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### The Kansas Farmer.

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

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equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

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#### THE IMPROVEMENT OF COMMON STOCK.

While every year adds something to our knowledge of the agricultural resources of our young state, nothing that we have yet learned has disproved the truth taught by the buffalo and antelope that once covered these prairies, namely: that Kansas is pre-eminently a stockgrowing state. On the contrary every accession to the grain growing area of the state has equally added to the region of profitable stock growing. If one of our new counties is blessed growing. If one of our new counties is blessed and breeding never so good, unless he has pergreater numbers than the original prairies could support, are indispensible to its proper utilization. If wheat has been largely grown both wheat growing and stock raising are made more profitable when the straw is used by the one and the manure furi nished to the other. Even when pork and beef are so very low as at present, corn at 18 cents and wheat at 90 cents, are unquestion ably lower. Stock-raising is certain always to figure largely in Kansas agriculture a fact that farmers are daily coming to appreciate. pleasant to notice that with the growth o this idea the kindred one that the best stock is most profitable is becoming generally understood. It is not necessary to enter upon an argument to prove this, the fact that five years ago the pure-breed herds of the state might have been counted upon the fingers of one hand, whereas to-day there is scarcely a county or more of such herds, is evidence enough,

I desire in this article to offer a few suggesdividual.

chase a perhaps good looking grade in prefer- their strength with steady patience at a pull ence to a pure-bred but no better looking and more costly animal. If our improver succumbs to this temptation he will have been guilty of a most fatal and inexcusable blunder. I think of no one thing that has so seriously checked the improvement of our com- size, their color almost, and their general mon herds as the use of grade sires. It may formation, will be as uniform as halfsbred be argued that the mongrel is the equal indis Berkshire pigs. Their gait will be a fast vidually of the puresbred; but this is little walk, or a lofty, slow trot. more than an excuse. The breeding qualities of an animal depend upon its pedigree and for the grade to produce stock equal to the pure-bred would be little less than a miracle.

At the present time there is absolutely no sires in our herds. Such animals may be had at the very lowest prices, costing in fact little more than grades or natives. I am the last one to urge our farmers to go in debt for any-inating color. Hie weight is from that of a thing, but of all the appliances of the farm I thing, but of all the appliances of the farm 1 pony to say twelve hundred pounds. None think of none that will justify running in of these variations determine his value. If debt more than the purchase of a first class he can run fast enough, and stay the distance, sire. Many farmers who think it sound policy he is as eagerly sought for as a performer and to give their note for a thresher that will not breeder, in one instance as in the other. be in use two weeks of the year, looks upon Speed and power of endurance are the char. the payment of forty dollars extra for a pure bred bull, that will hand down his valuable qualities to sixty calves a year, as a reckless transmit. piece of extravagance.

WHAT SHALL BE THE BREED?

This is a question which can only be anwered from a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the farmer. Contrary to the general opinion there is little if any rivalry among the breeds. Every breed has been created for some special work, and there are no circumstances of our agriculture to which some one of the breeds is not adapted. For the butter dairy there is probably no breed superior to the Jerseys, but for the production of beef a more worthless race could hardly be imagined. Again for a meat making machine what equals the Short-horn or Hereford and who would dare trust either for the dairy? Every improved breed possesses some one special quality and in just so far as it is valuable for this quality it is worthless for all oth-

HOW TO SELECT THE INDIVIDUAL.

A distinguished English breeder has said of his favorite tribe,"all is waste that is not beef," If the farmer in selecting will hold steadily in mind what le wants and let everything else pass as secondary if not as "waste," except this special quality, he can hardly make a mistake in selecting his breeding animals. The greatest mistake that is now made by breeders as well as by farmers and the one that is doing the most damage to our improved breeds is in selecting breeding animals on account of color, shape of horns or "markings," instead of substantial qualities like peef, milk or pork. the first consideration. It is surprising how few men are able to divest themselves of their prejudices in these unimportant details. To these men there is nothing useful or beautiful in a Shortshorn bull unless it is all covered by a red coat; or a Berkshire boar be his form

"scrub" in their eyes. Let breeding animals be selected for their useful qualities and not for fancy points. Only poor men and those intending to stay so can afford the luxnry of underbred scrub stock and equally our farmers cannot afford to throw saide those sterling qualities for which the improved breeds are famous, for mere matters of fancy having no money value.

E M SHRITON. State Agr'l College, Manhattan, Kansas.

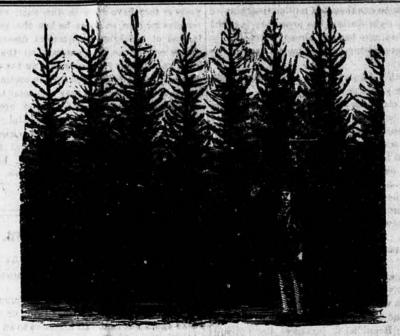
BREEDING PAPER.

In the rearing of our domestic animals propagate and how are we to succeed?

One of the oldest truisms says, "Like begets like, or the likeness of some ancestor." in the settled portion of the state with not one To illustrate this by examples drawn from the higher order of animals: We will find, if we take a fair sample of an ordinary farm mare, tions to those readers of the FARMER who are and breed her four times to a thoroughbred becoming interested in the improvement of horse, fand afterwards the same number of their native herds. In the outset our improver times to a pure-bred Norman horse, that the will encounter three questions : (1) as to produce, in the first instance, will have certain whether he shall employ a grade or pure-bred characteristics of the thoroughbred: They sire, (2) of what breed, (3) how to select the in will be neat headed, fine limbed, slender necked, and will have considerable tendency, THE USE OF GRADE AND PURE-BRED SIRES when in motion, to move at the running gait, but will usually vary greatly as to color and There is often a strong temptati on to pursize, and will not have the disposition to exert in the collar. On the other hand, those des scended from the Norman horse will, with great willingness, exert the last atom of their power at such a pull, and failing once will try again, and as many times as called on. Their

> This is the result we ought to expect if we consider a moment. The thoroughbred horse has stamped his get with the temperament of his breed-which is speed at the running gate and power of endurance while in for which he has been bred for a hundred years or more. His height varies from fourteen to seventeen hands. He has no predomacteristics he has been bred for, and these, consequently, are the only two he has to

The Norman horse has been bred, perhaps,



NORWAY SPRUCE SHELTER BELT

as long as the thoroughbred, for a uniformity of size, color and disposition, for a fast walk partial paralysis, but what caused the disease and a round, slow trot. His descendants, there; we won't tell. What we want to say is this, fore, partake of the size, color and formation that about four monte ago we found a shoat of their sire, these having been the aim of the nine months old, with a perfect paralysis of breeder of the Norman horse since the founds. the hind parts; could not move them at all tion of the race. Breed the same mare to a only as he dragged them along by muscular sire of the proper blood, capable of getting power in the other parts. Knowing that fast road-lierses and trotters, and the type of tincture of strichnine had been used with KANSAS STATFILL SURELY approach that of the great success in cases of paraplegis in the hubonver. Lecturer: Jielf at a fast trot when in eight drops in swill, night and morning, for Missouri State Gran hitched, to travel with about the weeks, and he can now get up and

ness of some ancestor."

of N. A. T., I will, in a future number, give a or four tablespoonfuls of sugar on his plate. what are the desirable qualities we wish to slight outline of the history of the more I questioned him, and he said he was always prominent breeds of horses, and of those to breed here in Kansas.

GROUND CORN, ETC.

Mr. A. G. Chase, in a very gentlemanly way eems to think he has got the new correspondent by the horns. We have nothing to say against his opinions on feeding, for we are pleased to agree with him, except when he jurious. says. "Mr. Slosson overlooks the miller's toll," then we demur, enter our declaration and swear the witnesses. Mr. Chase agrees with us that 30 bushels of ear corn will only make a hog weigh 300 pounds; then to begin with we have to say that 80 bushels of corn makes 300 pounds of pork, at 4 cents per pound is \$12 00. New, right here, we wish to introduce what we did not find space for before, to wit: That, experiments conducted with care, by able and careful men, have determined that 56 lbs of meal, cooked, will produce, in- his financial humbugs. stead of 10 the of pork, 15 to 16. Now, 221/2 bushels, % of 80, will, when made into pudi ding, produce 338 lbs of pork,

Here we have a balance of 39 tters over and quite all, for our pudding-fed hog reaches 300 ibs nearly, if not quite, two months earlier than when fattened on 30, bushels of corn in or six crab-trees five or six inches in diameter, dred sheep at present prices of feed. the ear, Whatever is the value of taking the tops of which had been worked to Autumn care of him two months must be added to the Swaar, and which were just coming into bear was entitled to according to Ill. law, which you will notice makes a heap of difference in bore during the next three or four years, but should be sold on its merits. the summing up. Evidently our friend rush it was of short duration. When I sold the I should like to hear from woolegrowers in ed to a conclusion too suddenly; it is all right, the right hand of fellowship with hearty good which I afterward learned died before the paid best.

J. W. asks "what ails the hog ?" we answer retary: Pe whose disposition leads man subject, we gave this hog from six to

Hasover, Jefferson couffeagure to his driver.

I would not be understood as advocating a

W. P. E., may I state my case briefly? Ev principle favoring the breeding of any female er since I can remember, I have been addicted (suitable for breeding) to any of the different to drinking cold water, and it seems to me I strains of blood of her own species; such in drink much more than the average of men. I be bred to a male which assimilates to her coffee very sweet, indeed I am very fond of kind. There is nothing more true in breeding sweet things. As an example, I will state saw a man on board a steamer coming from If the readers of the FARMER are not tired California, who invariably at table put three which it would seem would be most profitable and yet his health was good, and he said always had been. There is certainly nothing that the negroes, when making sugar and molasses, in the south, grow fat, does not indicate that sweet is injurious to the human sysrule that much fluids taken at meals is in-

While my hand is in writing notes, allow me, in praise of the Kansas FARMER, to congratulate its editor on having an intelligent corps of correspondents, making a useful and reliable paper, The two numbers on Disease and Decay are worth more than the price of the paper for a year. The Rev. L. Sternburg, with whom the editor does not agree within "seven hundred miles," we are two hundred miles further off than he is, and with the editor's permission will briefly review some of R. K. SLOSSON. Verona, Grundy Co., Ills.

