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Fairfax Co., Va.

Horticulture.

HOW TO PROTECT FRUIT TREES FROM RABBITS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: In your issue of December 26, I notice Mr. Bisher's plan for protecting his nursery from the ravages of rabbits. He catches the cormorants. I agree with him perfectly in this respect, for when the cause is removed the evil, of course, will cease. And then by catching the rabbits we prevent the rearing of repeated generations of the pest.

In our county (La Bette) we are paying a bounty of five cents for each pair of ears, and the boys are bringing them in by the scores and hundreds.

But I was going to suggest to those interested a cheaper trap, equally as efficient as that of Mr. Bisher's.

Take an old barrel and cut out the staves at the open end on each side, six inches deep and the same in width. Then take two boards long enough to reach across the top of the barrel, six inches wide, nail an end piece between the boards at one end, and let in a thin cleat at the other end, above and below, long enough so that the box will just fill the groove in the barrel. Now hang your trellis at the bottom of the box, by boring small holes through the sides one-third of the distance from the entrance. Let the front end rest on the bottom cleat and nail a block on the under side just inside of the barrel, to balance that end down, and cover the barrel with a board extending a few inches over the entrance of the box. Now set the barrel in the ground up to the box, and bank the earth up to each side, to the top of the barrel and you have a cheap and efficient trap. One that may be removed at any time in a few minutes if desired. I have taken three and four rabbits from one barrel of a morning.

It is a good plan to cut some apple tree limbs and strew about the trap, and you will catch the rascals if they are in the neighborhood.

By the way, to those of my friends who design planting apple orchards, I wish to say, if your neighbor, or anybody else advises you to lean the trees to the south in order to overcome the effects of the prevailing wind from that direction in summer, just tell him *Avonburg*, for the young shoots will invariably grow upon the opposite side from that desired and form the top almost entirely on the north side of the trees. A more effective plan for a permanent apple orchard, is, after staking out your ground with rows 18 to 20 feet apart, better 16 feet than over 20, to plant peach trees in each alternate row running the rows east and west, and cultivate the intermediate space deep and thorough for two years. Then plant young apple trees (not more than two years old) in the vacant rows and train the top to your liking, while the peach trees break the force of the wind. By the time your peach trees begin to decay, your apple trees will be large enough to resist the force of the wind. Then remove the peach trees, and plow deep and thorough and plant young apple trees in their places and train as before, while the older trees will protect the younger from the effect of the wind. While the peach trees are standing look off any limbs that are inclined to crowd the apple trees but let them extend as far east and west as they will. By adopting this plan you protect the young apple trees from the violence of the wind in summer, and you will be able to form a more perfect tree than, otherwise, it is possible to do, and besides the peach trees soon begin to bear fruit and furnish an encouraging reward for your labor.

A descriptive chart and plat should always be kept of the orchard so as to enable you to place the different varieties in their proper places at each planting. Do not plant too many varieties of apples. A few tried kinds are better than a large number of questionable utility.

J. B. COOLEY.

Mound Valley, Kansas.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

In presenting new and rare ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., and also of those varieties better known and entitled to more than ordinary consideration, on account of their adaptability in rendering our homes cheerful and pleasant and our country more beautiful and inviting, I wish especially to direct attention to what is, unfortunately, but too much neglected—the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs; a thing within easy access of all, even the most humble; and those benefits are shared not only by the present but also by the generation to come.

A home is hardly a home, despite the many attractions that may be within, unless something without, with its cheering presence, serves to add to its attractiveness as well. From the rose bush or flowering shrub, distilling incense from each opening bud, the virgin's bower or ivy vine that weaves their intricate net-work around the porch, to the shade tree that offers its leafy umbrage to the passer-by, or the evergreen that, even in winter, suggests warmth and bids defiance to the chilling blast. Trees are without what pictures and works of art are within. They clothe nakedness; they relieve the eye; they are a never-ceasing well-spring of pleasure that but endears itself as age sets his foot-print on the decaying branch and withering bough. Who, in the recollections of his early home, were he fortunate enough to have passed his younger days surrounded by sylvan charms, has them not impressed upon him all

the more vividly from the associations that old trees carry with them?

Apart from the infinite variety of form, size and shape assumed by trees, their variance is none the less striking in their manner of foliage, their dissimilarity in habit, and their diversity in the color of foliage, tints and general appearance.

Nor must we forget the exquisite appeal that clothes our trees in autumn. Their annual tribute to the passing year, as well as the effects produced by the different colored berries and bark of many of our trees and shrubs in the winter, such as the prinus, (the flamingo of the swamps), the viburnum oxyocoma, the family of the euonymus; the conical colored berries of the mountain ashes; amber-hued ring of the golden willow; the lustrous red bark of the dogwood, and the silvery sheen of the birch. With all these means at his command, it becomes, so to speak, an easy task for one imbued with a love for the beautiful, as manifested in these—nature's most varied specimens of handiwork—to produce, with a little judicious attention, almost any desired effect in landscape gardening, and by the planting of but a few trees and shrubs, to give an entirely new aspect to one's surroundings.

On the other hand, while trees serve so materially to beautify and embellish, they offer incentives equally as great in a pecuniary point of view, to those who will incur the trifling labor and expense that attend their planting and early care.

The man who has surrounded his home with these objects of refinement and beauty, reaps his own reward, not only in the individual gratification which cannot fail to ensue therefrom, but equally as well in the advanced value that always accompanies this small labor and outlay.

While we do not wish to savor of egotism, and while we acknowledge its many shortcomings, we would call attention to the cities of Rochester, New York; Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Lawrence, Kansas, and ask what renders these places so attractive to the stranger who enters their leafy precincts? Walk down their shaded streets, their closely planted avenues; pause before the spacious and well-cultivated yards that surround so many of the houses of both rich and poor, and the reason is at once manifest. Walk along the leafy avenues of New Haven, where the pride of our forests—the American elm, waves its lithesome branches in many a graceful curve over the head of the passer-by; and grateful for the welcoming shade, one instinctively murmurs a benediction on the providence of those who sowed the seed, which now brings forth its fruit a thousand fold.

We will here take occasion to call attention to the effect that may be produced by a proper assortment, either planted singly or in groups, of those varieties which produce so great a diversity in the color of their foliage or flowers. With, for instance, a bed of magnolias, (the light flowering Chinese), or the scarlet Japan quince in the foreground. What an array of color can be formed with a background of forsythias in their yellow dress, or a group of Judas trees in the full glory of their pink habitments. And a little later in the season what contrasts can be made by a proper placing of the different colored hawthornes, the Philadelphia, the magnolia sanguinea, the many colored lilacs, and the hosts of other flowering shrubs. Then the white linden, the virginalata, the snowball, and the many other light-barked and white-foliaged or white-flowering trees, adapt themselves wonderfully in contrasting with and heightening the effects of the numerous red-flowering and darker foliaged trees.

These deciduous trees and shrubs fulfill well their mission during the spring, summer and early autumn, but in winter, if we would have an eye to the picturesque in color, we must call into requisition the well-filled category of deciduous trees and shrubs, of which some have already been enumerated, that distinguish themselves for the heightened color of their bark or the brightness of their berries; or what is still more beautiful, when frosts and snow surround us, the varied and numerous brilliantly foliaged evergreens, which retain their tints when everything else in nature has shed its leaves, or has become browned and scarred by the colder temperature.

The var. elegantissima, the varieties of the new golden arbor vite, such as the semper anrea, Peabody, etc., etc.; the different varieties of the silver-foliaged evergreens, like juniperus venusta and virginica glauca, with the darker foliaged canifera interspersed here and there to form the contrast, can be made, is placed with an artistic eye, to shed sunshin on the wintry landscape and envelope it with a mantle of cheerfulness and warmth.

It is gratifying to observe the improvements that have taken place within the past few years in the planting and subsequent cultivation of fruit trees. If we will take the trouble to observe, we will find that as this branch of rural improvement is developed, refinement, intelligence, happiness and prosperity are its inevitable results. Equally, if not in a more measurable degree, does this hold good with the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs. Then let us each and all do our part, and let every one who has a place or yard, however small, plant it with some of the beautiful trees and shrubs that he can collect, thus contributing to his own comfort and happiness, improving the taste of those around him, and administering to the welfare of all.

Parsons, Kansas.

C. G. W.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

NO HILL.

ERRORS IN HORTICULTURE.

There was some novelty in the manner in which the members of the North Illinois Horticultural Society agreed to "enter into a general confession of the errors we have made in our horticultural life."

Each member was requested to state but one error, and that to be a prominent one.

In giving our experience we are accustomed to present the favorable side, believing that our errors and lack of judgment are hid from the public eye.

For one I am not certain that we may not learn even more how to do well by giving to the world the errors or mistakes which have been committed. To avoid mistakes is certainly one-half of the battle of life.

Two of the members at this meeting, confessed that they had planted too many varieties of apples. One of them remarked that, while it was some satisfaction to be able to show 50 varieties of apples, it was done at too great a cost. Another member said his error was in planting dwarf pears, when he should have planted standards. Another said, he had dug great holes, and filling in with stone, planted his pear trees on them. Another remarked that the blunder of his horticultural life, was in planting a pear orchard at all. He planted with great care and on the most approved plan; it was labor lost. Another member had committed the folly of planting out 100 plum trees; he hoped to be forgiven, he never would do so any more. One member said, he had made so many blunders that he did not know where to begin, nor could he tell which of his many errors was the greatest. One of the most experienced members of the society, was requested to tell how it was he never made mistakes. He replied curtly, "by keeping my mouth shut."

The knowledge to be gained by these experience meetings, is to draw out individual experience. The question which more immediately interests the farming community of Kansas, at the present time, is the apple orchard. In the eastern tier of counties which were chiefly settled from 56 to 58, the question of the varieties to plant, does not immediately affect them, as many of the orchards are from 12 to 20 years old.

The blunders which we have committed in the selection of apples, cannot be remedied; but to those about to plant young orchards, this question is of the most vital importance, and should not be ignored.

The "new comer" has a decided advantage over the pioneers who opened up these broad and beautiful prairies.

Peddlers from the east, and from every quarter of the United States, roamed the country over, and sold from his catalogue the kind of trees, which no doubt, were of the right kind in the section of country from which they came, but experience has fully demonstrated that many of the favored and popular kind, have proved almost worthless for the climate and soil of Kansas.

I have two thrifty trees of the Russet family, which have not yielded a peck of apples since the day they were planted. Trees standing in the same row, have borne from ten to twenty bushels of apples, for the last ten years. The Rhode Island Greening is a favored apple in the eastern States, but in my orchard they yield very poorly; they grow to a large size, but from some cause they fall from the tree before they become perfectly ripe.

The same may be said of other varieties. However favorably received in the older States, they prove to be of doubtful value with us in Kansas.

The "new comer," has a great advantage over the early settler for the reason he has the benefit and experience of those who have gone before him. Will he profit from it?

JAS. HANWAY.

Lawrence, Kansas.

THE APIARY.

If I recollect aright, some friend of mine has said that if I wrote about bees, I might say very extravagant things, which would all pass for true, as it was conceded to me to know something more about bees than sheep; while the fact is I have a great deal of faith in the bee, and some faith in sheep, as well as H. A. S. But we are not going to write about sheep this time, it's bees and bees only. Now I suppose it is a fact that a person has a natural aversion to write about what he has done, unless it is something extraordinary, when a report of ordinary yields would probably be of greater benefit to the reader and the seeker after truth, than the reports of those wonderful yields that seldom ever happen except on paper.

