallon than the common mixture, and is much cheaper. This paint is warranted to be more durable than all lead and oil paint. It has been sold extensively all over the West during the past eight years, and has given unequalled satisfaction.

Sold by Dealers generally. For Sample Cards of Colors and Price Lists, address
A. H. Holden & Co.,
242 Madison Street, CHICAGO.

FUN 1 pk. Acquaintance Cards, 1pk. hdkf. flirtation 1 pk. scroll, all sorts, for 10 cents & stamp.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

MY DARLING'S SHOES

God bless the little feet that can never go astray,
For the little shoes are empty, in my closet laid away.
I sometimes take one in my hand, forgetting till I see
It is a little half-worn shoe, and much too small for me.

And all at once I feel a sense of bitter loss and pain,
And sharp as when, two years ago, it cut my heart in twain.
Oh, little feet, that weary not, I wait for them no more,
For I am drifting on the tide, and they have reached the shore.
And while the blinding tear-drops wet these little shoes so old,
I try to think my darling's feet are treading streets of gold.

And then I lay them down again, but always turn and say
God bless the little feet that now so surely cannot stray.
And while I thus am standing I almost seem to see
The little form beside me, just as it used to be;
The little face uplifted, with its soft and tender eyes—
Ah, me! I might have known that look was born for Paradise.

I reach my arms out fondly, but they clasp the empty air,
For there is nothing of my darling but the shoes he used to wear.
Oh! the bitterness of parting cannot be done away
Until I meet my darling where his feet can never stray;
When I no more am drifted upon the surging tide,
But with him safely landed upon the river side.

Be patient, heart! while waiting to see the shining way,
For the little feet in the shining street can never go astray.

ODD MOMENTS.

It has often occurred to us that the residents of a small town follow fashions more blindly and persistently than those of a large city, and we were particularly struck with this idea recently when making a short sojourn in a Kansas village; everybody's overskirt was made just like every other one in the place; the chambermaid at the primitive hotel wore a very much starched and puffed and tied back calico suit exactly in the same style as the Doctor's wife's new spring suit of cashmere and silk, and so on through all the grades of material and styles of women. Somebody had brought that pattern from "the East" and everybody supposed it was the latest and made one just like it. When patterns are so cheap and styles so numerous, this is not sensible; there are fashions now-a-days to suit every figure, and if one must be in the fashion why not take a little pains to make something becoming? And why put as much work on a ten cent calico as on a dress that will last five times as long? It is not the trimming of a much-trimmed calico dress that is so extravagant, as the laundry work that has to be done on it in the course of the short season of its life, the work of doing up such a dress would pay for several more just as good if plainly made, and we cannot see why a more frequent change and less style would not be preferable in working dresses.

For dress suits the polonaise is the popular style and probably will remain so for some time to come. The diagonal front with the princess back is a favorite pattern, but it is really only suited to the best of forms and the rather young lady. It is not becoming to elderly women, and the angular, the crooked, the very thin and the very stout must beware of it if they would not caricature themselves. The basque front can be used by those who need some break in the drapery, and if the Breton vest is inserted the costume will be quite as stylish as the plain polonaise. Dresses of all kinds are still very much trimmed with bows made of gros grain ribbon or doubled silk to match the dress, for street and home wear, or of bright colors, such as the new vesuve red, mandarin yellow, or mixed colors in oriental style for evening and full dress costumes. Oriental styles seem to be growing in popularity; sashes and ribbons in oriental patterns are very pretty for little girls, but rather showy for adults, though some of the newest dresses in the fashion books, even in black, are piped and faced with silk of that kind, and very many of them are finished with some color, pale blue, olive green, maroon, or some subdued tint, taking care to have the black greatly predominate.