GRAFTING APPLES ON THE COMMON CRAB. My flock, at the last shearing, numbered 195, EDITOR FARMER: A. G. Chase, (I presume and sheared 1,250 pounds of wool, which 812.39 Dr. Chase, formerly editor of the FARMER.) brought me 26 5:8 cents in St. Louis, and aft asks if it will pay to graft known varieties of ter paying all expenses of shipping, netted me apples on the common crab. Now I have had 24% cents in Wamego, Kansas. some experience with top-grafted trees of this above the one quarter saved. 'ra'his is not kind, and when I have told my experience, lon as to what I think the best cross to make the doctor may draw his own conclusions.

saw on any trees before nor since, as my tree year was over. Perhaps if I had thinned out | Mills Farm, near Anburn, Kan.

three-fourths of the fruit, my trees would have lived, and might have continued several

In this part of the state (Lyon county) the box elder succeeds fairly wherever peach or apple trees will grow, but in my opinion is not so reliable as the ash, honey locust, or catalpa, or for a quick growth on a new place, on account of its soft, tender wood. For ceretain effects it is invaluable in grouping, on account of the peculiar pea-green shade of its foliage and the beauty of its rounded form, but for a quick growth the peach will excel almost anything we have, unless it is the cottonwood and silver poplar.

It is best, in improving a new place on the open prairie, to select and put in place the slow-growing, hardy trees wanted for permanent place, and then to fill up with as many, or more, of the soft, rapid growing trees, as peach, poplar, cottonwood and others, to act as nurser, and to be taken out when they begin to interfere with the permanent trees. Yours, HORTICOLA.

Emporia, Feb. 16, 1878.

SHEEP-BAISING AGAIN.

EDITOR FARMER: Being an interested reader of your valuable paper, and seeing several articles in regard to sheep and sheep. raising, I take the liberty to tell what I know about the business.

First, in the letter from Wakefield, Kansas, our friend don't tell us how much his three sheep weighed, or what price per pound they brought, nor whether he had a flock of three sheep or three hundred. Now if he had a flock of the latter number and could make them pay equally as well as the three spoken o, he then would be in a fair way to success surely. Again, Mr. Jones says 100 ewes will raise 125 to 130 lambs with only ordinary care. My observation is that large flockmasters fail to raise even 100 per cent. of their lambs, and ference would be erroneous. A female should have used tea and coffee and always make my I have conversed with them on the point of twin-raising, which I suppose is what he refers to, and they nearly all agree in saying than that violent crossing produces most unbowl of sweet cake and milk as well as a come than twins, as the twins are the cause of The principles which apply to the breeding toper does his whiskey. My general health more trouble, and often the mother won't of the horse, which I have endeavored to has been almost uninterruptedly, good for the own both, and if she does they rarely make as fasten on your attention, are equally applica- last fifty years. Is my constitution idiosyncratic good lambs as single ones, and the reason is ble to the poultry-yard or the cow-pen. "Like and my stomach as well? or is it because my plain, for the mother has too great a strain on

> My experience in regard to the number of lambs raised to the 100 ewes, has been about 80, and I thought I gave them more than ordinary good care. One would infer from his fond of sugar and eat about all he could get; article that they didn't require very much care or attention. I have been in the busihess ten years. My advice to any man thinkin sugar that should injure one, and the fact ing of going into the business, always has been and still is: If you can make it a point, as a rule, to see them yourself every day, and put your whole mind to the business, it will tem. I am not going to say, however, that pay you, but if you think they can and will my own case militates against the general take care of themselves, you had better let sheep-raising alone.

> > I don't wish to criticise my friend, but it ought to be thoroughly understood that the better attention you give a flock of sheep, the better it will pay both winter and summer. Sheep require more care than any other stock, but they pay you for it and the money invested seener than any other stock, I think; but if any farmers disagree with me on that point we won't quarrel about it.

> > I began with ten ewes in my first venture in sheep. My present flock numbers 540, all told, ewes, weathers and lambs. They are mostly crosses between Merino and Leicester. and Merino and Cotawold, although we have about 100 thoroughbred Merines of both sexes.

In some future article I will give my opinwith the sheep that many of the farmers have In 1860 I bought a farm on which were five in Kansas; also the cost of wintering a hun-

I agree with the writer of one of the articles in regard to the organization of wool-39 cents. We think, friend Chase, that your ing-pictures of health and beauty. Such growers. Kansas wool ought to be classed miller took 30 hs more of your grist than he crops of Swaar, in size and quantity, I never and sold as Kaneas wool, and not graded with Colorado, New Mexico and Texas wool, and

farm in the spring of 1867, all that was left regard to washing before shearing. I have stir up the animals when you can, I extend of my favorites was one sickly half-dead tree, always washed till last year, and thought it

#### FRUIT-GROWING IN KANSAS.

In commencing a series of articles on fruit-States, for all kinds of cereals, so in like manner these changes are, as time rolls on, fitting the far west for the best fruit growing part of glecting this important interest are addicted to hear, have proven this, and given a fresh and injurious appetite. Can they afford this? greater number of fruit trees planted than in to have a thing, though it may be useless and any previous year, in Kansas, and orchards that heretofore have not been properly cared for, to receive more attention than formerly. The time was when the inquiry was often made, can fruit-growing be made a success in Kansas? and until the last few years, the answer would almost invariably be in the negative; but now we are proud to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that fruitgrowing has proved a success in Kansas.

Statistics show that thousands of dollars were made last year in the old settled part of the state, on fruit. However, it was not every old settler who made a profit on fruit, but it was those who did not wait to profit by the experience of others, but taking their chances for a remuneration for their outlay of money and labor, put out orchards when they first opened up their farms, and took the proper care of them, and did not let the rabbits and can be induced to take an active part in this borers destroys them.

It is with an orchard as it is with any other farm crop; without the necessary care and attention we need not expect to realize a crop.

From observation and our experience in the nursery business, we think we can safely say that not more than one-tenth part of the first trees planted in Kansas (and the same will apply elsewhere) are now living and in a healthy, growing condition. Many, in an early day, bought their trees of peddlers, who had them shipped a long distance, and were damaged or dead when received. Many were planted in a careless and slovenly manner, and no more attention paid to them, and then the disappointed ones condemned Kansas as not being adapted to fruit-growing.

We propose in the future to give our ex perience with an orchard of 1000 trees, which though yet young, has been successfully taken through those stages considered the most difficult by fruit-growers, and has passed through two grasshopper years with a loss not to exceed a dozen trees, and can now show as healthy and thrifty a young orchard as you will find in any of the eastern states.

THOS. F. COOK.

Monrovia, Kansas,

#### PLANT TIMBER.

The season for tree planting is at hand, and it is well to turn our attention to this subject. Judging from the practice of a large propertion of the settlers of this state, especially in the newer parts of the state, one would conclude that the importance of this enterprise present farms from two to six or eight years, erably less. Hence, the amount of rainfall scarcely have any standing at all in the way ine the meteorological tables for 1869, we of growing timber; and hundreds are to-day shall find that copious showers occurred at six or seven years ago.

this, surely every land-owner may have his liation of the trees by the locusts. own supply of timber. I know the excuse of These facts should establish the position poverty is often urged as a reason for this new that the deciduous trees do report with remark glect, but while I know there are a great able accuracy how each successive season many poor people living out on these plains— has favored the development of wood, thereby that is, poor so far as any ready means is con- giving us a clear insight into the peculiar clicerned, -I do not believe that there is one in matic conditions that controlled that growth. sonable excuse whatever. Almost, if not evand a man will load a wagon full in a few

But when seedlings cannot be obtained even in this or any other way, a start may still be made by the use of cuttings. Hardly any one lives so far away from every place but that cottonwood cuttings may be obtained, which, with proper treatment, or even with a chance, will give a good start of timber. All that is needed is the disposition to try and the effort

Probably the cheapest way to get a start of one hundred and fifty years, at least, the

be had at almost every market place in the a perfect repetition of what we have witne enough to start an age of timber.

The most of the mon who have been noeven hurtful, he will generally find some way to procure it. Now let this same spirit animate jour 'people in regard to tree-planting, and some way will be found to obtain the means with which to accomplish it. There ought to be one thousand million trees planted in this state during the present spring, and every man who has not already from five to ten acres growing, should have a hand in the work.

No other improvements will pay as well whether you stay or sell. A man recently sold a claim in the western part of Reno county for three thousand dollars, where he has been less than four years. I was told that it was his timber that he had planted, that sold his place. Timber is now the great want of our state, and well will it be for us as a state, and as individuals, when every man important improvement. L. J. TEMPLIN. Hutchinson, Kansas.

#### THE CLIMATE OF KANSAS AS TOLD BY HER

In the vicinity of Manhattan and in the Republican valley, the wood growth of the year 1869 was very large. This is true both on young and old trees. A section of an old oak from the Republican, furnished the College by A. B. Whiting, shows a remarkable growth that year, as compared either with preceding or succeeding years. The same is true on sections of ash, elm and cottonwood from the same source.