I have been in the bee business a good many years, in fact it is so long I have forgotten the exact time that I bought my first swarm, but it must be eight or nine years ago, and I would tell right here what a time I had in getting it, only it might not interest others as much as it did me. You know it is considered "bad luck" to sell bees, but I finally secured a swarm of a farmer's wife who kept bees. The six dollars overcame her scruples about bad luck, but sure enough her bees all died in a few years after. But you know I don't believe in luck, except in cause and effect. One year, when there was a dearth of honey, the bees stored away as many rotten apples and peaches as they could, which was bad luck to the bees and me too, as nearly all

died before spring with the dysentery; so I learned that rotten fruit, as a substitute for honey, was not a success, and I don't think it could be made so even by getting it patented. Last fall I had to use great vigilance to keep my bees from rotten apples and cider. Of course they got a little, but I do not think it was enough to do them any good.

People used to be astonished when they would see seventy or eighty stands of bees, and be told that I only started with one, but that is nothing when you count up how fast bees increase, (and you know figures won't lie). Two swarms from a hive, during the season, is nothing more than a reasonable increase, so at that rate we have three at the end of the first year, nine at the close of the second year, twenty-seven the third year, eighty-one the fourth year, 243 the sixth year, 729 the seventh year, 2,187 the eighth year, and 6,561 the ninth year. That being the time that I have kept bees, I find that I fall just 6,500 short. Now if figures don't lie I would like to know where the lie comes in! You see it is easy to make a fortune with pencil and paper, but to work it out in the old-fashioned way—"by the sweat of the brow," is an entirely different game. I have never, at any time, had 100 stands, and no year have I sold more than ten or twelve stands; in fact sales were so small that I could not afford to advertise.

I have made the bee business a specialty and it has paid me moderately, say from one to four hundred dollars a year, very seldom the latter, however. But I love the business, and I think there is more money in it for me than 20-cent corn or 3½-cent pork, or even a mortgage on the farm. I give in, you see, that there are those that can raise cheap corn and pork, but I don't propose to work for our railroads six months in the year to get them to put our little truck on the market, or, in other words, give them half or more in freight. (Excuse me for this digression.)

I was saying that I liked the bee, and the reason that I like it, is because it works for nothing and boards itself, and that is just the way we farmers have been doing, and it is enough to make one mad to think what fools we are. Even editors are doing the same, for one told me just a few days ago that he was \$20,000 worse off than when he started in Kansas. Who gets our labor after our board is deducted? Don't all speak at once! But here I am, clear off the bee question again.

Well, if there are any readers of the FARMER that intend going into the bee business, I will give you a piece of advice for nothing: If you are afraid of a bee and dread a beesting, and fear to go about a bee-hive, you had better not invest, and unless you have a timber-range, you would do well to take the same advice. But if you can handle bees without fear, and have a good range for them, go in moderately, and study the business, which you can do by purchasing some good work on bee-culture, such as Langstroth or Quinby, and subscribing for the *American Bee Journal*, published by T. G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.

N. CAMERON.

Lawrence, Kansas.

Topics for Discussion.

WHAT BECOMES OF FARMERS' PROFITS?

EDITOR FARMER: While I have your invitation to note for publication any ideas, or facts, which will be of general interest, I submit the following:

The wide-awake farmer looks with interest to any new enterprise likely to be of any advantage to himself; hence the success of the projected Barge Line, from Kansas City to St. Louis and New Orleans, is very anxiously hoped for throughout the state, especially those located in this valley; for we see in this success, much better prices for the large surplus of corn and wheat which we are annually exporting. Heretofore much of the fruit of our labor has been enjoyed by the railroads employed in transporting our grain to the seaboard, and their exorbitant charges may yet, result in a benefit to us by forcing the grain men of Kansas City, to seek a different outlet, and one arranged for them by Providence. We do hope the time has come, when we will be freed from this railroad pooling robbery, and that the means which nature has so bountifully bestowed will be utilized. The success of any city is in a good measure due to the enterprise of her citizens, hence the growth of Kansas City. While Topeka seems to be doing a very fair business in the retail line, and has some fine buildings, both public and private, yet the city does not seem to be building up commensurate with her location and position. The reason I think is obvious: she does not utilize her means in that direction. While you have railroad facilities second to no city in the west, yet you have no manufacturing establishments of any consequence, no elevators to handle grain, not even a pork house. Why is this? Why do your citizens supinely allow Kansas City to realize a profit in handling the entire surplus of cereals and stock, grown in the great state of Kansas? It would appear that the people of your town were making no effort to advance her growth and business interests; that they were unwilling to avail themselves of the opportunities in reach; that the rapid increase of population and substantial growth of Kansas City offered no inducement or stimulus to them to imitate the example. Unless something is done to encourage the manufacturing interest, to

divert in part the great grain trade from Kansas City to this point; to build and operate your own pork-houses; your citizens instead of trying to make strangers believe that Topeka would one day be a city of one hundred thousand, may as well settle down to the fact, that she will never be ranked with cities. Stock of all kinds in this township is in good condition; wheat looking well.

Silver Lake, Kansas.

ONE KIND OF MONEY AND NO BONDS.

The bullionists plead for one kind of money also, but they want the United States to issue bonds every year, and the people to pay the syndicate, the discount and the interest on the bonds in gold. They want several kinds of currency, as bank bills, silver and mongrel greenbacks, out of which to pile up gold at the expense of those who are obliged to use currency, because they can't get money. The more effectively to aid them in their nefarious plan of robbery, they want gold the only true money. This they deem important, because the gold in the nation is so small in amount that they can corner it easily, and hold all at their mercy, whose necessities require the use of gold. They want gold, the only real money to form a basis upon which to issue fraudulent currencies, that their robberies may be sure, and the amounts equal to their mammoth worshipping desires. Benefits to the people and country enters not into their devices for furnishing a currency which shall make prosperous the nation and the laboring masses. O, no! they want the *per capita* of circulation as small as possible, that the money in the country may be more readily handled, and without any liability of failure on their part. We being a greenbacker, want one kind of money also, and that, issued by the government, and in such quantities, that business in all its multiplied channels can be carried on profitably, both for labor and capital. As there is not gold and silver enough in the world to secure this end, prudence and ordinary sagacity would indicate that the metals should be rejected as money, and serviceable only at their commercial value. Since the stamp of the government is the only thing that can make money out of any substance, gold included, it certainly were better to make money of something cheap and abundant, so that there never may be any lack of having enough for the purposes of trade and business of all kinds. We hold that both gold and silver should be demonetized, for the very simple and sufficient reason, that there is not, and in all probability will not be enough of these metals to make but an atom of what the business of the world requires every twenty-four hours. Being demonetized they would be powerless as instruments of robbery in the hands of unscrupulous men, and would bring in the market their true or commercial value only. A dollar in silver should be equal to a dollar in gold, if they are money, and if one is money the other should be also, but they should not be money, and nothing else but the full legal tender, greenback.

Our voice would be for demonetizing both gold and silver—this would knock the pins from under Wall street robbers, bankers, and extortionate money lenders, and allow an issue of greenbacks sufficient to cancel all United States bonds; and thus would put money adrift so that the people could borrow money at a lower rate of interest, and thus, furnish millions of tramps, now wandering about, with work, and their families with bread. In view of the fact that the United States can constitutionally create its own money, and in such quantities as its needs may determine; we think it will require a mind little less than than the omniscient mind itself to perceive any good use for a United States bond. They appear to be useful only to the bond-holder, while they are a curse to industry; for the producers are required to pay interest on the untaxed bond to the bond-holder, while his most arduous labor is to cut coupons as they become due. The bonds are of no earthly use to any living creature but the bond-holder, and therefore, ought to be paid in greenbacks, and the government should never be so silly again, as to issue another bond to curse its own people with, and shovel money into the Jewish strong-hold of Europe.

R. K. SLOSSON.

Verona, Ill.

OLEO-MARGARINE.

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

The publishers of FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN, aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good, and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle. It is the aim of this journal to become the medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other, and to that end it solicits correspondence on any topic within the scope of the paper. As an advertising medium there are none better.

Sheep Department.

SHEEP-GROWING IN KANSAS.

EDITOR FARMER: I promised to give some of my neighbors the figures on 3 weathers which I kept for Christmas mutton, and I thought the FARMER would be a good medium through which to do so. They were two years old at the time of sale, and the parties to whom they were sold were Mr. Mr. Janson of Clay Centre, Mr. Richardson of Junction City, and J. Ortelme of Wakefield, amounting in all to \$80.40.

The first year growth of wool weighed 10 1/2 pounds per head, 32 1/2 pounds in all, which was sold for 25 cents per pound, amounting to \$8.06. The second year's clip of 27 pounds at 25 cents per pound, brought \$6.75. Total amount for wool and mutton \$45.21.

They were corn-fed only from November last to December 28th. As yearling grades they took the first premium at Abilene fall. The breed was a cross of the Merino ewe with the Shropshire-Down bucks. Even one cross with these breeds makes a great improvement.

I am well satisfied with the profits, and if you want to make money with sheep, use the Shropshire buck to cross with the Merino ewe, they are the finest sheep I know of.

I would like to hear from other breeders. Let the breeders of Merinos give their experience as so much has been said about them being the only kind for Kansas. Figures will tell. That breed which is the most profitable and requires the least care is the one we are looking for.

100 good ewes of the breed which I have, will raise 125 to 130 lambs with ordinary care. Sheep are profitable where you can see the print of a sheep's foot in the soil; farmers should keep them because independent of the wool, they are the best paying animals on the farm, much more so than hogs, which are subject to so many diseases and require so much care and feeding to bring the same amount of profit.

Now for a period of 10 or 15 years, sheep raising is bound to pay and will be far the most profitable branch of farming business. Sheep make quick returns for the capital invested, and were it not for the wolves, would be one of the safest investments we can make; the wool comes every year in a time when there is not much of everything else to sell, we can count on this as a source of income unsurpassed by any other in proportion to the amount expended. Every farmer should average at least one sheep to an acre of land.

Sheep-raising is too much neglected in the west. They should be kept if only for the benefit to the land. The value of the rich and evenly distributed manure which sheep make is greatly underrated; it is estimated that a flock of one thousand sheep folded on one acre of land will thoroughly manure it in two nights. In England the value of sheep to land is well known, the farmers could hardly get along without them. No branch of farming in Great Britain is in a more prosperous condition than that of the production of wool and mutton. The demand for mutton is increasing for which reason it will pay to give our time and attention to the improvement of it.

When you have fattened your sheep for the markets, if the prices don't suit you they can be kept over and be certain of shearing an extra heavy fleece. There is no loss, the wool will pay for the keeping. We want some way of destroying the wolves, and the only way in my opinion, is for the different counties to offer a good premium for their scalps.

ED. JONES.

KANSAS FOR SHEEP.

In California, Col. McConnell, the greatest and pioneer sheep-man said, "sheep should be used to span the space between the sparse and dense population." He at first used public lands for his sheep, afterwards bought large tracts and pastured them till required for agricultural purposes, by which time they become valuable when he sold them, realizing two profits on his lands—the use for sheep pastures and immense increase in value.

Everybody admits McConnell's theory to be correct and his successful financiering proves his scheme wise and practical.