This has been a severe spring on house plants that were put out early; so many hard rains and so much wind has made them look very ragged, but there have been but few frosts and very few have died outright. We hear a great many say that they have quit bedding house plants in the summer here because they do not do well, but since we have learned to have the beds as thoroughly prepared for flowers as for potatoes, we have been well satisfied; and we have learned to provide a little shade, if they cannot be planted where trees or shrubs will shade them part of the day, a few large foliage plants, such as canna and castor beans, can be planted among them; and to shelter those still more precious growths, the children, a grove of sunflowers is better than nothing, if planted thickly they make very good shade, and by planting several rows close together and then leaving an avenue of three or four feet and planting several rows again and sprinkling plenty of morning glory seeds among them, quite a pretty arbor can be made, the vines can be trained across from one side to the other after they get up six or eight feet. We learned both by experience and from a friend that Maderia tubers do much better if put in the ground quite late, after the ground is thoroughly warm and the weather ready to stay warm. We were in haste for shade over a certain window, last year, and put the roots in the ground very early, perhaps the first of May, but they were a long time coming up and grew slowly all summer, while a neighbor who planted hers two weeks later had her veranda covered when ours were only half way up the window; and another who was away on a visit and did not get home until the middle of June, put hers in the ground

then, scarcely hoping they would do any good, but in two weeks they were ten feet high, and had leaves twice as large as they usually are.

HEROISM OF THE PLAINS.

There was an excited crowd gathered about the Pony Express Station at McPherson's. The western-bound rider had arrived with a bullet in his leg, and reported that the Pawnees were off their reservation, and were advancing on the settlement. They had met him between the last station and McPherson, and had given him chase. McPherson could boast of about twenty-five souls at that time before the railroad was finished, and there were but forty men in all capable of defending the post. What was to be done had to be done quickly. Fort Gratton was eighty miles northwest, and a rider was dispatched in haste. Fort Kearney was seventy miles southeast, and who would summon aid from there? It was a dangerous undertaking. The route lay through the hostile country, and the messenger would be almost sure to meet Indians. The pony-riders as a general thing, were fearless men, but this proposition was fraught with so much danger, that they loth to undertaking it.

"Ef Slade was only here!" cried an old man, "there'd be no hesitation while wimmin and children were in danger."

"I'll go!" and a bright-eyed, fearless-looking fellow stepped forth.

"Good!" said the oldman pressing his hand.

"Old Jim Johnson sez so! Old Jim Johnson! You hear me! There's more sense in Essex's cabeza, than the hull lot uv you. Pick your hoss, boy, and ride for your life! See, there's the Nellie lookin' at you. For her sake, Willie, ef no one's else. Thirty-five helpless wimmin and children, think of it! Ride your best, and when you get to the station you may get relief! Post 'em there, and when you get to the Fort tell the commandant to send on calvary as quick as possible. Fetch the sojers, and we will send the reds to California! Nellie Johnson's your'n as soon as you get back. Good-by, boy, and God speed you!"

There was a spring, a rush of hoofs, and the ride to Kearney had begun. Right gallantly did the horse spring away at the rider's bidding, and the blue eyes of sweet Nellie Johnson were kept upon them until horse and rider faded away from them upon the horizon. Love was one incentive for the pony-rider's mission, and the desire to save the people of McPherson from a bloody death the other. Did man ever risk life in a better cause? Onward swept the little horse with her flying heels throwing a cloud of dust, that hovered in the air for a hundred yards behind her. To the left of them glided the still waters of the Platte, and on the right outstretched lay the boundless green of the prairie. The rider sat as firm as a rock, his dauntless face looking straight ahead, and wearing an air which seemed to say, it was all for the sake of Nellie Johnson.

You may talk of the Mamelukes, the Tartar horsemen, the savage Bedouins, and all the wild riders, but what are they to compare with our American pony-riders—men who were fearless, and who braved every danger; who ran the risk of life in every mile they dashed over; who were expected to do fifty miles at top speed in daylight or darkness, hot or cold, rain or shine. But the railroad has done away with the ponyrider, and we hear no more such exploits as that of the renowned Jimmy Moore. Onward swept the brave little horse, and at the last station came in view. A minute more, and horse and rider were at the door. No relay was there to meet them. Not a sign of life was to be seen, but the hoof tracks on the ground in every direction showed that the relief had fled. Giving the horse a drink, the rider mounted, and again was on the way to Kearney. Further on they came to a large object in the center of the trail. It was the western-bound stage, with horses gone, the driver between the fore-wheels with a bullet in his head, the passengers lying about the road, and the conductor in the boot and wounded unto death. One horrible look, a pause and faster fled the horse. Mile after mile is left behind, station after station is passed, and no relief! Will they ever get to Kearney?