We give below the average growth, from 1859 to 1874 inclusive, of fifteen cottonwood trees taken at random from the College uplands. The average growth of each year is given in

undredths of an inch:	
861 862 863	.24   1867
865	.36 1878

It is worthy of note here that during a period of sixteen years, 1869 stands far in advance for its wood growth. We find the average diameter of the fifteen trees to be about eleven inches as the result of sixteen years' growth, while the growth of 1869 is a little more than one-tenth of the entire growth of the sixteen years. What was the cause of this remarksble growth? We find the rainfall during the months of April, May, June, July and August have so neglected this matter that alf by did not produce this result. But if we exam, buying coal or burning corn- alkinowing short intervals during the entire growing sea. might, with proper attention to this matter, son, so that vegetation was kept constantly in have had abundance of fire-wood of their a vigorous condition; while with much rain in own raising. The ease and rapidity with 1872 and 1873 there were periods of drought, which timber grows on these prairies, leave in which vegetation suffered. We find the men without excuse for living several years rainfall of 1870 to have been only 9 48 inches. on a new farm without having a good growth during the five months above named and the of timber growing. I hear of a man in this wood growth only .16 of an inch. During the county who has built a snug stable of poles same period in 1874 we had only 9.12 inches grown from timber planted by himself only of rain, and the wood growth averaged only .11 of an inch. This year the effects of the When trees will grow in such a manner as extreme drought was intensified by the defo-

a hundred of those who have neglected this If this be true during the period in which acwork, with whom poverty is any just or rea- curate meteorological records have been kept at the College, as is proved by actual comparerywhere, in the state, seedling forest trees ison, then it must be true in regard to the long can be had at from one to five dollars per periods which are covered by our oldest forthousand, that is, from one tenth to one-half est trees. In the examination of these long cent spiece. This certainly places them with- periods, reaching back two hundred years or in the reach of every man who is able to live more, we are authorized then to take the at all. But, if any cannot purchase even at known period covered by careful meteorologthese lew figures, there are millions of these ical observations, as a measuring line for calseedlings to be had on the streams and low culating the conditions of growth that prelands for simply going and pulling them up. vailed in Kansas before its settlement by Some places they grow so abundantly that white men. If we go back as far as 1760, and they can be pulled by the handful, like flax, compare one tree with snother in its growth from that time on up to the present, we shall hours. It would pay parties to unite and go find several periods of remarkably large treeeven several days' journey to get a load, for growth, and several other periods of very the sake of starting a grove of timber at small growth. Sometimes we find a period of several years together characterized by a large growth, as in 1772, 1773, 1774 or in 1782. 1788 and 1784, or as again in 1826 to 1829 inclusive. Then again we find periods of very small growth occassionally occur, but seldom extend over more than two years at a

following conclusions: That for a period of ically deny.

wood growth of our native forests, in the var ing money dearer for their own pecuniary ad- We are told "the object of this law of '58 and of nearly all our common kinds of timber may riableness of its successive seasons, is almost vantage, do their very best to mystify and ,73, was to protect the receiver against being growing in Ransas, by way of introduction of many case they are within the country, and in any case they are within the changes going on in the west are rendering what was once called the great American what was once called the great American desert the most productive part of the United such low rates that a few cents will secure growth. As we call these ancient witnessess are for all birds of cases a country, and in any case they are within the for the last twenty years. If there have been years of small wood growth, they have been regularly alternated with years of large growth. As we call these ancient witnessess tell us of frequent periods, scattered all along the years, when nature poured forth her boun. our country. The increasing fruit crops of the use of tobacco, spending probably sev. ty with a prodigal hand, enreasing at times the last few years, on all ordards old enough in the exaberace of her gifts all within the impetus to truit growing in Kansas, and has They do afford it. They do find some way to the year 1869. We are forced also to believe caused many who were weak in the faith to obtain the means for the indulgence in this that through all these years there have been take fresh courage and give more attention to pernicious practice. Now I do not propose to climatic irregulations, such as have marked this most important part of farm industry than make a raid on the use of tobacco, but to il- the few years past. We may believe also heretofore. We anticipate, this spring, a lustrate the fact that when a man determines that unassisted nature herself has settled, by other hindrances, that forest culture in Kansas may be made a success. In view of these facts, it will be wise also for us to infer that these alternations of wonderful productiveness and partial failure will characterize future years as they have done in the past; and it remains for man, so far as he has the power, instead of indulging in quixotic dreams of cosmic revolutions, to counteract on the one hand unfavorable influences, and on the other make all possible provision for the contingencies of the climate. We may also come to the conclusion that it is not wise to infer because we have enjoyed three or four bountiful years, that the order of nature has been changed, for the testimony of the forest is that there were years long ago just as fruitful, before the white man had come with his plow, and smoke, and steam, and electricity. Prof. Gale, Kansas Agricultural College.

### Topics for Discussion.

### SAPE DEPOSITS FOR WORKINGMEN'S

EDITOR FARMER : In my last communication to the FARMER, published three or four weeks ago, I strove to call attention to an important want, viz: To the establishment by the general government of sate modes of deposit for the frugal savings of the men of toil. I expressed the hope that my suggestion might be heeded by some of our law-makers, and that well-devised and safe places of deposit might be established. I ugged that this should be done at once, before those who have in years past been frugal, and of late have lost their hard-earned savings by the greed of swindlers, become reckless and spends

Little did I think when pearmers cle that my words would so. armers and that one of our own c full worth in Cash be the first to introduce Pelts and Tallow at

with good to the toiling mand especially to the young and thrifty farms ers of the west.

If the Hon. W. H. Phillips pushes this new institutions the law of the land, he will have done enough to cause millions of men of small means to rise up and call him blessed. But if nothing is done by the government in this dicome burdensome to their relatives or public at large.

While this, of itself, will be an evil of no mean magnitude, it is by no means the greatest that can befall a young nation like ours.

In old countries, the capital of the nation is inherited and carries with it the sense of in herited responsibility. With us the opposite to this is the rule, and consequently the antagonism between capital and brawn, when let loose, becomes a roaring and rampant lion. This fact showed itself so clearly only a few months ago, that I need not stop to offer proof, nor can we wonder that it is so.

Hastily made, oftentimes ill-gotten capital, has been largely the demoralization and corudges and bought the consciences of our legislators, congressmen and cabinet ministers. It has sapped national integrity and poisoned prophet's eye to see. The laws of the universe in America as in Europe, and have even readier voices here to assert themselves.

To make men conservative, peace abiding and truly patriotic, we must make them, to some extert, cast talists, and to make them thus we must hust ble them with safe depositories, where they now their dimes will be as safe as the mil paire's dollars. In this way we shall stud our vast domain with fortresses which will act as bulwarks against the tide of Co-Ro-Lo. lawlessness.

> THE CURRENCY QUESTION. Reply to L Sternberg, D. D.

That this question transcends all others now before the people, in importance we will not After a careful review of the above facts and dispute. But that it is difficult to understand, many kindred ones, we have been led to the or a solution perplexing," we most emphat-

But those parties that are interested in mak-

mislead the people on this question. There forced to accept payment of a debt in money are no forms of error, falsehood or deception of less value than his due." Now, whatever at which they will scruple, to accomplish might have been the object, the fact is the their designs. We are cautiened not to impuge motives, and at the same time we are accept a worthless stuff that another class is not required to take. This is thieve's philosnity, on secount of previous habits of thought, or for lack of sime and opportunity for investigation, are not prepared to form a correct and independent judgment in the case. It may be that the farming community are not fit for anything but serfs and slaves, and holder or anybody eles; and all acts creating that they must always look up to those who aristocracy in money it just as obnexio asus have better opportunities than they, to furnish them brains. The men who have had all the opportunities for forming a correct judgment, have been managing the finances of the nation since 1861, and they have managed it like a set of precious thieves; and now we propose to drive them out as Christ did the thieves out of the temple, and overturn their money tables. We are not aware that is is necessary, in forming a correct judgment, to know "that in the Babylonian empire, the ratio of gold and eliver was as ten to one, or that Solomon had so much silver that it was of no account." It has not the slightest bear ing on the currency question now; no more than to know that in the new Jerusalem glod is of so little account that it is used for paying the streets. The simple question now is shall we pay in what we agreed to or something agreat deal more valuable. The money power cry, give, give, and are never satisfied. The strange circumstance of a sectional division is not strange at all; it is only so because the money-power control the people's representatives in that section, and to a great measure the people; the same as the slavepower controlled the people's representative; and to a great degree, the people themselves in the slave states; the two are identical The strangest thing is, that the people of this country who are supposed to be sovereigns will allow themselves to be robbed and plundered out of hundreds of millions, and the country brought to bankruptcy and ruin by s gang of money changers. We are asked to calmly review this question; well, the more we review, the more enormous seem the robberies that the people have suffered. The editor of the FARMER says, five hundred millions have gone as interest to national banks, and that is not really one-half, and I doubt if it is actually one-fourth of what the people have been burdened by the money power since 1861; now the remonetization of silver is not near all that we want, nor what we must have, to deliver us from the clutches of the money. power. But popular syntiment had settled down as unchangeable as the "trade winds." (but from a different direction), to demand, first, the restoration of our 4121/2 grain, silver dollar; after that, we will demand the abolition of the national banks, and a United States currency issued directly by the government, s legal tender for all dues, both public and primeasure through, and makes postal savings vate. The maxim vox populi vox dei, is a heathen maxim and applies to heathen gods "that have eyes and see not, ears and hear not hands and handle not, and they who trust in them, are like unto them." Those who wor, rection, the class who have heretofore patron- ship the golden calf believe in the maxim; but to have been 20.87 inches. But during the ized savings banks, will become reckless in the voice of that pertion of the people that clude that the importance of this emergence of that person of the people that was but little understood or appreciated. same period in the years 1872 and 1878 more their expenditures, and when sickness or mis are for truth justice and equality, whether it

We will not differ in relation to the worth lessness of the bank currency before the war; but we must all bear in mind that the curs rency was on a specie basis; just what the money power are trying to bring about again. In 1860 the banks had out six hundred and ninety-one millions in loans of their credit, two hundred and seven millions circulation. and they held eighty-three millions specie. You can see at a glance that that amount of specie as a basis for that amount of credit and circulation, was a farce and humbug. Now the government and banks hold less than sixty millions in gold, with that, we are told rupting force among us. It has bribed our that specie payments can be resumed and with it seven hundred millions of currency can be redeemed. We don't know whether there is any one credulous enough to the springs of public honesty. It has for believe it, but if there is, they are to be pitied. years past filled, and is still filling the con- It does not take a very large amount of comgressional and state legislature lobbies with mon-sense to see that the government credit men full of greed and knavery. This fact, is the best available (if not the best) basis for patent as it is to the world, opens a breach be a circulating medium. We would have no obtween the man of muscle and the man of jection to gold and silver, or either one of them money, and that there will be a sudden and if there was enough at all times, dollar for sharp awakening some early day, I need no dollar in the country; but owing to the liabi!ity of the metals being drawn out of the count hold as well in a republic as in a monarchy, try by the balance of trade against us, there would be no stability in our basis even if we had the requisite amount of specie.