What he did in California, may be done as successfully and more certainly now in Kansas than in California. They are so vastly overstocked while Kansas is not, nor can be for many, many years. Besides, in Kansas, the growing grain enables the provident sheep-man to bridge over any drouth or disaster that possibly may befall the range. I shall never forget the first sight I had of Kansas. Daylight came to our train at Wamego and the impressions made on my mind that Sunday, as run slowly on a freight train, have never been lessened—the best and most sheep pastures I had ever seen. And when the abundance and cheapness of corn, oats and rye were known to me, and in immediate proximity to sheep ranges there was lacking nothing to my mind of sheep paradise itself. Today while we are shut up close in the yards with snow all over creation and no show but to feed contentedly and steadily on till April on 40c corn, 30c oats, \$10 hay, 12c bran and 30c turnips, I think of your 18c corn, 10c turnips, and feel your show is far ahead of ours; besides your airy climate admits of the use of pastures or the range. I have never seen an estimate of cost of keeping sheep a year in

Kansas, but cannot imagine any cheaper country to keep them.

I have wondered at the folly of buying large tracts of land to be an encumbrance in the way of taxes and expenses of hiring hands and keeping teams to raise grain for low prices, and perhaps for grasshoppers to devour, when the same capital put into sheep would be a surer, neater, better paying investment for the capitalist or the man of small means.

Grasshoppers have done much to stimulate wool-growing in Kansas, they do not interfere with wool-growing, as they leave the prairie grass untouched. Cattle have received more attention in Kansas than sheep, though wool-growers are doing the best business. Cattle-men have been attracted there by the cheap land, and have carried with them from home a knowledge and love for the herd. Many sheep-men while on the move have gone further and done worse. Those rich valleys of land where corn, wheat, oats, rye and turnips grow so luxuriantly, are usually bordered by bluffs, in which delightful stone for building and fencing are found, while on top of the bluffs looking so grandly away over the rolling prairie, are best fitted for ranges for cattle, sheep and horses nearly the entire year, and just along side, two hundred feet below, grow the cheap grains for the winter feeding.

Kansas thrift and foresight will soon change to sheep, and use these prairies to form the cheapest and best wool farms in the United States, and I might say the world, for the intelligence of Kansas will not use the meaner breeds of sheep. There have been more thorough-bred sheep taken to Kansas, at fancy prices to be used in wool-growing strictly, than have been to any of the states or territories west or south. There are Spanish Merino ewes to-day, to my knowledge, that \$100 will not buy because the owners intend to build up a flock of such for their own use. Mr. Grant of Victoria, Kansas, has paid the highest prices for England's prize sheep to use on his flocks. Soon Kansas wools would tell upon the markets if there was uniformity in handling and marketing it as Kansas wools.

It has seemed strange to me that there has been no organization among Kansas flockmasters for mutual protection or friendly emulation in the business. It cannot remain so long; already the distant mutterings of our enemies in congress are heard threatening to remove the protection on wool and woolsens we have had of the government for the last 10 years. We shall passively, I fear, allow the fight to go against us; then will come the cry to arms again, as in the days of 1864, when sheepmen were willing to organize for the common good. Better begin now.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eschbacher, Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

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

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

LECTURE BEFORE RIVERSIDE GRANGE.

EDITOR FARMER: I herewith enclose you a lecture on co-operation, delivered January 18th, 1878, by our worthy lecturer, Sister E. A. Cameron.

N. CAMERON, Sec'y.

Before commencing, allow us to say that we appreciate the honor you have so kindly conferred upon us in making us, by virtue of this office, somewhat of a leader in the literary department of the Grange.

With deep humility, and a most lively sense of our incompetency, we set our diminutive ball rolling, hoping it may call into the field those of greater power and strength. Though our literary genius is small and our command of language not large, yet we trust you will find us at least reliable, ready at all times to do what we can in our small way. We shall feel amply repaid for any effort or painstaking on our part if we shall awaken interest in the many breast, or be seconded by the many brains of any husbandman, or find a warm and kindly sympathy in any matron's heart.

Our theme to-night is co-operation. We put it thus mildly because we do not wish to startle you at first with any too advanced ideas, and we know you complacently at that well-worn watchword of the Grange. We know a man who takes to himself the honor of introducing that word with its regimen of ideas into this Grange, and we have seen that other one who still keeps it fresh in your memories, how much soever he may have caviled at it at first hearing.

We shall not trouble those great and noble benefactors of the human race by any puerile attempts in their field of action; we have no desire to wrest from them the laurels so nobly won.

Long may sturdy blows be hurled by one in the van-guard of advancing reform, while the silver-tongued oratory of the other shall be heard echoing down through ages yet to come. We will not aspire to their field of action; in peace shall they enjoy the fruits of their labor. They shall possess their co-operative store unmoled; they shall receive their dividends with exul-

ation; they shall make to themselves co-operative elevators by the dozen; they shall revel in co-operative dry goods stores; they shall pour forth streams of eloquence and elicit volumes of applause in co-operative newspapers (if the fates will only be propitious); they shall soil their honest hands and becloud their intellectual brows in co-operative foundries and co-operative machine works; they shall besmear their broadcloth and homespun in co-operative cheese factories and co-operative pork-packing establishments, if they will only give unprejudiced attention to our co-operative methods of cleansing said broadcloth and homespun.

This brings us to our theme once more, which is in general co-operative house-keeping. Don't shudder now in terror lest the sanctity of your homes is to be invaded; don't for one moment imagine that all your domestic broils and stews are to be served up in common with other domestic broils and stews; don't think that all your domestic jars and jama and jellies are to be ruthlessly unsealed for general inspection in the common co-operative kitchen. The time for all that is not yet. We must learn to walk more worthily in separate households and cherish more lovingly our household gods before so much co-operation could be thought of. What, then, are you driving at? some impatient husbandman exclaims. O, blessed grace of patience! how calm and serene and lovely you rise up before us at this trying hour. If one could only behold thy blessed presence during each successive Monday of one's uneventful life, there would then be small need of this appeal to the "noble army of Patrons of Husbandry."

Behold now and here we are driving at the first nail that shall help to fashion and hold in beautiful symmetry the co-operative laundry that is to be. May every generous power of earth and heaven help to hasten its natal day. Let us look for a moment at the waste of power in even our neighborhood on a Monday morning. Here are twenty women in twenty kitchens, crowding the wood into twenty little stove doors and building twenty great fires to heat twenty boilers of water; here are twenty wash-tubs and twenty wash-boards and twenty broom-handles and twenty pairs of arms, all in dire confusion; here are the twenty women, hurrying and pushing and running and flying hither and thither, looking for soap and soda and washing crystal and borax and blueing and starch and a whole laboratory of chemicals which are scattered from garret to cellar in any well ordered house, if there are children. Would you dare to stop one of these twenty women in their breathless haste to inquire the reason for all this? "Nay, verily, it were better for you that a mill-stone were hanged about your neck and you were drowned in the midst of the sea." In vain we ask ourselves why must these things be in a civilized land? Why must all the ordinary, peaceful and pleasant life about the house be suspended one day in seven, and soiled linen, slops and soap-suds reign supreme? Why must we be satisfied on Monday to eat boiled clothes pegs for breakfast and have them warmed over for dinner and go superfluous to bed unless we can get them cold? Why must we be so fearfully worn and weary and tired every Monday night and have such red, swollen hands, and such lame wrists and such aching feet that they can never go in search of the patience irretrievably lost during the day? Why must the children, poor things, have no mother's care on Monday? Why must they have such wretchedly dirty faces and such torn aprons and such uncombed hair? And the baby, precious treasure, why was it not wise enough to eat the blueing-box on that first Monday that it crawled out into the kitchen in all its immaculate innocence? Poor, dreary, miserable baby! It had better never have been born if it's a girl and has not a gold spoon in its mouth.

Must it be so? Must we keep on till the end of time growing old and bent and wrinkled and worn out with the overwork that crowds upon us, not only Mondays but even until Saturday night? Must we continue to waste the time and talents given for a better purpose? In short, must we grow old before our time from this gnawing dyspepsia that comes of a clothes-peg diet? There seems to be but this one way of lightening woman's labor in the household. Let this branch of the work, which can so easily be separated from the rest, be taken from the different houses in a neighborhood and let it be done in a mass. Then appropriate machinery can be employed to advantage and the work can be done cheaper than at home.

This is no wild scheme of a moment, but is destined eventually to take its place among the greatest reforms of the age. You may not listen to it now, in fact, I scarcely expect it; but by and by, when you shall have grown wiser, better and broader in your views, you will begin to investigate the matter. When I talk to women now about how hard the washing and ironing makes the work, they listen attentively and give an unqualified assent. They agree with me that it is half the labor of housekeeping; they are ready, every one, to bemoan their sad fate with me; but the moment I mention how it can be remedied, and talk of this better way, their eyes immediately wander, and they have some thing else very important to think about.

No doubt this plan seems too visionary to their matter-of-fact brains; it is too far in the future. But far off as it seems now, twenty-five women in a neighborhood, seconded by one-half that number of live men, could bring it incomparably nearer. Let us hope that we may clear away this mist of distance and bring this beautiful mirage so near that it shall be a tangible reality. In the meantime I shall console myself with thoughts of Galileo and Columbus and Robert Fulton, and such like heroes. I shall think how Robert Burns wrote his ballads while the wolf was at his door, and now the homage of the world is his; and if all these worthy heroes do not give me courage to talk on when the smile I receive is one of derision rather than encouragement, I shall call to mind that old couplet:

Seven cities claim a Homer dead
Through which a living Homer begged his bread.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

BUTTERWORKER

The most effective simple and convenient yet invented. Works 20 lbs. in less than 5 minutes, thoroughly working out butter-milk and mixing the salt. A GREAT WANT. Sent for circular. A. H. REID, 5 N. Nineteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horn of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshire in Kansas. Catalogue free.

IMPORTED NORMAN HORSES



E. DILLON & CO., Normal, McLean Co., ILLS.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

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

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

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FOR SALE. This Stock is American bred, of equal weight and quality to imported animals, at one-third the price asked for imported Stock. THOS. C. STERRETT, Warrensburg, Macon Co. Ill.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRES.

I have now a very choice collection of pigs bred by Imported "Kansas King" 1890 and Matchless Liver-pool and out of fine sows raised by my famous old Boar Richard 1859 Lord Liverpool 21st, and Lord Liverpool 2nd. Can sell at "let live" prices and will guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to registry in A. B. Record. Address: SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas.

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Gardeners buy from first hands save money. Cheapest, best, purest stock ever grown. Sent prepaid by mail or express. Gardeners write me there are none as good. Hundreds of splendid engravings in my new illustrated catalogue. Fine as ever published. Free all, send for one now. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

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Will Make Your Hens Lay. Winter and Summer, support fowls during incu-keep them constantly in fine condition, and keep their profit to the cent. Half the chicks raised this makes bone and muscle parts, and will save packages to mix with 10 weight ordinary feed. Free all, send for one now. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

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For want of room I will sell very low four trice, each of Dark Brahmas, and Buff Cochins one year old fowls, choice Breeders stock, Todd's strain, also two pair each Bremen & Brown China geese, two pair colored Muscovy Ducks, these five varieties, I will close out, also for sale a large lot of young stock, Pe-kin and Aylesbury ducks, white and brown Leghorns, Brahma Geese and N. S. Hamburgs. Everything warranted to go safely by express, and to be pure bred. Address: J. DONAVAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth Co. Kansas.

Breeder's Directory.

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

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas. A. B. Record of Pure Short-horn Cattle of fashionable blood. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Here of 300 head. Also Berkshires.