On the prairie to the right of them appear a host of mounted men. They are pets of the Peace Commissioners on their annual marauding tour. Turning with a triumphant yell, they speed to head the rider off. Narrower grows the distance between them, and the gallant horse redoubles his exertion. In the van of the savages rides a tall chief, mounted upon a powerful horse, his plumes streaming in the wind, as he urges onward the noble animal he bestrides. Young Essex can escape if he turns back. But, no, no! The sweet face of Nellie Johnson—the shrinking forms of defenseless little ones come before his view, and dashing the perspiration from his brow, the pursued dashed onward? But a few miles more and succor is at hand.

Nearer came the pursuers. Now ride, young Essex, for it is threescore lives to one! Speed, brave little horse; strain muscle, nerves, and heart, for your work will be well done! Ride young Essex, for every thing is at stake. Onward—onward, rushed the horse, his hoofs beating time to his short quick breath. The gap closes! Twang! A sharp pain in the side, and the rider reeled in the saddle but for an instant only. Bending low in the saddle, the whip raised for the first time, and faster fled the horse.

And now the green ramparts and stockaded wall of Fort Kearney came in view. The baffled savages turned and set out rapidly up the trail, while the fainting rider checks the faltering step of his dying horse. One last, last look at the waving sea of green, and they enter the gates thrown open to receive them.

In the center of the parade stands a group of men about a horse and a rider. The horse is down now, and from his nostrils gushes the life current, and beside him lies the rider.

Young Essex raised his head from his arm that supported it and said: "Pawnees off their reservation—McPherson's station cleaned out—oh, help—quick! My love to—to—Nellie—Johnson—"

And grasping the reins with stiffening clutch, the barbed shaft eating out his soul he sank upon the pony's neck.

Their brave hearts had ceased to beat.—*American Monthly.*

DON'T BOX YOUR CHILDREN'S EARS.

The drum of the ear is as thin as paper, and is stretched like a curtain between the air outside and that within; and thus having nothing to support it, and being extremely delicate, a slap with the hand on the side of the face, made with the force which sudden and violent anger gives it, has in multitudes of cases ruptured this delicate membrane, resulting in the affliction of deafness for life. As the right hand is almost always used, it is the left ear which is stricken; this side is accounting for the fact that the left ear is more frequently affected with deafness than the right.

RECIPES FOR DESSERTS.

A contributor to the Colorado Farmer gives these useful directions for plain desserts, saying that desserts add but a trifle to house-keeping expenses, especially those simply made of milk and eggs. With a little ingenuity one recipe may serve with variations, for many dishes.

Make a soft boiled custard, by using a pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonful of sugar, and a teaspoonful of corn starch, slice three oranges and line the bottom of your pudding dish; flavor the custard with the juice and grated peel of the oranges (be careful to grate only the yellow part; the white skin is very bitter), turn the custard over the orange and bake 10 or 15 minutes. But the white of the two eggs with a tablespoonful of sugar, and spread on the top when the pudding is baked and let it brown slightly.

For another pudding, slice four apples, and let them simmer in the oven till tender. Make a custard in the same way as before, pour over them, cut with lemon. Again put half a can of strawberries, peaches or pineapple in your pudding and you vary your pudding according to your fruit.

The remaining fruit in the can may be used another day, by making a corn starch pudding, according to the recipe on the package, adding the fruit while it is boiling, to be served either hot or cold, with the cream and sugar, or a sauce. With berries it is nice to make a sauce of a cup of sugar, half a cup of butter rubbed to a cream flavored with a teaspoonful of lemon or vanilla, two teaspoonfuls of vinegar. Then pour upon the mixture a teaspoonful of berry juice boiling hot. This same recipe with a cup full of juice from stewed prunes, makes a delicious sauce for a boiled pudding or roly-poly. Half a can of fruit is sufficient for a roly-poly. By using fruit in this way one can well make two desserts.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURIST—The tour from the banks of the Missouri to the heart of the "Rockies," by J. G. Farnsworth, late of the Kansas City Times, Knight & Leonard, Chicago, printers, T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas, publishers.