By the act of 1873 the silver dollar of 4121/2 grains, was not changed, but the coinage was discontinued and there was a debased silver coin created of 386 grains to the dollar, to take the place of the fractional currency; now be at their control to enhance its value. classes of our people. A. J. Hoisington.

very reverse, it forces one class of debtors to ophy. The larger the debt, the more valuable must be the money in which it is paid, We hold that a dollar that is good enough to pay a man for a few days' work, or an editor for his paper, is good enough for a bondan aristocracy in government, and is simply enacting "iniquity by a law." Again, we are told "gold and silver soon disappeared from circulation; the greenback, according to a law already explained took their place." The law referred to is that the "cheaper displaces the dearer;" now, all such arguments are calculated to mystify this currency question. The simple truth is that coin has never been the curren cy of this country. The law has at times, made it a basis which was a legal lie; silver has been used as a fractional currency, and when you say that the cheaper drives out or displaces the dearer, it is just as near the truth as to say that the potato crop drives out the wheat and corn. We ship wheat and corn to Europe because it will pay; now it is a plain state of facts that if we owe no foreign country anything, there will no money go out of this country, unless on the one supposition, that it would go there to seek investment. Then it is plain again, that if we owe foreign countries we will pay them in that commodity which will do it to the best advantage, whether it be silver, gold, wheat, corn or beef; and it det pends on the relative value of the articles in the two countries which of them will be used. Gold and silver go out of this country to pay our debts, simply because they can be paid cheaper in that way, than with corn or wheat Again, we are told that the "creditor class was defrauded by the inflation of the greenback." This is mystifying again. The true reason is because the government discredited its own money, it was good enough for the people; but not for the government or bondholders. The first one hundred and fifty mil lions of greenbacks that was made good for all dues to the government never depreciated below gold. But after that issue, the moneypower seized the government and have dictated all legislation on finances since. There is one very important thing that all

the mystifiers on the question overlook, and that is the legal tender quality of the currency. The greenback, the silver dollar and the gold dollar that are a legal tender for all purposes, are, and always have been, on a par with each other, and those that are only a limited legal tender are at a discount, but very much above their intrinsic value, owing to their legal tender quality. Again, we are told, "the commercial nations of the earth need a uniform standard of value," and the reasons given are, "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." Now this argument is unsound and fallacious. The currency of the state banks previous to the en who have been on their rain fell, while the wood growth was consider fortune overtake them, will necessarily been be one in a thousand or a majority, is the war, was of equal intrinsic value, and it had a specie basis of equal intrinsic value. But the real cause of the loss was because the basis on which it was issued was a fraud, purporting to be redeemable in specie, without the specie to redeem it, every bill was a lie and a cheat and the institutions that issued them were not known to be able to redeem them, even in wampum or cowries. This question of a uni. form standard among nations was sprung by the money-power solely to divert attention from the real issue of a sound national currency at home, and to mystify and mislead the people. Let us have a uniform standard at home first, and see how it will work. Let us try first to get a dollar at home that will be good enough for rich and poor, high and low, goverment and bond-holder; a dollar that will be good in all business transactions, both at home and abroad, and that dollar will be neither gold nor silver, but a paper dollar, backed by the credit of the United States. and made a legal tender for all dues whateoever. This is the dollar of the sons, the sile ver dollar is the dollar of the daddies, and the gold dollar is the dollar of thieves and robbers; its amount being so limited that a few can corner it and bring ruin upon the country at pleasure provided that all other values are based upno it; away with such a dollar! as a basis for a circulating medium. It has been tried and N. CAMERON. found wanting. Lawrence, Kansas,

#### From Barton County.

Feb. 18th.—The mild weather is causing wheat to grow considerably. It has been very was this honest, to force the laboring people rainy of late. On the higher lands farmers of this country, to take their pay by the dayor have already begun to sow spring wheat-a week, in this debased stuff and pay two huns comparatively large amount of which will be dred and fifty thousand annually for the priv- sown this spring. Winter wheat is promising ilege of having it, when our little rag bables much better now than in any preceding year. cost us nothing, and were worth more? But Stock of all kinds are looking well. Four the money-power wanted the bonds: the frac- times more pork has been sold this winter in tional currency must be retired at its dicta- this market than in any previous year. Imtion. A 386 grain dollar is good enough for migration to this county far exceeds anything the people, but a 4121/2 or a 420 grain ever before known in the history of this value dollar is not good enough for the bond. 1.y. Much improvement is under way not holder, Oh no! it must be gold and only throughout the county but in Great Bend. the whole power of the government must Everything betokens a prosperous year to all

EDFOR FARMER: Under the head of "Topics for Discussion," in your last issue, we notice an article from the pen of Rev. L. Sternberg. He says, "There is no objection to the moderate coinage of silver in case it is not made a legal tender,"

Now here is just where the shoe pinches. The silver men ask congress to place silver in the list of legal tenders where it always had been up to the year 1873. This is what three fourths of the people ask and will have. They propose to pay the bondholder in such money as was recognized as legal tender at the time the contract was made. Is there anything criminal in this? if so, we fail to see it. If, for instance, a loan was secured to be paid in wheat at sixty pounds to the bush el, and before the payment became due congress should, by some hocustpocus, pass a law changing a bushel of wheat to seventy-five pounds, do you suppose it would be fair or just to demand seventy-five pounds for a bushel of wheat? The law would give no more than the sixty pounds you contracted for. To give seventy-five pounds to the bush: el, the purchaser would be the gainer of fifteen pounds on every bushel, and the seller the loser of just so much. Just so if silver is not remonetized, it will add over \$16,000,-000 to our debt. That is, the difference between gold and silver is about eight cents on the dollar and eight per cent of the national debt, being over \$20,000,000. Eight per cent of this would amount to over \$16,000,000,-a nice little sum to be taken from the tax payer to go into the pockets of the bondholder.

The government has already paid interest enough to liquidate over half the war debt, and still the bondholder is not satisfied. He wants to wring two or three millions more from the tax-ridden people by keeping silver from the list of legal tenders. We like to see this question discussed, and think no less of any one who differs with us. But we do like reputation of the most chaste in the country. to see men reasonable and fair.

He further states that "the logic of events points to gold as the sole money standard." If he had said, the logic of the bondholder points to gold as the sole standard of money value, he would have hit the nail squarely on the head.

He refers us to England as an example; and what is the condition of three-fourths of the people of England to-day? They are no better than seris. The soil or land is owned by a few. The monied and landed aristocracy reign supreme. He says they are on a gold basis. Further on he says: "We are taught ment was mainly started by a colony from by past history that the authorization of govi Connecticut, who came, emphatically, to ernment is not sufficient to establish the value of a circulating medium." We differ very ing inaugurated between the friends of freematerially in our opinion. If the credit of the government is not a sufficient guaranty we do not know where it can be found. It is certainly better than private individuals or the vital question : "Shall the aggressive corporations. Gold would not be money without the government stamp. A piece of paper would not be money without the government stamp on it; and if the greenback had been a legal tender for all uses, there never woult have been any difference in the value. A dollar in greenbacks would have purchased as much as a dollar in gold. But the monied sharks controlled congress while the mass of pledges hitherto regarded as most sacred, folded. Now they are paying the penalty.

in the country in the as and in one article we cannot notice all the points, but will notice one or two more and close.

He says "the idea of those who would have the government issue an unlimited amount of greenbacks, or coin all the silver bullion that may be offered, under the expectation that this would create prosperity, is utterly delusive." We do not know to whom he refers. The greenbacker does not ask any such thing. We only ask a sufficient amount to do the business of the country, and that the government issue them instead of the National Banks, and that they shall be a legal tender and the characteristics that distinguish the for all dues except where we have contracted to pay in gold. If this had been done twelve years ago, the people would have been over a billion of dollars better off than they now are. But we did not see the wrong as we do now. It is high time these wrongs were corrected, and we believe they will be if the people say

He talks about forcing specie payment in 1879. It is suicidal. The whole country is on the verge of bankruptcy, and still the monied kings are crying for their pound of flesh. Let resumption be gradual if at all. Give the people time to recuperate. Teach them to pay as they go and stop the credit system. Produce more and consume less and prosperity will again return. GREENBACK. Emporia, Kansas.

EDITOR FARMER: It is supposed that the busy season of the year is drawing near. Yet shopmen are carelessly resting upon their benches, wistfully watching for the coming of a patron; merchants' clerks can dust the whole length of the shelves, then back again, -speculate on what they used to sell-with out being seriously disturbed by purchasers. Grain buyers' cribs are growing empty from frequent shipments until it is reported that by cooking between crusts of indigestible only one in town has any corn in it. Farmers dough. If well-grown, ripe fruits were fed are trying to feed their stock. And all engaged freely to children at their meals-not bein singing the song of the mud, the like of tween them, furnishing over-doses-it which Kansas had not seen in the recollection would, without doubt, be greatly to their rived from the Order, members should visit of the "oldest settler."

month, but the weather is very much against and the want of it our greatest calamity, its opportunities.

continued. Corn selling at 18c when any can be brought to market. Now is a good time to figure the cost of producing corn; instead of pulling the life out of a good team, hauling fifteen bushels 10 miles, receiving \$2.70 for it, then returning home through the mud after dark as I saw one doing yesterday.

Upon this subject a little excitement has een raised here. Mr. Otis, District Grange Lecturer having stated that it cost him 27c to produce a bushel of corn. Editor of the Naionalist takes exception and advises that some farmer should take him in hand, and teach him better, as corn can be raised at one half costs him 35c, another 50c. Seriously, I, for on that account, be neglected. one, would like to know if there is any method by which we can compute these figures in connection with our ordinarily mixed farming? If so, will some one explain it shrough the FARMER? We do not know what price to sek for a thing if we do not know its cost.

Manhattan, Kansas.