COOK, Son, Allen Co., Kansas. Breeder of pure Poland China Hogs, Short-horn Cattle and Light Brahma Chickens. All stock warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D.

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

E. J. IVES, Mound City, Lin Co., Kansas, makes a specialty of Brown Leghorn Fowls bred pure from the best strains in the U. S. A few choice birds for sale at reasonable figures. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure Poland-China hogs. This stock has \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 50 competitors.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep. 300 Choice Rams for sale. Correspondence solicited. Address, Independence, Missouri.

H. M. & W. P. BISSON, Galesburg, Ill., Breeders of and shippers of Poland-China or Magpie Hogs. Young Stock for sale.

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

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks. Write to me.

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

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

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

W. M. HASTIE, Somerset, Warren Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-horn cattle, Cotswold and Leicester sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

O. BADDERS, Business of Choice High Class Fowls, Leavenworth, Kansas, Brahmas, Cochins and Leghorns. Specialties at \$3.00 per setting. A choice lot of young stock for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

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SAMUEL ACHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as imported by Alwood and Hammond from the Hampshire importation in 1893. Also Chester White Hogs, premium stock and light Brahma Chickens. Both bred pure by me for eight years. Send for circulars. 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

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PEAR TREES FOR SALE! I have on hand a large stock of standard pear trees two and three years old, Kansas grown, at very low prices. Address: E. H. HARROP, or M. S. GREEN, Topeka, Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

In a republic the responsibility of the government, whether it is good or bad, whether it induces prosperity or depression, must be divided among the individual voters. Those who control the affairs of our townships, counties, states, and the national head of our governmental machinery, are the servants of the majority who placed them in power. The business man or farmer may shirk this responsibility, he may say, "My vote is of little consequence; rings and politicians control;" and while this may be so, it does not in the least excuse him as a citizen for failing to do his own individual duty. It is said that a very large element of our population, a very intelligent and respectable portion, will have nothing to do with politics, because of the corruption and intrigue practiced to secure office and maintain political organizations. Does this help the matter? It requires less judgment, less courage, and less patriotism to stand back and find fault with public affairs, than to learn what ought to be done, and then to assist in placing men in position who would be faithful representatives. Every swindling combination which has had designs on public funds, from township treasuries to great Credit Mobilier jobs, has counted upon the apathy and indifference of the mass of the people to assist them to success, and they are seldom mistaken.

In fourteen years the country has paid a tax of over five hundred millions of dollars as interest to national banks. Slowly the people comprehend the fact that national banks, created as a war measure, are today an unnecessary burden. The unjust legislation making a large amount of our securities which were payable in greenbacks or in coin, payable in coin, created a slight protest. Later, the legislation to make the word coin mean gold, destroying the constitutional value of the silver dollar, brought the subject more directly before the people for discussion. Today, five years after the law was passed, the awakened and indignant public sentiment of the people demands that the silver dollar be restored to its constitutional place and power. The passage of the silver bill will mean far more than the remonetization of silver. It will mean that the government, the law-making power, has at last passed out of the hands of Wall Street speculators, and that the shameless legislation in the interest of those who speculate in money and securities, is at an end.

Tell the Truth.—We urge our correspondents who are kind enough to write us short letters from various parts of Kansas and from other states, to stick carefully to the facts. If you are giving the price of lands improved and unimproved, the market quotations for stock and produce, give exactly what you know to be true. If the yield of corn has been 20 or 40 bushels when it ought to have been twice that amount, put it down just as it is. Leave off exaggeration and "blow" which many good sort of people believe to be necessary to make a good showing for their localities. We have a thousand subscribers scattered over the eastern states, who want to learn the truth about Kansas, and what we want them to understand is, that the statements they find in the FARMER are truthful and reliable, and not made in the interest of parties having land to sell. If the yield of wheat within your range of personal observation, was 10, 15 or 20 bushels when it ought to have been double that, say so, without hesitation. It is easy to find in every county some exceptional and extraordinary yield, in the crops growing there, but what is more desirable by the eastern man looking for a location, is to know the average yield, upon which to base an opinion. So far as we are individually concerned, we do not intend the FARMER to be the means of securing a single citizen to our state by misrepresentation. Let men who seek our beautiful state for a new home, find they have not been deceived for speculative reasons.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT HOUSE.

Messrs. Seery & Kennedy, of Peoria, Ill., have permanently located at Topeka, and are establishing a large, first-class agricultural implement and farm machinery house, for the wholesale and retail trade of Kansas. This firm will not only make this a distributing point for their own machinery, manufactured at Peoria, Ill., but also handle largely, for the wholesale trade, first-class standard machinery of every kind. The gentlemen bring ample means and experience to aid them in an enterprise that will be successful beyond a doubt.

ENTERPRISE WINS.

Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City, Mo., have shown what enterprise, industry and business sagacity could accomplish here in the great west. Their implement trade has grown to immense proportions reaching Texas, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Kansas and Colorado. This year the firm enlarges their seed department and issue a finely printed catalogue of over one hundred pages which contains much practical information for the farmer and gardener. Prof. Tice's almanac is also incorporated as a part of the book. It is the best thing of the kind ever issued by a western house and should be in the hands of every farmer. As a reader of the FARMER, request that one be sent you.

THE CURRENT SITUATION.

BY REV. L. A. STANTON, D. D.

By far the most important question now before the people of the United States, is that which relates to the currency of the country. As upon this point there is a wide diversity of sentiment among men equally distinguished for integrity and intelligence, we cannot but feel that the question is one of the most difficult and perplexing of any that can challenge our attention; and that those who discuss it should neither dogmatize nor impugn the understanding or motives of opponents.

Perhaps no portion of our population has greater interests involved in the solution of this question, than the farming community; though possibly no class, on account of previous habits of thought or for lack of time and opportunity for investigation, is so poorly prepared to form an independent and correct judgment in the case.

A strange circumstance of evil augury is the fact that the division on this question, as it was on that which led to the rebellion, is in great part sectional. During the war, the east and west stood shoulder to shoulder in maintaining the integrity of the nation, and in tramping slavery into the dust. Now the west joins hands with the "solid south" in opposition to the east.

The gusts of popular sentiment often blows violently in opposite directions, within a brief space of time. It sometimes takes decades or even centuries before public opinion, like the trade winds, sets steadily in one direction. It is only then that the maxim "*vox populi vox dei*" applies. There is hope and safety in the "sober, second thought" of the people. This encourages the writer to ask the readers of the KANSAS FARMER calmly to review the question of the currency, and to say to any opponent, "strike, but hear me."

First, let us briefly glance at so much of the history of the paper currency and of the coinage of the United States as bears on the question now under discussion.

After the destruction of the United States bank through the determined opposition of president Jackson and the Democratic party, the bills of state banks constituted the sole paper currency of the country. The banking laws of the different states were far from being uniform or equally wise. The bills of the banks of one state were not current in another. Heavy discounts had often to be submitted to, even in the case of the bills of confessedly sound banks out of their own state. "Wild cat" banks were started in great numbers. Banks supposed good, suddenly broke, leaving the bill-holder to pocket his loss as best he might. There was the greatest opportunity for the counterfeiter, and he was not slow to avail himself of it. But by far the worst feature of all, was the constant fluctuation in the amount of currency afloat. The people were at the mercy of a multitude of banking institutions independent of each other, and in great part irresponsible. At one moment there was an expansion in the currency that unsettled values and caused speculation to run riot throughout the land; suddenly there would be a violent contraction, attended by such a crash in the commercial world as to shake the very foundations of society. The average life of the business houses in our commercial emporium was found to be but about five years.

We now have four metals coined as money. In this connection we need only consider gold and silver.

By the act of 1873, the ratio of value between gold and silver was fixed at one to sixteen within a small fraction. In the Babylonian empire this ratio was as one to ten. During the reign of Solomon, silver became so abundant in Jerusalem that it was "nothing accounted of."

But it appears that when in '37 the silver dollar was made to weigh 412½ grains and the gold eagle 258 grains, either our law makers mistook the relative value of the two metals or silver soon became more scarce, for it was withdrawn from circulation to be used in the arts or to be shipped abroad. It seems strange that silver should have been driven out of circulation by gold, but it was, in accordance with the universal law of currency: the cheaper displaces the dearer.

To remedy this, an act was passed in 1853, which, while leaving the dollar coin unchanged, reduced all smaller coins so as to contain at the rate of 384 grains to the dollar, thus making the relative value of gold to silver about fifteen to one. This made silver coins less than a dollar, a little cheaper than gold, but that the latter might not be driven out of circulation, it was at the same time provided that silver should not be a legal tender in amounts greater than five dollars in any one transaction. This wise provision enabled the two metals to circulate side by side, one metal being convenient for change, the other for heavier transactions.

We are often told that silver was demonetized in 1873. If it can properly be said to have been remonetized at all, this was done twenty years before. But silver is now, as it always has been, current coin of the United States. The object and effect of the laws of '53 and '73, was to protect the receiver against being forced to accept payment of a debt in money of less value than his due, or lose the whole. A business man will not doubt the wisdom of such a law; an honest man will not question the rightfulness.

During the rebellion, on account of the successive and excessive issues of greenbacks

and fractional currency stamped with the character of legal tender, gold and silver were demonetized. The greenbacks, according to a law already explained, were not legal tender. The result was that during the greenback inflation it was sometimes necessary to remark that one required a basket to carry his money to market, but that he could bring his purchase home in his pocket. In this condition of things the debtor could repudiate the larger share of his debts while continually paying the whole. The laborer employed at \$25 per month, was paid in that which scarcely had the purchasing power of \$10. Men living on fixed incomes found themselves suddenly pinched as they had never been before. The balance of trade was turned against our country. The rains were thrown upon the neck of speculation and luxury. Everywhere bubbles of wealth were blown up, again to burst in utter ruin to their possessors. The only justification of those fearful over-issues of greenbacks was the necessity which the emergency imposed.

Though the paper dollar, under the combined operation of steady contraction and promised redemption in gold, has nearly reached its par value, yet the extravagance and speculation born of inflation will not down.

This brief review forces upon the dispassionate thinker several conclusions. The first that we notice is that the commercial nations of the earth need a uniform standard of value. The reasons for this are much stronger than those which show the importance of a uniform system of weights and measures. We have seen the ill convenience and loss occasioned by our state bank currency in former years. The same inconvenience and loss, only on a larger scale, results when the coin of our nation is not of such intrinsic value as to pass current in another. For example, we could not trade except by barter with a people whose money consisted of cowrie shells. So wampum, the currency of the Indian in former times, has passed away. Its production cost labor, yet it was like labor thrown away upon a toy. It was destitute of intrinsic value. The people having a debased currency are always losers in trade with other nations, because among them its purchasing power is still less than it is at home. It is therefore clear that the commercial nations of the earth need a uniform standard of value.

When we ask what this standard should be, we reply that both the logic of reason and of events point to gold. The logic of reason does so because gold being much more valuable than silver, is less bulky and this is more easily handled in large amounts; but mainly because its value is far less fluctuating than that of silver. As we have already seen, in 1853 the ratio of 16 years of silver to one of gold was found to be too high, while now a silver dollar, "the dollar of the fathers," of 412½ grains, is worth but about 90 cents in gold. The production of silver of late years has been enormous, and it is likely to increase rather than diminish. In case the silver dollar is made a standard unit of value in connection with gold and made payable for all debts, then the amount of silver in the dollar must be from time to time adjusted to the value of a dollar in gold. This would create "confusion worse confounded" in all business transactions as a general recoinage with every change in the price of silver bullion would be impracticable.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. IX.