The far West prolific in matchless scenery, is rapidly ascending to the very highest plane of the artistic in illustrated publications, the grandeur of the surroundings and the exhilaration of the air appearing to elevate the mind and the taste alike. The Rocky Mountain Tourist is, possibly, the most beautiful, and, at the same time, suggestive exemplification of this influence yet finding its way to the world at large, and the Appletons will have to look well to the laurels of their "Picturesque America," and the "Aldine" folks keep careful eye upon the near future, or the new West will yet teach them new lessons in the "art preservative." The Rocky Mountain Tourist is indeed worthy of a place in any gentleman's library by the side of "Picturesque America," and certainly no higher compliment could be paid it. Its letter press, the perfection of typographical excellence, and its arrangement a model for book printers, the illustrations so lavishly scattered over its pages are superb in design and execution. Many of them are from the finest drawings by Moran, the subjects entirely new and the treatment and general character of each well worthy that distinguished artist's reputation.

Regarding the Rocky Mountain Tourist as beyond all comparison the most elegant and complete publication of the description ever issued, the Athetion, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. has purchased the exclusive right to it for the sole benefit of the thousands of patrons who make its line their grand thoroughfare to the Mountains. The Rocky Mountain Tourist, is, therefore not on sale, but all desiring a copy have but to write to T. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kansas, to receive it without money and without price.

THE GRANGE IS NEEDED TO EDUCATE.

"The time has come when not only the welfare of the agricultural classes themselves, but the safety and prosperity of our government demands some organization which shall educate, elevate, and strengthen a class which has hitherto been so much neglected. A country like this needs a class of farmers as wise, intelligent and cultivated, as any part of its people. The farmer must not only know how to reach the highest and most intelligent results in way of production, but he must also add to their wide range of knowledge the education of the merchant, to enable him to buy and sell, of the statesman that he may vote wisely, of the lawyer that he may both criticize and use the laws. Our professional men must be educated men. They must not only be able to do, but know why they do; but the man of the broadest and most general education should be the farmer, because his success requires a wider range of knowledge and a sound and accurate judgment of principles and facts in different fields."

Business cannot be done on the narrow margin on which grange stores and agencies aim to do it, unless the buying and selling is for cash. Agents wrong themselves, their bondsmen and the order, when they attempt to furnish goods at "grange prices" on retail terms. Retail prices are usually fixed on the supposition that a large portion of the customers will not pay at all. To assume all this risk and yet not make the provisions for it that the ordinary retailer makes, is reckless in the extreme, and is almost sure to end in the bankruptcy of the agent, the embarrassment of his bondsmen and the disgrace of the order.

WHAT IS THE GRANGE?—It is a moral organization, for the virtues of honesty, integrity and frugality are taught and kept constantly before the minds of the members, and no one is entitled to membership who is dishonest, domineering, vulgar or profane; it is a social organization for the reason that the brothers and sisters meet in happy union, rejoicing together in that fraternal feeling which has a tendency to improve society and make us willing to listen to the wants and relieve the distress of poor unfortunate brothers and sisters; it is an intellectual organization, for in the grange brother strikes hand with brother, and sister with sister, and each one strives to enlighten and invigorate each other.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for return postage.

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6000 AGENTS WANTED. Six new Patents, selling everywhere. Sole agencies given. One Agent made \$25.00 in two days. \$25.00 in one day. For 120 pages, facts, put two green stamps on back of Postal Card, or in Letter, and mail to **FATHER & SONS, LOWELL, MASS.**

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Special inducements to parties ordering by car-load. We will send post-paid by mail, Concord vines 1 year old, for \$1.00 per dozen, or \$1.50 per dozen. Hartford Prolific, 2 years, per dozen, \$3.00. Would exchange Apple trees for Western Prairie Lands or improved Farms. **LEE & SON, Minooka, Woodford Co., Illinois.**
N. B.—We are also breeders of Choice Berkshire Shoats and Maltese Turkeys. Prices on application.

HIT THE MARK
BY BUYING OF **E. B. GUILD,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in **PIANOS & ORGANS,**
Small Musical Instruments, Sheet Music and Books, Piano Covers, Stools, etc. Send for Circulars and Price Lists. **TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

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To Farmers and all others who put barbs upon wire fences, making a barbed wire fence, and to all manufacturers and dealers in fence barbs and barbed fence wire.