SNEERS.

Any body can soil the reputation of an individual however chaste, by uttering a suspicion that his enemies will believe, and his friends never heard of. A puff of wind can take a million of the seeds of a thistle and do a work of mischief which the husbandman must labor leng to undo, the particles being too fine to be seen and too light to be stopped. Such are ple tree in full bloom? Peach, pear, quince, the seeds of slander, so easily sown so difficult or plum trees, have also each their special to be gathered up, and yet so pernicious in their fruits. The slanderer knows that many a wind will catch up the plague, and become poisoned by its insinuations, without ever seeking the antidote. No reputation can refute a sneer, nor any human skill prevent it.

And yet we often hear sneers cast upon the and have known the life of many a pure wor man blasted by the sneer from the Indiscreet person who bore no malice, but indulged in a wild and rolling conversation. We cannot be too careful how we speak our thoughts, If they are not kind they should remain buried in our bosoms. Let no indiscreet wordsinjure the good name of our neigh or.

LETTER FROM ONE OF KANSAS' PIO-

NEERS. EDITOR FARMER: Wabaunsee, as a community, is rarely heard from through the newspapers. It was, as you know, originally settled, or, more properly, the settletake an active part in the struggle then bedom and the cohorts of slavery. It was in the early spring of 1856, when the whole nation was convulsed as never before with power of slavery subjugate civil liberty in our land?" and this question was inseparably involved in the conflict then being inaugurated in Kansas. The bulwark that heretofore, by common consent, had been supposed sufficient to secure this fair domain to liberty, had been broken downthe people were sitting with their hands trampled in the dust, and by act of congress this country was opened for settle-We are borne out by some of the best minds ment with or without slavery, as the "setshould determine.

We came not as "carpet-baggers" but to settle," and contribute what we could terests of freedom. We left Connecticut back before we reached our destination, fully paid for the visit. and others soon after, so that finally not tlement now are here, because of the loca- officers were installed at this time : tion of that original colony at this point; neighborhood are what might have been expected from the character, purpose and habits of its original founders. They were intelligent, enterprising, liberty-loving, industrious and Christian people, and have. as we believe, been reasonably influential in propagating the ideas which they brought with them from the land of their nativity. lic. A feast was prepared, and a general Some, of course, have not realized the success, financially, they hoped for, but all grange. have good houses, congenial and friendly neighbors, satisfactory educational and reitgious privileges, and a hopeful future for the children who will soon occupy their places.

Among the pursuits that have always of our people, the culture of fruit has been prominent. Some of us believe that fruit should constitute a principal item of our daily diet. Apples, peaches, grapes and berries were no doubt intended for foodnot luxuries-dainties-deserts-but foodin place of meats-(especially pork), and also to be used in its normal condition, instead of being damaged and often spoiled comfort, and prevent most of the ills to other granges often. Don't say "I have not Farmers anticipated sowing quite exten- which they are now subject. Vigorous time." Take time. You can't expect any sively of Odessa or grass wheat the present health is the great desideratum of our race, good from the order unless you take hold of

REVIEW OF THE CURRENCY QUESTION. It. Unsheltered stock and beef cattle are do- and if parents will raise their childre. Vinland Nursery & Fruit Farm ing better than their owners thought possible carefully on simple fruits, with coarse a month ago if the soft and stormy weather bread, and learn them to keep clean and take plenty of open-air exercise, sickness with all its aches and pains, its hindrances. disabilities and discouragements, will cease to trouble them. To this end it should be one of the first objects of every farmer to select the best location and commence his

looked. They can be sooner produced, are equally healthful, and more luscious. Pears are the choicest of all fruits in our that amount. A correspondent says that it are more difficult to secure, but should not

Beside the utility of fruit for food, and the natural fondness of all human beings for it, there are other collateral considerations that should influence us to grow it.

An oak or maple tree has in it some value over and above the cords of wood or fence-posts it will furnish. It is an object of beauty to be admired and enjoyed by all FARM. true lovers of nature. Its symmetrical proportions, its foliage, its habit of growth and Agricultural College true lovers of nature. Its symmetrical prodevelopment, the autumnal hue its leaves shop assume before completely fulfilling their PRACTICAL mission, are all objects of interest,-how much more a fruit-bearing tree? What can be more beautiful and fragrant than an apattractions and admirers; but all this is only a beautiful promise. When the golden, crimson or variegated fruit is before you in its full development, it is capable of imparting great mental satisfaction, and the more

Students can enter at any time and earn part of their expenses by voluntary labor. Send for catalogue to JNO. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas. we study its mysteries, the more we are impressed by its wonders, and the more we should be filled with gratitude and love to the great Author of these manifold bless-

If the mood continues you may hear again from this locality in reference to the capabilities of this country for fruit-growing, relative value of varieties, modes of culture, difficulties, etc. Wahannsee, Kansas.

#### Latrons of Husbandry.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, To-COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville.

Missouri State Grance: Master: H. Eshbaugh. Hasover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES For the use of Subordin ate Granges we, have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1 00.

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

#### AMONG THE GRANGES

One of the privileges of members of the Order, and I may say duties, is that of visiting neighboring granges. This practice, I am convinced, would help to get a broader view to make our settlement effective in the in- of the advantages of, and the benefits to be derived from the Order. In my travels over with about sixty-five men, four women and the state, I often meet with the members in a few children. Several of the men turned their grange meetings, and I never fail to be

About two weeks ago I visited Arispie more than twenty-five became citizens of Grange No. 953, Pott. Co. This grange has the state; but a large proportion of our set- 38 members in good standing; the following

Master, H. Sherman; Overseer, B. Davis. Lecturer, Seth Inglesby; Steward, G. C. Bowles; Assistant Steward, Phillip Thorne; Chaplain, E. Custer ; Secretary, L. W. Dennan; Treasurer, Peter Ott; Ceres, Mrs. Lucin. da Thorne; Pomona, Mrs. R. Hogue; Flora, Mrs. B. Bowers ; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. L. Inglesby; Gatekeeper, Jas. Hogue.

The families of members were invited to meet with them, as the ceremonies were pubgood time was had. This is a flourishing

The next day I visited Louisville Grange No. 612. The Lecturer of the 6th district, Bro. John G. Otis, met with this grange at this time by appointment, and I listened to an address from him that was so eloquent, so sensis ble, so sound, and delivered in such a masterly commanded special attention from many of style, that I felt that to listen to it had paid me for all the time and money I had ever ex-

pended "in the grange."

A splendid feast was spread before the members, which had been gotten up in style very acceptable to hungry grangers. The following are the officers:

Master, G. P. Morse; Overseer, J. W. Arnold; Lecturer, — Hanson; Chaplain, Chas. Daniels; Steward, R. H. Dawson; Assistant Steward, B. L. Doane; Gatekeeper, J. Miller; Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Arnold; Treasurer, J. W. Weiler; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. J. L. Morse. This grange is all right.

To appreciate the many benefits to be derived from the Order, members should visit other granges often. Don't say "I have not carried off the Celebrated Stover Au omatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill one exhibition; has a patent when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder, operande by the proventive of the proventive for farmer's use, will grind from the Order, members should visit other granges often. Don't say "I have not other granges often. Don't say "I have not carried off the Lighter than the pighest presect than any other mill one exhibition; has a patent when the storm subsides. We also manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Au omatic Windmill Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill one exhibition; has a patent when the storm subsides. We also manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Au omatic Windmill Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill one this proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill one this proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill one this proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill one this proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill one this proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill

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1 Wilder. " 30, equal to 60, equal to 52,50. One year old Concord Grape Vines at \$18.00 per thousand, two year old at \$30 C0 per thousand, deliver at Express office. One year old Concord vines by mall, prepaid, \$1.00 per doz. Two year \$1,50 per doz. Pure Concord Wines, put up expressly for Medicinal and Sacramental purposes, securely packed and delivered at express office, \$0.00 per doz. quartbottles. Address, J. G. WARNER. Clover Farm Vineyard, Butler, Bates Co., Mo.

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FOR Choice Merine Rame and Ewes. Also Importen Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. A ddress, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

M. ANDERSON Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White, Guineas., Write to me. L SvI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kan-and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

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

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

W. HASTIE, Somerset, Warren Co., Iowa, breed er of Short horn cattle, Cotswold and Lefcester sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

O BADDERS, BREEDER OF CHOICE HIGH CLASS ins, and Leghorns. Eggs in season at \$3,00 per setting. A choice lot of Partridge Cochins for sale cheap. Correspondence solicited.

J. K. WALKUP, Emporia, Kans., Breeder of pure Bhort-Horn cattle. General Butler at head of-herd. Correspondence solicited.

RANK LEECH, Waterville, Marshall Co. Kansas, Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Stock for sale at fair prices.

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

CAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1821. Also CREETER WEST HOSE, by minimum stock, and LIGHT BRANKS CRIOKARS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. ESF 500 RAMS FOR BALK this year.

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

S AMURL JEWRTT, Breeder of Pure Blood Merino Sheep 200 Choice Rams for sale. Correspond-ence solicited. Address Independence, Missouri.

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

#### W. W. ESTILL. LEXINGTON, KY.

PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flock of Ootswolds,

From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale. Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY A. H. & H. C. GRIESA, Proprietors, Lawrence, Kansas, We

WATSON & DOBBIN. Best of assorted Bedge Plants one and two years old, wholesale and re-tall, shipped to any R. R. station, freight guaranteed Address, ROBT, WATSON, Lee's Summit. Jack

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

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

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

VILLA NURSERY AND GREENHOUSES.—Grape Vince from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, ex-cellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest castern prices: Address A. SAUER, Kansas City, Mo. K AW NURSERY, WYANDOTTE Co., KANS, General Assortment of Nursery stock. Especially Apples and Cherry Trees, Grape Roots and other email fruit plants, Address G. F. Esp. St.AUS, Box 972, Kansas Hty, Mo.