Wabunsee county is well adapted to raising stock. It is well watered and reasonably well sheltered by belts of timber along the streams. The people here are opposed to the herd law, and it would really be a detriment to them to introduce it yet. At present there are about 16,000 head of domestic cattle in the county, or about 3 head of cattle to every individual in the county.

Sheep-raising is carried on to a considerable extent, and is considered quite profitable, when the sheep are well sheltered.

Probably the most successful sheep-raiser in the county, is Mr. M. S. Combs, whose ranch is near the north line of the county, and nearly opposite Wamego, in Pott. county. Mr. Combs has 600 sheep, mostly coarse wools. Of this number about 200 are fine large lambs. He is also fattening 80 head of wethers, and feeding them 3 bushels of shelled corn per day.

These sheep are all in most excellent condition. Although this has been the worst winter for sheep ever experienced in Kansas, yet I did not see a poor sheep in the whole flock. Close attention, good care, and good shelter, are considered by Mr. Combs, absolutely necessary for raising sheep successfully.

There are a number of sheds on this farm all weather-proof, being closed on all sides. One of these sheds is 27 feet wide by 200 feet long. Very convenient racks are arranged the entire length of the shed.

Mr. Combs states that the fine woolled sheep continue to grow until they are 3 years old, while the coarse wools and other coarse wool sheep get their growth at 2 years.

Mr. Wm. Cotton, late county supt., has a fine flock of 270 sheep of coarse and fine wools.

J. M. Bieby has 73 head. The average price for the last 3 years received for wool, was 25 cents per lb. Average yield 6 lbs.

Mr. H. A. Stile, of Pavilion, another good

sheep-raiser, has 400 long woolled sheep, pure Shropshire and cotswolds.

These sheep were in good condition. Mr. Stile is feeding "shocked" corn to them with good success. The yield of wool last year was 1½ lbs. per head, and he received 24 cents per lb.

Mr. E. W. Watson, Newbury, has a flock of 400 fine woolled sheep. The yield of wool was 5 lbs., and price 25 cents per lb.

Enoch Platt, Esq., has 60 sheep, mostly coarse wools. Mr. Platt does not consider sheep-raising very profitable. He has a full blooded Jersey bull, and is endeavoring to get a herd of good dairy cows.

I visited the stock farm of Hon. A. F. Thayer, near Maple Hill. This gentleman has a beautiful residence, convenient farm buildings, and is himself one of the progressive farmers of the state. His herd of cattle consists of 187 head. He has 100 head of fine hogs, a cross between the Chester Whites and Berkshires. W. W. CORN.

WHAT AILS THE HOG?

He cannot stand up more than five minutes at a time. When he first gets up, he stands still and steps up and down with his hind feet, then his hindquarters begin to shake or tremble, and down he falls. His strength seems to give out and he has no control over himself. After standing a few moments he will sometimes fall on his knees and bring his hind quarters down with them; and then, again, his hind-quarters seem to give out first and he will stand on his front feet. Sometimes he seems to be better, that is, he can stand up longer without falling or laying down, and then again he is worse. The hog is about a year and a-half old, and eats and drinks well. If any one can tell what is the matter with the hog, or prescribe a remedy, they will very greatly oblige—J. W. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Mr. Amos Bailey, of Bunker Hill, Kansas, writes:

Seeing Mr. A. J. Lee's question, in last week's FARMER, "What is the matter with my pig," I would say I had one similar to his. I caught it, threw it down and looked in its mouth, and on the right side of the upper jaw, between the jaw teeth and front teeth, I found a small, sharp, black tooth. I knocked it out and the hog got well and is ready to kill now. He can see now without much trouble.

I have a hog about two years old that has lost its front teeth, and can not eat corn off the cob. Can any one of the FARMER readers tell me whether hogs lose their front teeth like colts, at certain ages, or, if not that, what is the cause?

The Arkansas Valley.—Several late letters ask for special information regarding the Arkansas river valley. Much is published in the FARMER from time to time, regarding this great valley. Persons who want more information can secure it by sending for the *Wichita Eagle*, the largest and handsomest county paper published in Kansas, and as good. We may add as any county in any state can boast of.

Cole Brothers' Illustrated Catalogue and Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden, received. The firm each year shows substantial increase in the business of the firm. Address them at Peila, Iowa.

A Seed Catalogue for Canada.—The elegant new catalogue of Wm. Rennie, of Toronto, Canada, has been received. It consists of 80 pages, well illustrated, giving directions for culture and care of the flowers and vegetable seeds offered for sale.

The Old Reliable.—Mr. Jas. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., sends his friends his usual list of reliable seeds, free. Mr. Gregory's seeds are well known to western farmers and gardeners as reliable.

Lane's New Seed Annual.—Mr. Chas. F. Lane, Koehkonong, Wis., will forward his handsome Catalogue of ninety pages on application.

Price List of Star Nurseries, of Quincy, Ill. Messrs. Hargis & Sommer, a thoroughly responsible firm, has been received.

Bloomington Nursery Catalogue of Bloomington, Ill., will be sent to applicants. The rates offered are very low.

From Brown County.

I send you herewith a few items for your valuable journal, for I do value it above anything of the kind I take. The winter up to this time is remarkable for two things, the amount of moisture and high temperature. Fall seeding of rye and wheat still looks promising indeed but unfortunately there is not as large a percentage sown as usual on account of scarcity of seed in the fall of 1877. Stock of all kinds are wintering very well although there are reports of cattle dying in some parts of the county from a disease called by different names such as "Dry Murrain," "Mad Rich," &c. But I feel satisfied that if farmers would salt their stock regularly and see that they get plenty of water to drink there would be less complaint about "bad luck with their cattle," the old adage "there is no excellence without great labor," is as applicable to farming and farm operators as to any other profession. The principal part of the corn is gathered, the quality is not first rate on account of late maturing and excessive moisture during gathering season.

There are quite a number of our more enterprising farmers engaged in breeding improved stock, both hogs and cattle, and the average farmer is not slow to notice the dif-

ference between the improved stock and the scallawags he has been accustomed to feed.

The display of cattle at our county fair last September was very creditable indeed.

Improved farms range in value from \$10 to \$50 per acre and unimproved land from \$4 to \$12 per acre. Not much land changing owners at the present. We have at Hiawatha two steam elevators capable of handling from 3000 to 5000 bushels each per day, also a steam grist mill of large capacity, also one grist mill run by water power in the county.

BROWN.

From Osborne County.

Jan. 26.—Cattle are most all wintering in good condition, but there has been some kind of disease among a few herds in the eastern part of the county, from which a few cattle have died; there is probably one-third more cattle in the county than last year. Not much fruit grown in this county, as the trees are not large enough yet, but I believe that this will yet be a good, fruit county for all kinds of fruit grown in the same latitude in the eastern part of the state; the trees grow nicely here. There is plenty of vacant land in this county, as good as can be found anywhere, which we would like to see taken up by persons who are enterprising farmers, who will go right to work with a determination to make it a success. Claims have been taken very fast this fall and winter; there is no wild prairie land selling as long as good claims can be taken. Improved claims also sell at reasonable rates, ranging from \$2@10 per acre, owing to location and improvements. Good work horses sell from \$75@100; milch cows from \$35@40; two-year-old steers about \$30@35; farm labor is from \$12@18 per month. We have good schools in almost every neighborhood, also churches of nearly all denominations. J. W. WINSLOW.

From Douglas County.

Feb. 2.—This has been so far, a very unusual winter, mercury not down to zero yet; roads almost impassable, but after all there is some advantage in an open winter, it takes less fuel and clothing and thus benefits the poor and destitute. Stock is doing well; plenty of feed on hand to carry them through until grass comes. Wheat never promised better than now. Fruit buds all right and grand prospect for full crop of everything if no calamity befalls it. Take it all in all the outlook is very encouraging, and Kansas is rapidly on the up grade. This is a good enough county for any one to live in. In my article on orchards and their care, there is one or two mistakes. In protecting from rabbits, in wrapping, say from one and a half to two feet, instead of one and a half to ten feet; say, along grass instead of bluegrass.

WM. PLASKET.

From Rush County.

Feb. 1.—Winter wheat is 20 per cent. above an average; acreage double that of last year. There is no old corn on hand; we have no means of knowing the yield of 1877, as most of the crop was "sod corn." It would necessarily be small, probably 20@25. Yield of oats about 55 bushels. Rye is used more for pasture than for grain, yield light, about 18 bu. Potatoes about 100 bushels. Turnips good, about 300 bushels. Prices: wheat 65@75c; oats, 25c; rye, 25@30c; potatoes, \$1.00; butter 20c per pound; eggs, 10@12c per doz. The condition of cattle is about average, that is strong and thrifty; all stock cattle, no feeders, number about 20 per cent more than last year. No fruit, orchards are too young. There is vacant government land in this county. Nearly all vacant lands in this county are railroad lands, rated from \$3 25 to 10 per acre. Improved farms, very few exchanging hands. Good work horses scarce, probably selling for \$80 to 100; milch cows \$25 to 50; farm labor \$15 to 18 per month. Schools are good. We have several church organizations but no buildings. A. MCCANN.

FARMING IN THE WEST.

EDITOR FARMER: A few ideas upon the subject indicated by the above caption may not prove uninteresting to your readers, and while we speak of the west in general terms, the most that we desire to say is meant to apply in a special manner to Kansas. Much can be said and done to point the way to the attainment of the best results possible. For this purpose our agricultural papers are established, and with all due deference to your modesty in the matter, Mr. Editor, none are doing better work than the KANSAS FARMER. Thousands have left the east for the west, and thousands more are yet leaving behind them once happy homes surrounded not only with all the comforts but also with all the embellishments of our high American ideal of civilization, with the determination to work out the "problem of life" somewhere in the vast and changing west.

It is not strange that many who have emigrated west have failed in their expectations. Thrown into the bustle and hurry of western life, and lacking proper experience or judgment, some short cut to wealth or some unlooked for misfortune, depleted their means, mortgaged their property, or left them bankrupt, and the once alluring mirage of life has faded out of their sight.

Those who understand quite well how to make money on the farm in the older states, have got a great deal to learn here before they can avoid "breakers."

The day of miracles has passed, and hence we do not expect any one to succeed in the west with anything, and much less in

February 6, 1878.

farming, who does not keep himself posted up with the times—who cannot draw wisdom from the failures and successes of others, but will mulishly persist in his own way of doing things, when at the same time his neighbors, who have studied their subject and drawn inspiration from all that surrounds them, know that he is in all probability "wasting his sweetness on the desert air."

Owing to the more general diffusion of practical knowledge among the people, the western agriculturists are learning good from evil, and hence they are more grateful to their Creator, more faithful to their country and more fraternal to their fellow men.

As all old settlers are aware, this portion of the west has not been exempt from the wrong doings of corrupt, designing men, and it seems that we have been surfeited, but perhaps good may come of it. "It is a long lane that has no turn." Too many men have had axes to grind, and the Kansas farmers have been turning the grindstone for them. Doctor Franklin tells the story this way:

"When I was a little boy, I remember one old morning I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder: 'My pretty boy,' said he, 'has your father a grindstone?'"

"Yes sir," said I.

"You are a fine little fellow," said he; "will you let me grind my axe on it?"

"Pleased with the compliment of 'a fine little fellow,' 'O yes, sir,' I answered, 'it is down in the shop.'"

"And will you, my man," said he, patting me on the head, 'get me a little hot water?'"

"How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle full."