YOU are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs for wire or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of our patents. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorney, **COBURN & THACHER, Chicago, Ill.,** or of our counsel, **THOS. H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass.** **WASHBURN & MOEN MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass.** **I. L. ELLWOOD & CO., Dekalb, Ill.**

EPILEPSY OR FITS absolutely and speedily cured by the use of Dr. Ross' Epilepsy Remedy. Address, **ROSS BROTHERS, No. 515 Main Street, Richmond, Va.**

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ASK the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious sufferers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patients how they recovered health cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking **SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.**

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!
For **DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, etc., etc.**

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE, containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; SOUR STOMACH; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately constive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue. I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator. **LEWIS G. W. MOEN, 122 Master Street.**

WE have tested its virtues, personally, and know that it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them gave us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved, but cured us.—**Ed. TELEGRAPH and MASSACHUSETTS, MAcon, GA.**

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\$10 & \$25 a day are made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, and Reward. Motto, Scripture Text, Transparent, Picture and Chromo Cards. 100 samples, worth \$4, sent postpaid for 75c. Illustrated Catalogue free. **J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BOSTON. Estab'd 1830.**

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A few fine Stereoscopic Views of the Kansas and Colorado Building, and the splendid exhibits made by these States at the Centennial, will be sent postage paid to any address for 25 cents each. Address **C. A. SEXTON, Bookkeeper & Stationer, Topeka, Kas.**

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Will be ready for distribution about June 1st. It will be a book of 16 pages, and contain a map of the state, and also a map of the County. It will give a concise history of the County, its resources, production, population, improvements, advantages, and a complete list of lands for sale in the County. It will be a valuable pamphlet to those contemplating a removal to Kansas.

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Best SEEDS Ever grown. Cheapest or will refund. Warranted true & fresh. Sent express paid or by mail. Send for Beautiful free Illustrated Seed Catalogue and Garden Guide & autumn nurseries and more. Address, **R. H. SHUMWAY, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.**

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Electricity in Life. As supplied by **Paula Belta, Anacostia, D.C.** Friction, Debility, and all Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Free. P. J. WITTE, 27 Bond Street, New York.

NAMING THE TWINS.

A friend of Butterwick's who staid at his house a short time after the twins were born overheard the following conversation between the fond parents one night after all had retired. He was in the adjoining room.

Mrs. B.—What shall we call the twins, Henry, dear?

B.—Oh, I dunno. Almost any good names. How would Moses and Aaron do? or Cain and Abel?

Mrs. B.—You ought to be ashamed of yourself to want to name one of your own children after a murderer! You might have hunted the whole Bible through without finding anything worse!

B.—Oh, well, call them Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego then.

Mrs. B.—You know very well that there are only two twins, and they can't have three names divided equally between them. I hate Scripture names anyhow. I want to call them after some distinguished man.

B.—Well, name one of them Butler and the other Schurz.

Mrs. B.—I'd rather die on the spot than have a child of mine named after an under-garment.

B.—How'll Bismark and Gutchakoff suit you?

Mrs. B.—Butterwick, you know I can't abide those German names. You would inflict a curse on your innocent boy if you should send him through the world with such a name as Bismark Butterwick. You know very well you would. I prefer an American name. One that belongs to this country.

B.—Very well, then call one of them Spotted-Tail, and the other Hole-in-the-Day. Those are indigenous to this continent.

Mrs. B.—Mr. Butterwick, if you are going to turn the subject into ridicule, I will get up and dress myself, and go down stairs. You shan't insult me to my face, anyhow. You know well enough that I meant some white American name.

B.—How would Smith and Jones answer?

Mrs. B.—I'd rather bury them both in one grave. Why don't you suggest some distinguished American name?

B.—Oh, all right; there's Benedict Arnold, and Martin Van Buren.

Mrs. B.—They shall never have those names with my consent.

B.—How about Adams?

Mrs. B.—That's only one name, and there are two babies.

B.—Well, call one "A" and the other "Dams."

Mrs. B.—Mr. Butterwick, if you use language like that again I'll go home to mother this very night.

B.—Well, then, if you must have the names of celebrated Americans, call one "Tilly Slowboy," and the other "Toodles."

Mrs. B.—Were they very prominent men? I don't remember hearing about them before.

B.—Why, my dear, they both signed the Declaration of Independence, and Slowboy was Vice-President under Washington. If you want straight out revolutionary patriots, those are your men.

Mrs. B.—What did Toodles do?

B.—Louisa, I am surprised at your ignorance! Don't you know that he commanded the army at Valley Forge?