### Dentists.

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

#### Kaw Valley Nursery. Must Be Sold.

25 000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old.
2,000 Cherry, 1 to 3 years old.
260 000 hedge, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum, Peach, Grapevine, 8 asli fruits, Ornamental trees and Svergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send or price list. E. R. STONE Tanaka Keness.



ACENTS.

## The Kansas Farmer

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

TO APRIL 1ST, ATTENTION, CLUB AGENTS Owing to the mud blockade, which has prevented thousands of farmers in Kansas from marketing their grain and stock, the past six weeks, the time for making up clubs is extended to April 1st, when club rates will positively cease for 1878. Those who have their clubs partially formed, may send in their lists at once, and fill them up during March, before the spring work begins. We ask our friends, one and all, to make an effort in every community where no club is formed, to secure one. Say to your neighbors that the FARMER for 1878, in original matter, in variety, interest and usefulness will not be excelled by any paper in the country. No humbug premiums are offered to entrap subscribers. The paper is offered at lowest possible cash price, and no name will be accepted unless the cash accompanies the order. The FARMER is not in the interest of any party, ring, sect or corporation. It is an independent, outspoken paper, made for the farmers of the west. In the conduct of the paper, a wide latitude is given to the discussion of topics relating to agriculture and the farmer as a citizen and taxpayer. Horticulture, stock-breeding, the dairy, the apiary, and all subjects of every day concern to the practical farmer, will be fully represented by more than one hundred good writers.

Make up your clubs, and assist in placing in every family, a bright, progressive and entaining paper, at a low price.

SOFT SO AP IN THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.

The theory upon which some papers are conducted is, that the public, to be pleased, interested and entertained, must be treated to soft soap, in season and out of season. It may be that this course is found necessary in view of the large and growing demand from their readers for puffs. Mere statements that Mr. Adams has built a new house, or that John Simpkins is a candidate for constable, is not sufficient. It must read, "The Hon. Mr. Adams, so long identified with every public enterprise, will embellish the avenue during the coming summer, with a palatial residence of four rooms and a kitchen. Mr. Adams and his beautiful and accomplished family will, we are glad to say, continue to charm the society of our levely city, etc., etc." That is pure and unadulterated soft soap, but then Adams likes it and orders a dozen copies to send "back east." Simpkins, who rose to pole ities through the influence and money made while keeping a little saloon, pays the usual fee for announcing his name as candidate for constable, signing "many citizens," and asks. of course, for a personal notice. If the editor tells the truth, he would say that Simpkins has not a single qualification necessary for the office he aspires to ; that he is a leader of the office he aspires to; that he is a leader of bummers, and would in no wise reflect credit on the community. Does he say that? Oh, no, he says: "We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the announcement to be found in another column, that of Mr. Samuel Simpkins, so well and favorably known as a successful business man, has consented to sioner of agriculture, the FARMER said it was stable, at the coming convention. We need ing around Washington for months trying to say, I feed my cattle plentifully with corn for only say in this connection, that the wellknown character of Mr. Simpkins for probity and honesty, should he receive the nomination, and his numerous friends are sanguine that he will, would insure his election by a large and flattering vote." The people of the community know the editor is lying, and they say with a sneer, "Oh, well, he has to do it you know, he is paid for it." After the nomination, no matter what dead beats and frauds are enabled, by combinations, by schemes and tricks, to secure places on the ticket, the party papers are expected to endow every man with all the virtues of the wisest and best, and not about the general. It is this: The National only must this be done once, but it must be kept up "red hot" with the largest and best adjectives in the dictionary. We have seen Department of Agriculture for the meeting drunkards put on a temperance plank of a state ticket, and good, consistent church mems bers and total abstinence men go out and labor night and day for their election. The press that fails to use a tubful of soft soap over such candidates, is said to be "disloyal," or not entirely true to the party.

have the carrage and independence to assert the truth, instead of dealing out soft seap, the business of making papers for the public will assume its legitimate place. Editorial conventions should meet for digesting plans for making the business of publishing papers a must stop or our chance of getting a package better and more profitable one. Instead of that, they meet to hear some aspiring politician make capital for himself, and give the press a plunge bath of soft soap, after which the convention goes off on a spree, beating the railroads out of transportation, and towns through which they pass, out of dinners, all because they are editors, who are to pay for these things in cheap puffs after they get home. To see merchants, or manfacturers, or doctors, who meet in their associations to advance the standard and profit of their business callings, do this sort of thing, would create astonishment and wonder. Many communities look upon their press as an object of charity, to be supported out of philanthropic and public-spirited motives. The press have it in their power to change this by putting more legitimate business behind the making of pa-

pers, and less soft soap.

The press is just as necessary to the people

THE NEXT STEP.

The passage of the silver bill marks the nest decisive victory for the people since the fall of the Credit Mobilier. The acceptance on the part of the House of the Senate's amended bill, as published last week, was a wise course. It establishes again the silver dollar of 4121/2 grains, as one of the coine of the country, receivable "for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise stipulated in the convact." There is no limit to the coinage of gold, and the same should be true of silver. The clause of this Senate bill which places the utmost limit of the coinage of gold and silver at \$4,000,000 per month is not what the majority of the people of the United States demand to-day. This limitation of the coinage still leaves the currency in the hands of the speculators, and the people demand, and will have sooner or later, the una restricted coinage of silver. The next step is the passage of the bill making post offices places of deposit, where interchangable bonds of ten dollars and upwards may be issued for deposits of gold or silver. These bonds will for small change, and the practical benefit of him if he did veto the bill. a paper currency will be realized. We cannot more emphatically express our sentiments regarding the passage of the silver bill, than we find in the following from one of the old-

est and largest conservative, daily papers of

the west :

The passage of the silver bill marks the first signal assertion of western influence in the financial legislation of the country—the first determined and successful effort of the west to think and act for itself in this important department of the national government. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that this western assertion is regarded as an act of audacity. It is not strange that the east cannot look upon it without an impatience and anger that breaks forth in denunciations of western people as repudiators and violators of the public faith. Eastern statesmen have so long assumed to lead in all legislation on finance, and western statesmen have been so long content to follow with docility, that a reversa of this order of procedure looks like insurrec-tion. The passage of the bill is a sure defeat to the east. All its money centres, its banks and other loaning institutions, its capital, its great creditor classes, its journals, and even its pulpits were united and virulent in an opposition to it which passed the bounds of reason and even of decency. They reasoned and threatened—reasoning feebly and threatening violently; they organized to give their opposition greater force and effect; they sent delegations to congress: they appealed to the dministration to throw its influence on their side; and they even attempted to devise a scheme to thwart the opposition of the measure when it should pass; but all to no purpose. In spite of the united opposition of the eastern moneyed interests, supported by the authority of the treasury department at Wash-ington, and, indeed, of the whole administration, the bill has passed both houses of congress—a democratic house and a republican senate, by an overwhelming majority-the west and the south presenting the same substantially united front in favor, that the east presented against it. Henceforth we may expect that our monetary legislation will be shaped to other ends than the enrichment of the foreign and domestic creditor classes, and that the

OUR POLITICAL DUC WHO IS PLAYING AG-RICULTURAL COMMISSIONER.

When Gen. Le Duc was appointed commisget some appointment. He appeared to have some time prior to turning them in the field, been a part of that great army of patriots al- and have fed Hungarian, daily, since, and representatives and the departments, for some yet; may there not be something in the Hunplace where they could get an easy living garian? without the use of brains or muscle. Every state sends their quota except Kansas-oh, no, there are no seedy office -hunters in Washington from Kansas—at least not more than a thousand. Le Duc was contributed by Minnesota. Of course Minnesota is proud of her favorite son's success in growing tea. We started out to tell a little agricultural story Agricultural Congress asked Gen. Le Duc for the privilege of using one of the rooms of the of the Association. The general refused-No rooms suited," etc. In a late letter in one of the Washington papers, he rushes into print to say, indignantly, that he has nothing to do with the Agricultural Congress, did not know such a convention had been called, etc. The fact is he forgot about his first letter. The tea business is getting away with his as the people are to the press, and if publishers memory, and besides, what in blazes has his department to do, practically, with or for agriculture? We don't blame him for giving the Agricultural Congress a snubbing. They ought to know that the Department only deals with political agriculture. But we of second-hand Department garden seeds will be forever rained.

#### TO ADVERTISERS.

Remember the Kansas FARMER has a cashpaid-in-advance subscription list, larger than that of any daily and weekly paper in Kansas put together. The FARMER is the best and cheapest medium to reach the people of the 4,000 bushels of corn on hand; worth 16 to and now that we farmers have nothing else

very much admired the genius of Mr. Nast's much mud this winter to do first rate, but cartoons, in years past, will agree with us, in those that run out are doing extremely well. view of the extraordinary majority of the Cattle in good condition and in good demand. American people favoring the silver bill, that his cartoons have, for months, been more the impertinence of a paid agent than the representations of popular sentiment.

ENTOMOLOGIST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF

We understand that Mr. Glover, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture will,on account of failing health, resign his position. The FARMER nominates for the position, Prof. Riley, of St. Louis.

Prof. Riley has a national reputation as an entomologist. He is young, vigorous, enthusiastic and above and over all his scientific at: tainments, and his practical experience in utilizing his science for the benefit of agricult ture, the past eight years, pre-eminently quals ifies him for the place. We are not inclined to think the commissioner will make so good an appointment as this;-if he does, however, overlook the fact that Prof. Riley is not a politician, and call him to take the place of Mr. Glover, we should certainly hail it as an ev. idence of improvement, and forgive him the tea business.

If President Hayes vetoes the silver bill, he will lose more friends than his southern a corporal's guard to be found in any commutake the place of the metals as currency, except nity of Kansas, at least, that would defend

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: Any information in regard to the variety of wheat called "grass wheat," will be thankfully received. Does it make good flour? How does it yield compared with other varieties? When is the best time to sow? Is it adapted to western Kansas?