"How old are you, and what is your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply. "I am sure you are one of the finest lads that I have ever seen. Will you just turn for a few minutes for me?"

"Tickled with the flattery, like a fool, I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged until I was almost tired to death. The school-bell rang and I could not get away. My hands were blistered and it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharp, and the man turned to me with—

"You little rascal, you've played truant. Scud to school or you'll get it!"

The farmer should not wait for a final decision from neighbor A., or B., in relation to what he had best do in this, that, or the other direction, but he should be so well informed about matters as not to be afraid to trust himself in making a personal investigation of the merits and demerits of everything appertaining to his calling, and act upon his own convictions. Thus only, can the highest ideal of personal independence and manhood be reached.

One very important thing to beginners in the west is to keep out of debt as much as possible. They had better engage in such branches as they are the most familiar with, going slow, at first, with those branches of business with which they are least acquainted; and thus they become educated, gradually, and without loss, perhaps, in varied industry, and by close attention to business, the way is open before them (everything else being fair), to have, in the course of a few years, "peace and plenty smiling at their doors," and domestic animals neighing, lowing and bleating on a dozen hills around them.

It is a fact beyond a doubt, that the farmer's life is one of almost constant toil, vigilance and care, but his calling is honorable and free from many of the fluctuations, uncertainties, heart-aches and sorrows incident to many other callings in life. The educated farmer draws comfort and pleasure from the observance of nature as it unfolds to him year after year its wonders and its beauties, in accordance with scientific principles, and he is moved to adoration of the Divine Architect in contemplating the beautiful, useful, and instructive display of His handiwork.

And now, in conclusion, as year after year many of the obstacles to successful agriculture are lessened, let us hope that all things will work together for good, and that Kansas will soon be second to none in all that appertains to a happy and prosperous people.

M. A. O.

Black Jack, Kan.

Markets.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 4, 1878.
GOLD—Opened at 109½; closed at 109.
SILVER—Carrying rates, 46½ per cent.
LOANS—Carrying rates, 1½ per cent.
BONDS—Government, 100½; Railroad, 100½; State, 100½.
STOCKS—Generally dull and lower, with greatest decline in stronger shares.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, February 4, 1878.
WHEAT—Steady; No. 3, 97½c; No. 4, 97c.
CORN—Steady; No. 2, 30c; rejected, 29½c.
RYE—Steady; No. 2, 40c; rejected, 39c.
OATS—Nominal.
BUTTER—Higher; 10½c.
EGGS—Steady; 10c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, February 4, 1878.
CATTLE—Receipts, 470; shipments, 414; steady; sales, native butchers' steers, \$3.10@3.75; cows, \$2.50@3.00; stockers, \$2.75@3.00.
HOGS—Receipts, 1,636; bulk of sales at \$3.50.
New York Produce Market.
New York, February 4, 1878.
FLOUR—Shipping steady; others dull and heavy.
WHEAT—Irregular; No. 1, Milwaukee spring, \$1.31; No. 1, red winter, \$1.33; No. 1, white, \$1.35; No. 1, red winter, \$1.33.
RYE—Steady.
BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.
CORN—Opened dull and heavy; closed steady; ungraded mixed western, 48½c; steamers mixed, 54½c; cash, No. 2, 56½c; soft, 47½c.
OATS—Unchanged.
COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Very firm.
MOLASSES—New Orleans, steady; 25@35c.
RICE—Steady.
EGGS—Steady; western, 14@20c.
POULTRY—Dull; \$1.10@1.15.
SHEEP—Quiet.
MIDDLES—Western long clear dull; 5½c.
LARD—Firm steam steady; \$7.57½@7.70.
BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.
CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.
WHISKY—Dull; \$1.00@1.05c.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 4, 1878.
FLOUR—Lower to sell.
WHEAT—Unsettled and lower; No. 3, red, \$1.12½; No. 1, 1.13½; No. 2, 1.10½.
CORN—Fairly active but lower; 40@39½c.
OATS—Lower to sell; 25½c.
RYE—Quiet; 50@50½c.
WHISKY—Quiet; \$1.02.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
EGGS—Unchanged.
POULTRY—Dull; \$1.10.
DRY SALT MEATS—Dull and weak; car lots, loose, \$3.50@3.60; \$5.00@5.10; \$5.45@5.55.
BACON—Lower and irregular; clear ribs, \$6.33½@6.50; clear, \$6.50@6.65.
LARD—Nominal.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 4, 1878.
HOGS—Stronger and fairly active; light, \$3.40@3.70; packing, \$3.75@4.00; heavy, \$3.40@3.70.
CATTLE—Steady; fair demand; prime to choice shipping steers, including 1,500 pounds average and up, \$4.75@5.25; fair to good, \$3.50@4.00; fair to good butchers' \$3.40@4.00; good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.40@3.75; feeding steers, \$3.30@3.50; stockers, \$2.50@3.50; Colorado, \$3.25@4.25; corn-fed Texas, \$3.40@4.00; receipts, 1,300.
SHEEP—Quiet and unchanged; extra heavy shipping, \$4.50@4.65; good to choice, \$4.45@4.55; receipts, 1,000.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, February 4, 1878.
FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Fair demand and lower; No. 2, spring, 1.03½; No. 3, 1.01½; regular, \$1.01½ cash or February No. 2, spring, 97c.
CORN—Dull, weak and lower, 28c cash and February.
OATS—Dull, weak and lower, 22½@23c cash.
RYE—Steady and firm; 60½c.
BARLEY—Heavy; 45½c.
POULTRY—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$10.65 cash.
LARD—Firm; \$7.35 cash.
BULK MEATS—Butcher, shoulders, \$3.02½; short ribs, \$5.45; short clear, \$5.55.
WHISKY—\$1.03.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 4, 1878.
HOGS—Receipts, 23,000; all grades, 5@10c higher; mixed packing, \$3.75@3.85; light, \$3.80@4.00; choice heavy, \$4.00@4.25.
CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; choice steers scarce, sales, \$4.00@5.25; feeders and stockers, \$3.50@3.80; butchers' firm cows, \$3.50@3.80; bulls, \$3.50@3.80; butchers' firm calves, \$3.50@3.80; steady.
SHEEP—Receipts, 900; market unchanged.

Baltimore Corn Market.

BALTIMORE, February 4, 1878.
CORN—Western quiet and firm; western mixed spot and February, 55½c; March, 55½@55½c.

Atchison Produce Market.

ATCHISON, February 6, 1877.
WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$1.05; No. 4, do., 92c; No. 2, spring, 88c; No. 3, do., 82c; rejected do., 70c.
RYE—No. 2, 40c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 10c; white, 17c.
CORN—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c; rejected —, 25c.
CORN—In the ear, 30c; shelled, 30c; new corn, 24c.
FLAXSEED—\$1.00.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

LEAVENWORTH, February 6, 1878.
WHEAT—No. 2, not quoted; No. 3, 1.00@1.05; No. 4, 90c; local demand good, but prices subject to a decline.
CORN—Market price for choice white 26@28c; yellow, 25@27c; shippers paid 27@28c.
POTATOES—Early Rose, 40 to 45c; Peach Blows, 30 to 60c.

Leavenworth Live-Stock Market.

LEAVENWORTH, February 6, 1878.
CATTLE—Butchers are paying 3 to 3½ cents. No cattle in the market for shipping. Mutton 4 to 4½ cents live, and not much in the market.
HOGS—The prices paid were 3½@4c, and none coming into the market.

Lawrence Market.

LAWRENCE, February 6, 1878.
Wheat, No. 3.....bush. \$1.00.
Wheat, No. 4.....".....85.
Wheat, rejected.....".....70.
Corn.....".....22.
Oats.....".....18.
Rye.....".....34.

Topeka Lumber Market.

JOIST AND SCANTLING.....\$ 22.50
Rough boards.....".....20.00
" No. 2.....".....20.00
Fencing.....".....20.00
Common boards, surface.....".....25.00
Stock.....".....35.00
" C.....".....35.00
" B.....".....35.00
Finishing Lumber.....35.00 to 55.00
Flooring.....35.00 to 55.00
Shingles.....3.00 to 4.00
Lath.....4.00

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.
WHEAT—Per bu. spring.....1.00
" Fall No. 2.....1.00
" No. 3.....1.00
" No. 4.....1.00
CORN—Per bu. New......80
" White Old......75
" Yellow......75
OATS—Per bu......35
RYE—Per bu......45
BARLEY—Per bu......35
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.....3.00
" No. 2.....3.00
" No. 3.....2.75
" No. 4.....2.50
CORN MEAL.....1.00
CORN CHOP......90
RYE CHOP......90
CRACKED CORN......80
SHORT......75

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

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

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.
Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bushel......60@80
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.....2.35
" Medium.....2.35

Common.....	1.50
Castor.....	1.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....	12
Medium.....	10 to 12½
CHEESE—Per lb.....	5.50@5.75
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....	30.40
DOMESTIC—Per doz.....	30.40
POTATOES—Per bu.....	1.00@1.75
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.....	1.00@1.75
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.....	10
Turkeys.....	10
Seeds.....	10
ONIONS—Per bu.....	40@75
CABBAGE—Per dozen.....	75 to 90
SWEET POTATOES—Per bu.....	75 to 90

Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.
HIDES—Green.....120
Dry Flint.....10
Dry Salt.....10
Calf, Green.....10
Kip, Green.....10
Sheep Pelts, green.....10
Damaged Hides are bought at 25% of the price.
TALLOW in Cakes.....

\$7,500 IN GREENBACKS!

The fifteenth annual gift of premiums to the subscribers of the *Commercial Advertiser* takes place, as advertised in our columns on the 20th of February. Mr. Burk, the publisher of the paper, adopted this measure of giving premiums (ranging from \$2,000 to \$5) to his subscribers fifteen years ago, and since that time has given away over One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars in Cash. His references are unexceptionable. Send \$2 and receive in return a first-class family paper, and participate in a distribution of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars in Cash. Address Wm. H. BURK, publisher, Detroit, Mich.

"I HAVE used several bottles of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and you may record the fact, that my feelings are so far changed that I can eat hearty, and am more like a well man than I have been for years past. I have suffered four years and am grateful for relief."
"J. RAFFERTY, Periodical store, 1806 Market St., Phila., Pa."

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE.—Our readers will find the catalogue of J. J. Gregory's well-known seed house advertised in our columns. To handle seed with such conscientious care as to dare to warrant their freshness and purity, is of that class of bold, brave acts which the public appreciate. Though the warranting is of necessity limited to refunding the value of the seed purchased, still, under it, Mr. Gregory must sell good seed or make a dead loss.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 120, Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belt effectually cures premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, O.

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

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

"THE GOLDEN BELT" ROUTE.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky Mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going East, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The Favorite Line to the San Juan Mines. Passengers taking the KANSAS PACIFIC can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri River equipped with the Westinghouse Improved Automatic Air-Brake. Freight shippers, attention! The KANSAS PACIFIC FAST FREIGHT EXPRESS makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri River and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, JOHN MUIR, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Frt. Agt. T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Pass' Agt. KANSAS CITY

FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince, Crab, etc. STOKES GRAPES, Apple, Cherry, Crab, Pear, etc. EVERGREENS, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Fruit and Flower Plants. HEDGE PLANTS, Osage Buckthorn, Honey, Locust, etc. GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Splendid Novelties, Roses, Verbenas, Carnations, etc. For NEW CATALOGUES OF THE BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY, post free, address W. C. BAIRD (Trustee), Box 1, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Notice to Creditors.