Mrs. B.—I don't think much of their names anyhow. Say over some others.

B.—Lemme see. Well, now, there's Mephistopheles, and—

Mrs. B.—What did you say he did?

B.—Did? Why he commanded the frigate Constitution in the war 1812, and he was killed while nailing the American flag to the mast.

Mrs. B.—And you want to name one of your children after him?

B.—Certainly. Why not? Noble old patriot! Did he not die in the defense of—

Mrs. B.—Why, Louisa, what are you going to do?

Mrs. B.—Why, I'm going to quit this house and take the twins with me and stay away forever. I know just as well as you do that Mephistopheles is another name for the devil. I have seen him at the opera. It's perfectly infamous for you to suggest such a name for your own flesh and blood. I don't believe in your Slowboy and Toodles either. I'm certain that you have been telling scandalous stories and now I'm going to leave.

Then Butterwick was heard to use a persuasive tone with Mrs. B., and finally she made it up with him. The twins eventually were baptized John and Henry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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PATENT
ADJUSTABLE
Animal Power
It can be adjusted
to perform more or
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While in Motion.
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Champion Hog Ringer
RINGS & HOLDER.
Only double ring ever invented.
The only ring that will effectively
keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp
points in the nose.
Ringers, 75c. Rings, 50c. 100. Holders, 75c.



Brown's Hog and Pig
RINGER & RINGS.
Only single ring in the market that
closes on the outside of the nose.
No sharp points in the nose to
keep it sore.

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

THE KELLY BARB FENCE!
THE BEST FENCE IN THE WORLD.
ALL STEEL WIRE with best steel barbs—weight only one
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MOWER AND REAPER SECTIONS,

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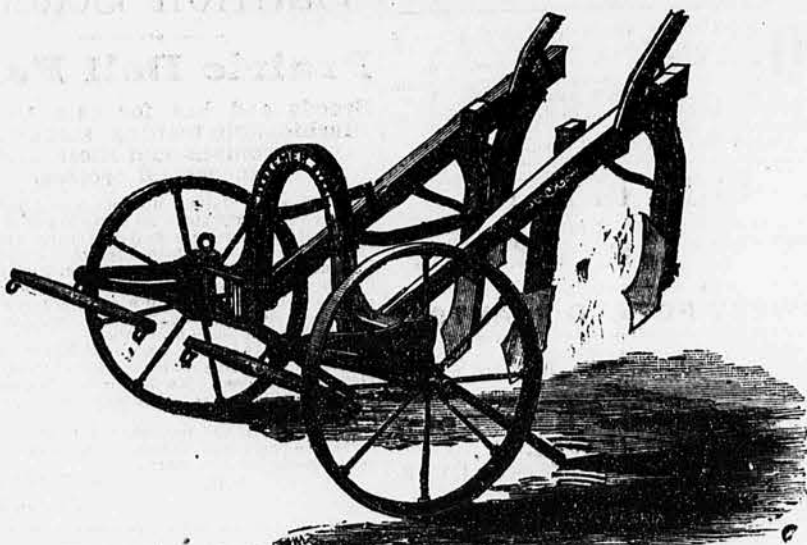
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Address for Circulars and lowest terms, **The Goolman Co.**

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AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

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

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

In Our Wagon and Carriage Department,

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

In our Seed Department,

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

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

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

Send for our handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing description and prices of goods in each department, and replete with useful information. Address

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DEERE, MANSUR & Co.,

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

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

100,000 IN USE!



The Advance Walking Cultivator

—MANUFACTURED BY—

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

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

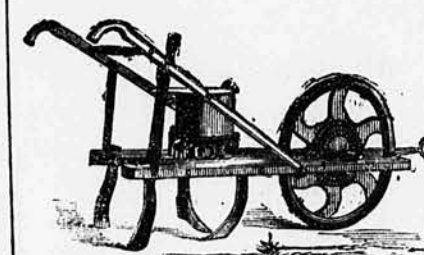
Points of Excellence which make it Superior to any Other:

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

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

The Advance has No Equal.

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



The HOOSIER CORN DRILL

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

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



BLANCHARD'S CHURN
SOLD EVERYWHERE

With
TWENTY
OIL TEMPERED
Spring Steel
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A
BOY OR GIRL
TEN YEARS OLD
Can Work It
Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

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

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

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

The Kansas Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.