DESPLAIN & SONS. Olney, Rush Co., Ks., Feb. 24, 1878.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: Being desirous of sowing 20 or 30 acres, during this and next year, I was much interested in reading the experience of C. C. G. on the subject of tame grass. In the spring of 1875, I obtained, in Topeka, a few pounds of seed called orchard grass, sowing in just the right time to have the grasshoppers take it, together with all the young timothy sown that spring; the timothy sown the year before was badly injured but is now slowly recovering. I would like to inquire where orchard grass can be obtained, and whether it will succeed on low land where it is liable to be covered with water, in case of heavy rains, as in the spring of 1877.

Meriden, Ks., Feb, 18.1878.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: Say to your correscondent, John G. McKeen, that if he will send his address, to our office, we will answer his question as to the country and its game. Our oil is rich, climate fine, the rivers are well supplied with fish, some of them weighing over 100 pounds. Our game is deer, turkeys, chickens, quails, rabbits, etc., in some places JOHN DAVIS. very plenty. Junction City, Ks. Feb. 22, 1878.

J. RUTTY.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: We have been thinking of putting out a grove of walnut rees on our place, will you be kind enough as possible. to tell us, through the columns of your paper, just how to plant the seed, how far apart, and whether you would plant the seed just where information as would be advisable. Such an E. F. PARKER.

Ft. Scott, Ks., Feb. 9, 1878,

ways to be seen there, boring their friends, the salting and watering freely, I have lost none JACOB EMMONS.

> ED. KANSAS FARMER: Do horses brought from Illinois, die soon after arriving in Kansas (Saline county), from the blind staggers imagination, it is evident that the expectaor any other disease or trouble?

J. F. BARLOW.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3, 1878.

St. George, Ks., Feb. 20, 1878.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: Many times have looked in vain for the name of those noble apples, raised in Leavenworth county, which sands of happy families, men, who, if they had were exhibited at the Centennial; please give me the variety, in the FARMER. Also, the become possessed of one hundred and sixty price, and place to purchase a good book on acres of no better land. But in this country Sheep Husbandry. G. BOZARTII. Greenbush, Crawford Co., Ks., Dec. 29, 1877.

ED. KANSAS FARMER : Please ask, through the FARMER, for some one to tell us what he knows about "grass wheat," a new variety here. When to sow, how much per acre, field, etc. Also, as to the chinch bug proof M. L. MARCH.

#### Facts and Figures from Kansas

From Butler County.

Feb. 21.-It rained yesterday. Roads are very bad. Weather fine to-day. It makes us think of making gardens. Some have commenced plowing. Wheat and rye are in good condition; a great deal more sown this year than last. Wheat was an average crop last harvest. Corn-the best crop I ever saw in any state; average yield 50 to 80 bushels; remarkably plump and sound; is not all husked out yet. Almost every farmer has from 300 to hogs to feed; selling at about 3 cents per We think the people of the west, who have pound. Hogs confined in close pens find too

From Atchison County.

there will be a large amount of damaged corn if the warm, wet weather continues much longer. The sunshine and wind of the last two days have commenced to dry the mud. which was never known to be so deep before. The weather is spring-like, and farmers are beginning to talk of their plans and prospects for the busy "seed time," which will soon be at hand. I estimate that 15 per cent. of our improved land is sown to wheat and rye ; that 15 per cent. will be sown to cats; that 3 per cent will be sown to spring wheat; 66 per cent will be planted in corn, while flax, barley millet and potatees will occupy 1 per cent. The price of farm labor will be from \$14@16 per month. Stock are in fine condition. Several car loads of cattle are being fed, and are doing well considering the great amount of rain and mud to which they are more or less exposed. Hogs have not fatted as well as usual, are worth \$2 75 per cwt. No disease among cattle or hogs. Very few sheep, perpacification policy has cost him. There is not haps not over 700 in the west half of this county. A small number of apple orchards have commenced |bearing in this neighbor-J. K. TRUEBLOOD. From McPherson County.

still uncovered, and fears are entertained that

Feb. 2.-Wheat is extra good and onefourth more sown than last year; yield for 1877 was about 10 bushels per acre. Not much old corn now; yield for 1877 about 30 bushels. Oats, 40 bushels per acre. Rye, very little sown. Barley per acre, 35 to 40 bushels. Present prices are as follows: Wheat No. 2, 75 to 80; oats, 15c; barley, 15 to 20c; ATS—Nominal.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—Nominal.

BARLEY—Nominal. very little sown. Barley per acre, 35 to 40 per lb; eggs, 5c per dozen. But few cattle in our township, about the same number as last year. We have very poor success with fruit, as the trees are not yet over the grasshopper raid. There is no vacant government land; wild prairie land, \$4 per acre; improved farms, \$5 to \$10, according to improvements. work horses, sound, 5 to 7 yrs old, \$100; next quality, \$25 to \$60; milch cows, \$55 to \$30. We have a good district school.

JOHN GRAHAM.

From Barton County.

There was a time when the early settlers of the Arkansas valley were justified in exaggeration, when representing its beauty and fertile ity; but now she is able to speak for herself. Six years ago the advance of civilization commenced filing down into the valley near great bend of the Arkansas river. Many were the letters that went back giving glowing accounts of the fertility of the land and bright prospects looming up before the pioneer. Although many of them with scanty means and frequently without the necessaries of life, they were not a class of individuals to be despondent; they would set their mark at a hundred acres of golden grain ready for the harvest, and then work for the mark and come as near

They have passed through two years of the grasshopper scourge, many losing nearly all their crops. Nor is this all. They have come you want the seed to grow? and such other here from every state in the Union, and from many foreign countries, knowing but little article will be interesting to a great many of about what, how and when to plant, and many crops have been fallures for this reason, and many more for want of proper cultivation. ED. KANSAS FARMER: Searching to find But many of the people are reading, experihe cause of cattle dying in corn-fields, I will menting and observing, and are becoming better prepared to take advantage of the situation. They are learning that to plow at the proper time, and do it well, to seed at the right time, putting in the proper amount of seed, insures a good crop; or if they do not, of having the blessed assurance of having done their part. But our country is filling up, and if the writers of those early letters, in picture ing the progress of this country, drew on their tions of the most sanguine have been more than realized. Cities and towns have been built, churches, school-houses and mills bave taken the place of forts, stockades and ranches. This broad valley is to-day peopled by thouremained in the older states, could never have where the land is almost all alike, there is room for a great many people. There is some unsold railroad land ranging from \$3 to \$10 per acre. Good land from 15 to 20 miles, in abundance. Fall wheat 60 to 80c; spring wheat 50 to 75c, except some kinds for seed rule higher; corn 25 to 30c; oats 25; barley 30c; coal \$6 to \$8 per ton; lumber \$30 to \$40 per thousand; oxen \$75 to 90 per yoke; horses \$75 to \$100; mules \$200 to \$250 per span; COWS \$25 to \$40; pork \$4 00 to \$4 50 per cwt. M. W. HALSEY.

From Jefferson County.

Mud so deep that it will take till after the Fourth to dry out. Cary Hinchman has wheat green blades 8 inches high. Hoge \$2.75 per hundred, Stock hogs 8 cents per pound and getting healthier. Cattle cheap and stockcattle falling. Those that have been roughed on stock-fields are rough, and if March should be cold, there will be a brisk business in hides. Horses and mules dull and cheap. Eggs, or something else, has driven all other kinds of currency out of our county, 18 cents per bushel at the crib. Plenty of to pay with, creditors are trying to demone tize all kinds of eggs except black hens' eggs. The old settlers are getting up a county

ruary 14th. Thirty-five families of United Presbyterians are intending to settle around Winchester this spring. It is to be hoped that they will Feb. 18.—Winter wheat is doing well, be worth \$100,000 apiece. They are to come Some corn not yet gathered; many cribs are from Pennsylvania. R. C. YOUNG.

club. The second meeting will be held Feb-

Leidigh has a full stock of dry Chicago lums ber on both sides of the river. His prices are uniformly low. He is doing a large business and asks those in want of lumber to call and examine grades and prices. Coal, lime, hair, cement and plaster always on hand.

A DEALER SAYS:

During an experience of over twenty years n the stove business. I have never seen a purchasers as the Chartor Oak in all the es-sential points that combine to make up a firstclass stove, and I consider it not only the cheapest, but the best stove for the money I ever sold.

#### Markets.

New York Money Market. GOLD-Opened and closed at 102; with sales in the

GOLD—Opened and closed at 102; with sales in the interim at 101% and 101%. LOANS—Carrying rates, 4%@8 per cent. SILVER—Bars, \$1.20% in greenbacks; \$1.18% in gold; coin, %@1% per cert. discount, BONDS—Governments, weak and lower in the early dealings, but closed firm. Railroad, steady. State, quiet.

STOCKS—The feature of the stock market was the break in Pittsburg from 69 to 66, and in Chicago & Alton from 71 to 69; Pittsburg subsequently recovered to 66%, but Chicago & Alton closed weak at the early decline; Fort Wayne closed at 86%, with no sales, however, below 88. At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Central declined to 28, and Reading to 14. The remainder of the list was firm, and closed at about the highest prices of the day.

Kansas City Produce Market. WHEAT-Quiet and weak; No.3, \$1.10; No. 4,

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. Kansas City, February 25, 1878.

CATTLE—Receipts, 363; shipments, 367; steady, little doing; sales of shipping steers at \$3.75@3.85; butchers' steers, \$3.25@3.50; cows, \$2.50@2.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 1.800; steady and in good demand; range of sales, \$3.35@3.50; average, \$3.45.

New York Produce Market. New York, February 25, 1876.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1878.

FLOUR—Moderate demand; superfine western and state, \$4.10@5; common to good. \$5.05@5.15; good to choice, \$5.20@6; white wheat extra, \$6.05@6.75; St. Louis, \$5.10@5.10.

WHEAT—Heavy with moderate demand; No. 2, Chicago spring, \$1.25; No. 1, Milwaukee, \$1.30; No. 2, red winter. \$1.35.

RYE—Steady; No. 2, western, 71@72c.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady.

CORN—Moderate demand; ungraded mixed western, 48@53c. steam mixed, 53%@53%c; No. 2, 53%c.

OATS—Steady; mixed western, 35@36c; white western, 34%@39c.