The undersigned having sold out, hereby give notice that we will be at our old place of business for 30 days, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us, are requested to call and settle without delay, as we intend to leave the state, and wish to avoid making claims. With many thanks to our friends and patrons, Feb. 6. W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

FOR SEED WHEAT SEED CORN

All kinds, Vegetable, or grass seeds, address B. J. GRIMMELT & CO., Wholesale Seed Dealers, 212 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

1,500,000 Osage Hedge Plants for sale at Wholesale and Retail, also an assortment of other nursery stock cheap, apply for price list. H. W. TRIST, Prop of Woodland Park Nursery, Atchison, Kansas.

SENT FREE on application—BRIGGS & BRO'S Flower and Vegetable Catalogue. Our large crops enable us to sell seeds low. ROCHESTER, N. Y., or CHICAGO, ILLS.

FLORAL GUIDE FREE

Tells How to Vegetables. Best seeds in the market; fresh and reliable. Large packets, low prices, liberal discounts. Books and Papers as premiums. Address COLE & BRO., Seedsmen, Peoria, Iowa.

FOR THE BEST SEEDS

Address B. J. GRIMMELT & CO., Wholesale Seed Dealers, 212 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Nurserymen and Dealers

YOUR attention is called to our stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, and other Fruit Trees. Also to Grape Vines, small fruit plants, Osage Roses, Shrubs and Evergreens. Most complete stock in the west. Special low prices on application. Wholesale catalogue, free. Address, HARGIS & SOMMER, Quincy, Ill.

Forest and Stream

—AND—
ROD AND GUN.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

A WEEKLY PAPER DEVOTED TO Field Sports, Practical Natural History, Fish Culture, Protection of Game, Preservation of Forests, Yachting and Boating, Rifle Practice, and all Out-Door Recreations and Study.

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FOR THE BEST VEGETABLE

OR GRASS SEEDS address J. B. GRIMMELT & CO., Wholesale Seed Dealers, 212 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice of Final Settlement.

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

GRASS SEED WHEAT

FOR SALE.

I have for sale several hundred bushels of Grass Seed wheat.

A RUSSIAN VARIETY.

Said to be the only spring wheat proof against the chinch bug. Price per bushel, sacks, \$1.25 per bushel, cars 1.35. In bulk without sacks, \$1.25 per bushel. W. EDSON Topeka, Kansas.

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Address B. J. GRIMMELT & CO., Wholesale Seed Dealers 212 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Map of Kansas.

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

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Hand Book of Finance.

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

AGENTS WANTED,

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

Time will tell,

and time has told that any man's fool that pays old prices, when JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y., offers Five-Ton Wagon Scales, on trial, freight prepaid, at \$50 each; free price list.

2,500,000 Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry,

Peach Trees, etc. 100 SELECTED VARIETIES. Great American Nurseries. Largest and best. Berries 2 cts. each, 9 in. around. By mail, 10 for \$1; 100 for \$5; 1,000 for \$40. Wilson, Albany, Ohio. Downing, Monmouth, N. J. Kentucky, Green, Prof. H. 22 per 1,000; Capt. Jack, Portland, Maine. Send for Catalogue, 25 cts. per 1,000. ALL PURE. Catalogue free. Cut this out. JOHN DOLLINS, Moorestown, New Jersey.

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Special List of PLANTS, BULBS, &c., for

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Special List of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for

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PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 Cortland Street, New York.

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can be made in one day with our Auger Book. U. S. AUGER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

USE THE PERFECT BUTTER COLOR!

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

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NATIONAL HAND CORN PLANTER

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

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IF YOU WANT AGRICULTURAL NEWS, IF YOU WANT MECHANICAL NEWS, IF YOU WANT A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY, Something for the Boys and Girls, with a Pleasant Story of practical every-day life, entitled "How they Talk" Subscribe for the CO-OPERATIVE JOURNALS, an Eight Page Monthly, on Book Paper, only 50 cts. a year, with Liberal Premiums to Agents. Address, CO-OPERATIVE JOURNAL, Indianapolis, Ind.

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A complete guide to advertisers. New Haven Journal.—A necessity to all who advertise. Louisville Commercial.—The most complete and reliable work of the kind for the advertiser. Sent free to all who advertise. N. W. AYER & SONS, LOWELL, MASS.

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with independence and plenty in your old age.

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11 years credit with 7 per cent interest. 33½ PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Fare over A. T. & S. F. R. R., refunded to purchasers of Land.

Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address, A. S. JOHNSON, Act'g Land Com'r, Topeka, Ka.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 7, 1917, section 1, which the appointed value of a stray exceeds ten dollars, the owner of the animal is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said stray, the day at which they were taken up, the place where they were taken up, the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the form, fees and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the local inclosure of the taker up.

No person, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and there certify that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause to be driven there, and that he has not been altered, and he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State to double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three consecutive numbers.

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, and if he fails to appear, the taker up may sell the same, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a return of the same to the Justice, and one half of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the taker up, and the other half to the householder.

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

Feed as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, . . . \$1.00
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00 50

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith. 25

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For the Week Ending February 6, 1917.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John Garvin, Powhattan Tp., (Netawaka P. O.) Nov. 12, 1917, one bay colt, 2 yrs. old, white spots on forehead, black mane, tail and legs, no marks. Valued at \$30.

FILLY—Taken up by Mathias Schultze, Hamilton Tp., (Hamilton P. O.) Nov. 27, 1917, one bay mare colt, 2 yrs. old, a few white hairs on forehead, both hind feet white. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by John W. Holcomb, Hamilton Tp., (Hamilton P. O.) Nov. 28, 1917, one small black horse colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, white spot on nose. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by John H. Beasgard, Padonia Tp., (Padonia P. O.) Nov. 18, 1917, one dark bay mare pony, 4 yrs. old, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. W. Lindley, Irving Tp., (White Cloud, Donipans Co. P. O.) Nov. 1, 1917, one red heifer, 2 yrs. old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by David Evans, Padonia Tp., (Padonia P. O.) Dec. 1, 1917, one red heifer, 1 yr. old, white spots. Valued at \$12.

Cherokee County—C. A. Saunders, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Henry Gandy, Lowell Tp., Jan. 19, 1918, one speckled cow, bell on short tail, point off right horn. Valued at \$10.

COW—Also, one blue roan cow, both ears rounded off, 5 years old. Valued at \$10.

COW—Also, one line black cow, red head and neck, crumpled horns, 5 years old. Valued at \$10.

COW—Also, one brindle cow, buckley face, 3 yrs. old. Valued at \$8.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Arch Miller, Falls Tp., Jan. 14, 1918, one white steer, 3 yrs. old, on left hip supposed to be (H. L.) underbit in right ear. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J. B. Ferguson, Leecompton Tp., Jan. 8, 1918, one sorrel mare, white strip in face about 1 1/2 inches wide, white on left hind foot 1 inch wide, 16 hands high, 4 yrs. old. Valued at \$55.

Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by G. P. Cole, Sherman Tp., one red 100 lb. steer, about 2 yrs. old. Valued at \$15.

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Egan Baldwin, Wakarusa Tp., Nov. 20, 1917, one gray mare, 3 yrs. old, left hind foot white, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by Sam. H. Hatcher, Clinton Tp., (Clinton P. O.) Dec. 1, 1917, one yearling heifer, deep red, and white spots on both sides, and in forehead, crop off right ear. Valued at \$14.

COLTS—Taken up by Edward Jones, Willow Springs Tp., (Willow Springs P. O.) Dec. 8, 1917, two colts, 2 yrs. old, sex not given, 1 bay, dark mane and tail, 1 sorrel, light mane and tail, both in flesh. Each valued at \$12.

FILLY—Taken up by A. M. Conney, Palmyra Tp., (Baldwin City P. O.) Dec. 8, 1917, one dark bay filly, black mane and tail, black legs to knees, 2 yrs. old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$35.

BULL—Taken up by John Martell, Palmyra Tp., (Baldwin City P. O.) Dec. 15, 1917, one red and white spotted bull, 2 yrs. old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Spencer, Leecompton Tp., (Leecompton P. O.) December 27, 1917, one red and white speckled yearling heifer, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$10.

Jewell County—W. M. Allen, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Birdsell, Brown's Creek Tp., one 8 1/2 yrs. old red and white cow, white spot in face and on belly. Valued at \$15.

Morris County—A. Moser Jr., Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Thomas, Valley Tp., Jan. 15, 1918, one dark bay pony mare, left hind foot white, saddle marks on back, leather halter on when taken up, supposed 5 years old, no marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$30.

Ottawa County—D. D. Hoag, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D. M. K. Lee, Lone Tp., one horse pony, light color with red hairs mixed, branded on left shoulder with ring, same mark inside of ring, not very distinct, about 5 yrs. old. Valued at \$20.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by C. Tomson, Mission Tp., one cow, 9 or 10 years old, light roan, red neck, left ear cropped. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Hetzel, Rossville Tp., Jan. 28, 1918, one black pony mare, branded (N) on left shoulder, supposed to be 5 yrs. old, no marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Also, one black horse colt, 2 yrs. old, a little brown hair around nose, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Smith County—E. Stevens, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. B. Miller, Oak Tp., Jan. 7, 1918, one dark brown pony, 14 hands high, supposed to be 5 years old, 2 white spots on withers, caused by saddle, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$50.

Woodson County—J. N. Holloway, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Isaac Darland, Toronto Tp., Nov. 17, 1917, one bay mare, 14 hands high, 5 yrs. old. Valued at \$30.

Wabash County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Chas. Oxelson, Wilmington Tp., one iron-gray horse colt, half pony, white star in forehead, 3 or 4 yrs. old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Also, one bay mare colt, 1 yr. old, both hind feet white, star in forehead, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Earl Pottolich, Hill Creek Tp., Jan. 10, 1918, one cow and calf, cow dark red, line black, white strip across forehead, 4 years old. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by C. C. Beaussein, Hill Tp., Jan. 14, 1918, one red and white steer, branded (C) on left hip, weighing about 750 lbs.

COLT—Taken up by John Garringer, Wilmington Tp., Dec. 22, 1917, one pony colt, supposed to be 7 months old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

Strays for the Week Ending January 30, 1918.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. D. Martin, Deer Creek Tp., one sorrel mare, three years old, feet all white, flaxen mane and tail, small star in forehead, branded on the shoulder with (7). Valued at \$10.

Cherokee County—C. A. Saunders, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Teambach, Pleasant View Tp., 1 gray mare, 14 years old, 15 hands high. Appraised at \$15.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Maxwell, Diamond Creek Tp., Jan. 1, 1918, one Heifer, 2 years old, white with red ears, under half crop in left ear, branded U. P. on left hip. Valued at \$16.

MARK PONY—Taken up by Asa Taylor, Falls Tp., Jan. 14, 1918, one sorrel pony, 3 years old, 15 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

Douglas County—Charles Reppert, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Flanagan, of Washington township, one black bro mare, three years old, white hind feet, brown nose, and white spot in the forehead.

COLT—Taken up by Nelson Larson, of Wayne township, one gray mare colt, 2 yrs. old, no marks nor brands except the left ear appears to have been cut. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John Otten, one yearling steer mostly red, a few white spots, but no marks nor brands. Valued at \$18.