Crop Notes.

In March we visited the farms of D. A. Vanderpool, J. A. Dare, and O. W. Brown east of Morrill, and found portions of the soil literally honeycombed with hopper eggs. Ten acres of good land which Mr. Vanderpool was harrowing at that time for small grain was literally covered with eggs; in fact we never saw grasshopper eggs so thick anywhere. Last week we had to dig around considerably on that soil and to find any eggs and those we did find had every appearance of being spoiled—literally "dead in the shell." We found no eggs on the other farms named.

We think the grasshopper problem is settled as far as concerns Brown and Nemaha counties. Of course there will be some hoppers, and they will do some damage in places, but the general crops are in no danger of destruction. Experience teaches us the locust cannot stand long continued wet, cold weather. If the spring had been a dry one, every farmer in Brown and Nemaha counties would have suffered a partial if not a total loss of crops; there was enough eggs deposited, if all had turned into grasshoppers, to have eaten every thing in both counties.

Our granger friend, S. B. Steel, sold a lot of four-year-old steers last week that are hard to beat. Part of them were raised on his farm and the others gathered up here and there over the country. There were thirty-three head in all, and they were as smooth, handsome cattle as can be found. The average weight of the lot was between fifteen and sixteen hundred pounds. Mr. Steel raised the lot and fattened the steers on his farm. Now let the man who complains of droughty Kansas and grasshopper plagues think about this, and go and do likewise. This country has been experienced in raising crops and feeding them on Kansas soil, and look at the results! He says it pays well and is anxious to buy one hundred head of two-year-old cattle to continue the experiment.—Waterloo Telegraph.

The grasshoppers are not near so bad in this county as the Atchison Champion has been led to believe. They are in spots, and are being rapidly destroyed by the farmers and the birds. The crops are in excellent condition, and the damage so far is not worthy of mention. There is no "apathetic despair" visible in this county. We are going to do well this year. We need no outside sympathy. We have tried each week to give truthful reports about the grasshoppers, and it may have led others to think we were badly situated. There are as many grasshoppers in every other county in Kansas as there are in Marshall.—Marshall Co. News.

We do not lose sight of the wisdom of the maxim, "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched," but the wheat crop of Central Kansas so far progressed and is so far assured, we may safely begin to speculate as to the results. In Saline county the area now green with waving young wheat, much of which is about two feet high, is about 50,000 acres. The average yield is estimated at not less than 20 bushels per acre. Many claim that it will average 25 bushels. We know this is a large estimate, but the present condition of the crop fully warrants it. Our farmers all unite in saying they never saw wheat look so well at this season. It is by no means extravagant to estimate that Saline county farmers will harvest, this year, one million bushels of wheat. And as yet, but a small fraction of our wheat growing land is in cultivation.—Saline Herald.

Never in the history of the prairies of Western Kansas has a season been more favorable to vegetation than the present. The rainfall has been greater and more regular, and the grass, which came earlier is much healthier and a thicker crop than ever was known before now covers the earth. Heretofore on the uplands a large portion of the ground was always visible, the grass growing in bunches, as if the soil was not of sufficient strength to grow a full crop, but this spring the whole surface is completely covered with a thick matting, and no grass ever looked greener and thrifter than that which now covers the valleys and uplands in this vicinity.—Dodge City Times.

When we come to the live-stock trade of Kansas City there we have the figures which show a very flattering increase in the receipts of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules, from January 1, 1877 to April 30, 1877, both inclusive, as compared with the same time in 1876. The gain in the receipts of cattle for the first four months of 1877 over the same time in 1876 is 12,284, while the gain over the same time in 1875 is 27,103; the gain in the receipts of hogs for the first four months of 1877 over the same time in 1876 is 20,355, while the gain over the same time in 1875 is 27,959; the gain in the receipts of sheep for the first four months of 1877 over the same time in 1876 is 2,000, while the gain over the same time in 1875 is 9,722; the gain in the receipts of horses and mules over the same time in 1876 is 1,471, while the gain over the same time in 1875 is 450. These figures are instructive and interesting to those who are concerned in the growth of Kansas City's live-stock trade.—Kansas City Price Current.

The assessors' returns from eleven of the twenty-six townships of Butler county are now in. Upon the estimate of these returns we will have nine per cent. increase in the acreage of wheat over that of last year, and about fifteen per cent. increase in acreage in corn. The total increase of acres under cultivation will be nearly 20 per cent. The eleven townships show 185,276 bushels of corn on hand. From this we conclude that there is 400,000 bushels of old wheat in the county. We have an increase in wheat, population, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and all other thing which go to make up prosperity. Our agricultural report will make a fine showing this year.—Walnut Valley Times.

The late frosts have not injured the fruit unless it be the peaches, and the trees are loaded with bud and bloom. The fruit crops promise to be heavier and of greater variety than of any former year in this State. From our office window we can see peach trees so heavily loaded with well-formed peaches that they will break down if not relieved of half their burden. If nothing extraordinary happens them, peaches will not sell for ten cents per bushel this year.—Burlington Independent.

A friend of ours, who is well posted, estimates that there is at least 500,000 bushels of old corn on hand at the present time in Doniphan county. Say 500,000 and then call it worth 25 cents per bushel and you have the nice little sum of \$125,000 for corn alone in Doniphan county.—Troy Bulletin.

The following was written by Mr. J. A. Bent, of Illinois, to the *Western Illinoisian*, from Valley Falls, Kansas, dated April 28,

The very name of the grasshopper being a barden, the Legislature changed it so that this place is now Valley Falls, and the Grasshopper given by a similar pellet is styled the *Delaware*. If the recent law for the destruction of grasshoppers shall prove effective these will be another grand relief.

From present appearances, persistent hydropathic treatment and cold air are likely to cause the scourge of locusts to cease and an impending calamity to pass away. I have traveled for hundreds of miles in the trans-Missouri regions this month, and though I have been on the lookout for the dreaded visitant of mountains, I have not seen one. Ground that seemed last fall honey-combed with the calls of the locust—each cell containing from 30 to 50 eggs—is now on the upland free from them. The season has been against them. For ten days the ground has been soaked and the air chilled. At the critical period of hatching this has been destructive, which is certainly an occasion for thanksgiving. In Central and Southern Kansas, in Saline and adjacent counties, the soil is more sandy and genial, and reports come in of locusts hatching and hopping. But even there the efforts made by rolling, kerosene anointing and cremation, accompanied by rain and cold, it is hoped will cause the damage to spring crops to be but slight in the average result.

Never was a spring opened more auspiciously, if this one cause of dread withdrawals. The fruit trees of all descriptions are full of buds and bloom. The winter wheat fields are magnificently green. The spring young grain was got in, in good order, before these steady rains. In March, the estimated old corn in store was 45,000,000 bushels, and within a month the advance in price has increased the value some \$3,000,000.

The cattle men are in fine spirits, as cattle have done well. Let us rejoice in the present brilliant feeling of the hardy pioneers of this border land.

The folly of giving up at the first appearance of disaster is illustrated by the case of Mr. Sheely, who in 1868 offered his field of 150 acres of winter wheat for one dollar. The locusts seemed to be innumerable, but they mysteriously disappeared and he never had a better crop than that year.

Mr. Herbell, of Boone Co., Mo., faced the enemy in 1876, and had a splendid garden while his neighbors who looked on and did nothing lost all their vegetables.

In the fall of 1875 it seemed as though a very large proportion of the peach trees were destroyed; to-day, as we see the blossoming orchards on every hand, did we not know the past, we could hardly believe that there had been what at the time seemed a general destruction.

Farmers are feeling glorious. The grasshoppers which were so great a scare three weeks ago, are all gone and no one fears their ravages. Winter wheat looks splendidly and a heavy crop is anticipated.—*Upper City Echo*.

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.

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We have on sale, Cultivators, Reapers, Mowers, and Harvesters. We are State Agents for the manufacture of these machines. We have superior Wood and Steel Beam Plows. We are ready to fill orders for one plow or a car load. In lots of five plows and upwards, we sell at greatly reduced prices. Send for prices. We have Farm and Spring Wagons. A fine Platform Spring Wagon at \$150.00.

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The following is a list of Valuable Books, which will be supplied from the Office of the Kansas Farmer. Any one or more of these books will be sent post-paid to any of our readers on receipt of the regular price, which is given opposite each book.

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