Franklin County—Geo. E. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. G. Nose of Ottawa Township, Nov. 26, 1917 one small bay mare, and male foal, mare has black mane and tail, small lump on back, supposed to be 5 yrs. old, foal about 4 months old. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by A. O. Field of Tecumseh Tp., near Lane, one bay mare, two years old, about 16 hands high, with small star in forehead, black mane and tail, with the letter "N" branded near shoulder. Valued at \$40.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John M. Yers, living three miles west of Shawnee, a dark bay mare, 5 yrs. old, 15 hands high, 15 bands high, paid face, right hind and all left fore feet white, shod all round. Valued at \$30.

Jefferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by James M. Kerr, of Barcoze Tp., one small yearling heifer, color white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by H. G. Turner, Hook Creek Tp., Nov. 15th 1917, one light roan steer, two years old. Valued at \$20. No marks nor brands.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frances McGrade in Reno Tp., Dec. 17, 1917. One white yearling heifer, small size, round crop, left ear. Valued at \$14.

MARE—Taken up by John Farwell in Reno Tp., one iron gray mare, medium size, a few white hairs in the face. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Also one red steer, white face, square crop of right ear and hot crop of left ear, about 2 years old. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Crawford Moore in Tonganoxie Tp., Dec. 11, 1917, one brown two year old heifer, with two wire rings in the right ear. Valued at \$15.

Lyon County—Wm. L. Ewing, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by D. S. Avery, of Agnes City Tp., one bay filly no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Guy Stevens, Fremont Tp., Dec. 19th 1917, one sorrel mare 3 yrs. old, 15 hands high. Valued at \$20.

Also one red and white spotted heifer, small horns. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Fayette Turney, American Tp., Dec. 18th, 1917, one dark bay mare, about 5 years old, had on a head halter, collar and saddle marks, shod all round. Valued at \$25.

Also one dark brown horse about 6 years old, collar and saddle marks, shod all round. Valued at \$25.

Montgomery County—John McCullagh, Clerk.

COW—One Red line black cow branded H. F. on left hind foot, about 5 years old. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—One black two year old heifer, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

Have You Lost Horses?

The undersigned makes a specialty of hunting stray horses. Stray animals are never moved from where found until identified by the owner. Full description sent me by mail will be promptly attended to and the charges when the animals are found will be reasonable. Address: J. B. CLIFFORD, Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas.

Refer to S. K. Lincoff & Co., Bankers, Holton, and A. H. Williams, Sheriff Jackson Co., Holton.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BURKHARDT & OSWALD, 164 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, East Side.

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

SCOTT'S PATENT NON-POISONOUS

Sheep Scab and Vermin Destroyer.

It destroys Ticks and Vermen, cures Scab, water proof the fleece by preserving and adding to the natural wool, improves and greatly increases the growth of wool, and costs a little over 2 cents per Sheep.

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

Money for Farmers.

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

TOPEKA LEATHER STORE,

135 KANSAS AVENUE.

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

HARTSOCK & GOSSETT.

Clydesdale Horses

The undersigned has been for a number of years engaged in importing Clydesdale Horses. He announces to the Farmers and Breeders of Kansas that he has now on hand four Horses of the finest and splendid draft stock for sale. One of the Horses, Imported

Scotland's Glory

may be seen at Dr. Hutton's Stable in Topeka, Kansas. Persons wishing draft Stallions can address:

J. D. McKee,

Topeka, Kansas.

For Sale.

50,000 good grafting apple trees at 4 cents per tree. Nursery 1 1/2 miles north of Ottawa, trees from 5 to 8 feet high. Bring your tools and dig your trees. Address HENRY RODGERS, Ottawa, Kansas.

BRADFORD MILLER,

Real Estate Agent.

163 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, Does a general Real Estate Business. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.,

Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negotiated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; also County and Township Warrants bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

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

Also Chronic and Surgical diseases, of the Eye and Ear, a specialty.

TOPEKA MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. For further information or consultation, call on or address

Physicians and Surgeons in Charge,

Topeka, Kansas.

DR. PIERCE'S

STANDARD

REMEDIES

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

NATURAL SELECTION.

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

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Alternative, or Blood-cleansing.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Pectoral.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.

Golden Medical Discovery

Is Tonic.

Golden Medical Discovery

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

Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where the eruptions are scrofulous swellings, and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull, drooping, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternative with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases "Liver Complaint," only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects a perfect cure, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

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P. P. P. P.

Dr. Pierce's

Pleasant

Purgative

Pellets.

Purely Vegetable. No care required while using them.

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

As a remedy for Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Tightness about the Chest, Bad Taste in Mouth, Eruptions from the Stomach, Bile, or Jaundice, Pain in the Kidneys, Highly-colored Urine, and Internal Fever, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unsurpassed. Furthermore, I would say that their action is universal, not a gland escapes their sanative influence, and they do not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and enclosed in glass bottles, their virtue being thereby preserved un

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

EDITOR FARMER: Our winter has been like yours, remarkable for mildness, moisture and mud. Two or three short, cold snaps, a little snow, no good sleighing, and roads that beggar description, epitomize the season thus far. The ice business has been attempted under unusual difficulties. In southern Wisconsin, ice from 5 to 8 inches has been found on the small lakes. If the crops are to be short this year, the winter has been providentially ordered in our favor, for it has been very difficult to get produce to the cars.

Although the crops have in the average been good, yet owing to the wet fall and winter, sound corn, fit for exportation is likely to be much less than was estimated in October. Kansas corn has a good raise on change in Chicago, so also has your broom-corn. It is hard to tell just now what turn prices will take. In any event, we should, I think, be thankful that war in the east has ceased, and silver in our country is likely to be restored to use as coin. We seemed awhile ago, as a nation, given over to the unutterable folly of throwing away one of our best resources in helping us out of the burden of our private, municipal and national debts.

The present season has its lesson, our farmers should now see the great importance of improving the roads. In the rural districts in Kansas until recently, when the roads became rutty, the prairie was open, but that day is fast passing away.

In your state, for the most part, the roads can easily be thrown into tar-pikes, and if intelligent and thorough attention is given to this subject, "the mud blockade" may have been a blessing in disguise. With a truly Kansas pluck this matter should not be put off, but put through. Good, well ventilated and covered corn-cribs should be provided.

Livestock says our winters are usually dry; but an occasional wet spell does immense mischief. Kansas is highly favored in having abundant flagging stones. What an improvement it would be if good walks to the houses and barns were generally provided. How much would it relieve the housewife's work to have less mud brought in, in rainy weather?

Wells sometimes fail in dry seasons, why not alleviate this danger by a good cistern? What a luxury it is to have a good supply of soft water for washing. Lime, sand and rock are at hand, then why not catch and utilize the blessed rain from heaven? Good roads, good granaries, good walks and a good cistern, how would these ameliorate life and render it cheerful and glad. Farmers, think on these things.

Serious fears have been entertained lest the buds should start, and thus our fruit be cut off this year; but as yet the buds are supposed to be sound and dormant.

The coming season bids fair to be remarkable for the tide of migration westward. I have not for many years heard so many ready to inquire about the new west, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, all are likely to receive a large and desirable accession of new settlers.



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

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First quality large flowering bulbs	75	\$3.50
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First quality large flowering bulbs, 15 cts. per doz. extra; special prices if sent by mail, in quantities.

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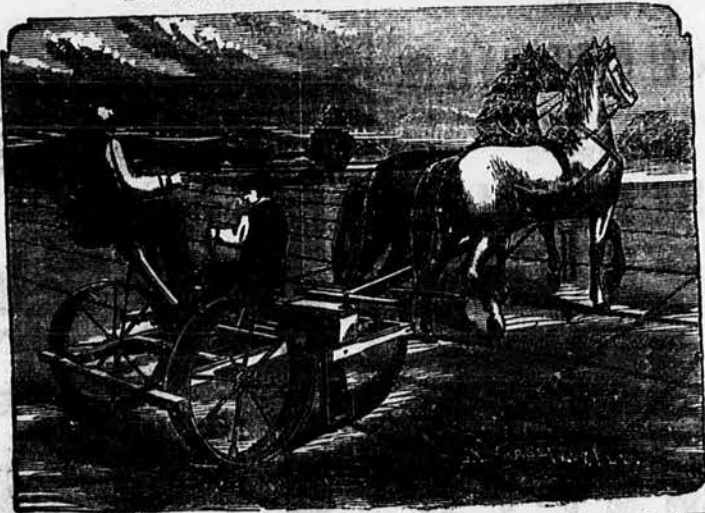
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As a natural result of the action of Congress in refusing to grant any further extension to the sewing machine monopoly, sewing machines have become a legitimate article of merchandise, precisely the same as a plow or any other necessity, and, we believe, will eventually be handled in the same way. Realizing this fact, we concluded to add them to our line of goods. We have devoted the past year to a thorough examination of the leading machines, and decided upon

THE ST. JOHN

As having points of merit which will eventually place it at the head of all its competitors—a machine we can recommend with confidence, and which we will fully warrant. It is manufactured by a corporation composed of some of the wealthiest, brightest, most prominent and successful manufacturers of our land—such men as John Foss, the Whiteleys, F. P. Mast, and others, of Springfield, Ohio.

Among its points of peculiarity are:
It furnishes each stitch independently, and before another is commenced.
It draws the under and upper thread at precisely the same moment, making a full round stitch alike on both sides, and locked in the center of the fabric.
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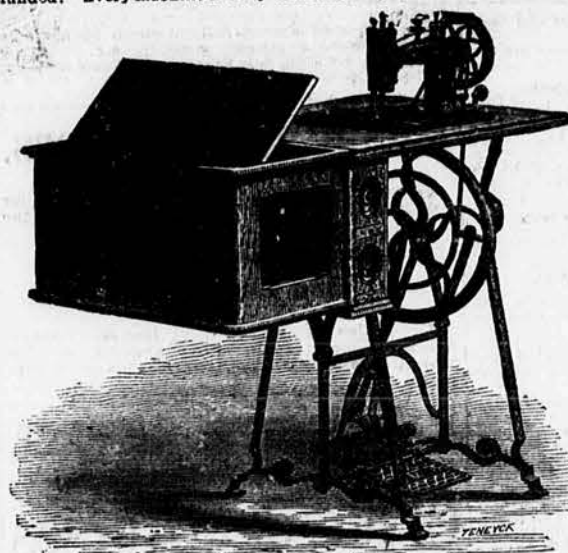
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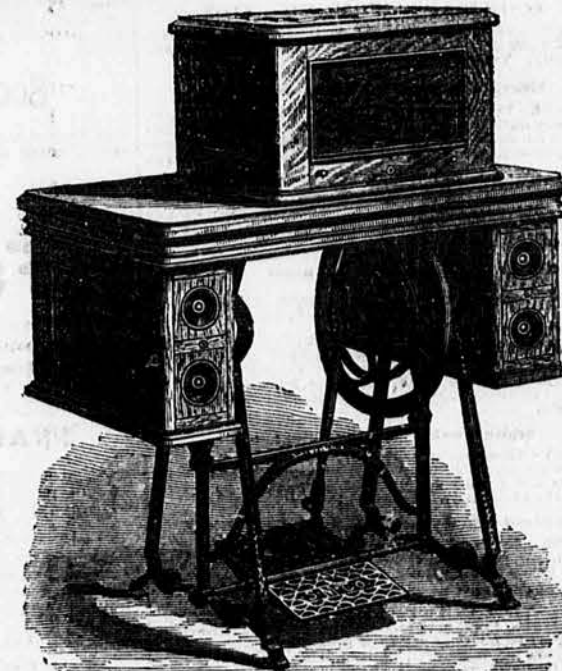
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