OATS—Steady; mixed western, 35@38c; white western, 31x @39c.
COFFER—Quiet.
SUGAR—Raw, quiet; redued firm and unchanged.
MOLASSES—New Orleans, Steady;25@50c.
RICE—Steady and unchanged.
EGGS—Dull; western, 9@15c.
PORK—Mess, dull and heavy; \$11@11.15.
BEEF—Steady.
MIDDLES—Western long clear. 5%c.
LARD—Prime steam, \$7.65@7.57%.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
CHEESE—Firm; western, 7@13%c.
WHISKY—\$1.08.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 25, 1616.

COTTON-Firm; 10% of for middlings.

FLOUR-Qaiet and steady; fancy, 26 5027; choice, 25, 9026. 15; iamily, \$5,6026.75; XXX, \$5,4026.60; XX, \$5,1026.52.

WHEAT-Dull, weak and generally lower; No. 3, red, \$1.03% cash; \$1.09% bid March; No. 4, \$1.12% (31.13; pring unsettled; \$1.05% bid for No. 2.

CORN-Higher for cash; 43% 24c c cash; 42% c bid Narch

(arch.
OATS—Very firm; 27c bid cash; 26c March.
RYE—Better; 57c cash.
WHIRKY—Steady; \$1.04.
PORK—Quiet and easier; \$10.50 bid cash; \$10.68%

John Salt Mears—Dull.

BACON—Quiet and easy; \$4.50, \$6.20 and \$6.35.

LARD—Dull, could be had at \$7.25 for prime steam.

Receipts—4,000 bbls fiour; 24,000 bush wheat; 30,000 bush corn; 5,200 bush rye; 700 bush oats.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. St. Louis, February 25, 1878. CATTLE—Steady with moderate inquiry; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4.500.5; fair to good, \$3.75@ 4 55; butchers, \$3.25@3.87%; cows and helfers, \$3.65.35.67%; receipts, 1.200. 8.60; stockers, \$2.00@3.50; receipts, 1,200.
HO(98—Firm; best butchers' 10c higher; light, \$3.50@3,75; packing, \$3.75@3 90; butchers' to fancy, \$3.90@4; receipts 400.
SHEEP—Steady and quiet; common to good, \$2.75@4.57%; extra heavy shipping, \$4.50@4.75; receipts, 200.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, February 25, 1878.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
WHEAT—Fair demand and firm, and a shade higher; No. 1. spring, nominal; No. 2. glit edged, \$1.09%; regular, \$1.07% cash; No. 3. \$1.04% 0.04%.
CORN—Duil and a shade lower; 42% c cash; 42% c OATS-Fairly active and a shade higher, gilt edged

5%c; regular, 24%c cash. RYE—Dull; 54% 655c. BARLEY—Steady and firm; 466046%c. PORK—Dull, weak and lower; closed firm; \$10.20 PORK—Dull, weak and lower; \$7.25 cash or March.
LARD—Dull, wenk and lower; \$7.25 cash or March.
BULK MEATS—Dull, weak and lower; shoulders,
3.62%; short ribs. \$5.35; short clear, \$5.59.
WHISKY—\$1.04.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly y W. Edson. by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu, spring. .80
Fall No. 2 . 1.10
" No. 3 . 1.00
" No. 4 . 90
" No. 4 . 90
" White Old . 20
" Yellow . 20
" Yellow . 18
RYE—Per bu . 18
RYE—Per bu . 25
BARLEY—Per bu . 25
BARLEY—Per lou . 25
BARLEY—Per lou . 3.75
" No. 2 . 3.25
" No. 3 . 3.30 NO. 8.

Rye.

CORN MEAL—

CORN CHOP—

RYE CHOP—

CORN & OATS—

BRAN—

SHOUT—

Topeks Produce Market. 

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common.
Castor.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice...
Medium
CHEESE—Per lb
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
LOMINY—Per bbl.
VINEGAR—Per gal
POTATOES—Per,bl.
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Turkeys,
Goose.
ONIONS—Per bu. Goose,
ONIONS—Per bu...
CABBAGE—Per dozen...
SWERT POTATOES—Per bu...

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

Attention is drawn to the advertisement of the extensive Union Nurseries at Kalamazoo, Mich. L. G. Bragg & Co., the proprietors, established these nurseries 21 years ago and are well-known as reliable nurserymen.

Storrs Harrison & Co., Painesville, Ohio offer in another column a very attractive list of plants at surprisingly low prices. The firm have always been found attentive to business and their plants first class and just as represented. They are worthy of patronage.

"Many cases of fever and ague, dumb ague, and congestive chills were promptly arrested and entirely banished, by the use of your Simmons' Liver Regulator. You don't say half enough in regard to the efficacy of your values of ague, intermittent enough in regard to the emeacy of your valuable medicine, in cases of ague, intermittent fevers, etc. Every case has been arrested immediately. believe me, when I say, I was a sufferer for years with the Liver disease, and only found relief by using your medicine. When your medicine is taken it seems to send a shall the rough the nervous system." a thrill through the nervous system."
"ROBERT J. WEEKS, Batvia, Kane Co.,Ill.

IMPORTANT CONCERNING CANE MILL AND EVAPORATORS.

As is well-known the Blymyer Manufacture ing Company of this city has for several years past been vigorously pushing litigation in de-fense of their valuable patents on sugar cane mills and evaporators. In this they have been completely successful, and, besides, have been granted, under date of December 11, 1877, a reissue on their Hedge's patent on vertical cane-mills, covering the triangular arrangement of three vertical rolls, and the adaptation of the lower housing as a recepticle for juice. This secures to them the exclusive right to make, sell, or use the modern vertical canetmill, and such mill cannot be made, sold or used without license from them nor can the owners of such mills, not made by the Blymyer Manufacturing Company,or under their license, no difference when or from whom

express or freight.

Our Garden Seeds are from the celebrated House of David Landreth & Sons, and sold at Philadelphia fringing machines have given up the contact. and very recently the principal contestant has withdrawn and arranged to manufacture un der license and to pay royalty. To the many thousands of sorgo and sugar-cane growers throughout the west and south, the above facts pos se special importance.—Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 21,

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

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 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 most tive, 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, name Kansas.

CROSSLEY SULKY PLOW.

Call and see it. We warrant it to be as good as the Jeak Sniky Plow made. We have Corn Planters, Cultivators, Spring and Farm Wagons, Reapers, Mowers, and all other Arrivaltural Implements. We are agents for the Stover Wind Mill, and for Aultman and Taylor the shing Machine and Engines.

To the local trade we say it will pay to call at our warehouse for Implements. Consignments of goods to be sold on commission or for storage, is solicited. Orders for G am, Produce, or Implements promptly filled at lowestrates. Warehouse on A. T. & S. Fe. R. R. Track, South of 6th St. S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 126, Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name fluely Printed and 3 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,) printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps tal 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. 3.3 - 4.5 - 1.5 -

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisement 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.

### GRAPE VINES.

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

SEED WHEAT.

Muscovite, (spring;) 68 bus. per acce, heads five to six inches long; send 25cts for package, or rate of \$6. a bushel. Address, C. WADE, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

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

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

WANTED An experienced Teacher of deaf and in teaching Articulation desires an elitation in a family or school. Address, Miss M. I. FARRANT, Salem, Mass.

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

## SUFFERERS

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

1

Osage Hedge Plants.

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

WASHBURN | Money to loan on long time, reasenable interest. No commission. Apply to C. W. JEWELL, Topeka, Ke

SHAKERS GENUINE PLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS. Address, D. C. BRAINARD, Agt., Mount Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y.

A splendid Illustrated Catalogue and Amateur Guide in the Flower and Vegetable Garden for 1878, containing about two hundred Illustrations and two beautiful Colored Plates, will be sent to all applicants enclosing a 8-cent postage stamp.

## BEAUTIFUL EVER-Roses

10 Beautiful Roses for \$1, 16 Bedding Plants for \$1,20 Verbenas for \$1, 10 Choice Geraniums for \$1, and numerous other Plants at equally low rates, sent by mail, postage paid. Their safe arrival guaranteed. Our illustrated Catalogue for 1878 sent free to all applicants. SKED, PADDOCK & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

### Trees Trees

LARGE ASSORTMENT, Fruit & Ornamental, Vines, Plants, &c.

DEALERS and PLANTERS will Save Money by corresponding with us. Twenty-one
years' experience. Address
L. G. BRAGG & CO.,
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

EF Union Nurseries, Established 1877.

### Kansas Seed House

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

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

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

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

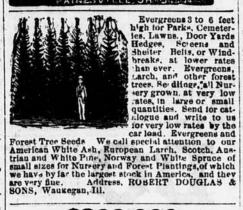
WM. B. GRIMES,

Kansas City, Mo. STORAGE. COMMISSION, GRAIN,

-AND-Agricultural Implement Warehouse. MUSCATINE PLOWS.

wood and steel beam. To the local trade we warrant on trial satisfaction or no sale. CROSSLEY SULKY PLOW.



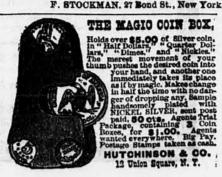


### \$200,000 •

PLATED JEWELRY.

For ONE DOLLAR we will send as below, all warranted Gold Plaied: 1 Pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 rair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 rair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Weading Ring: 1 Engraved Band Finer Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring; 1 Elegant Ring. marked "Friendship." 1 Handsome Roser Pin 1 spiendid Sliver; Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set, Jet and Gold 1 Ladies' Jet Set, Ornamented; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gent's Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Brad Necklace; 1 Pair Ladies' Pearl Kar Drops. 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegart Watch Chain Take your choice. the entire lot of 20 pieces sent postpaid for \$1. or any 8 pieces you choose for \$10 cents. Club Premium—Any one sending us a club of twelve at one dollar we will send a Coin Silver Watch Free.

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



\$57,60 AGENTS profit per week. Will prove it or forfeit \$600. New articles pust patented Sample sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton St., N.Y.

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

#### PIMPLES.

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

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

in Birghamton, where Jones of Binghamton makes 5-Ton Wagon Scales, which we sell freight paid for \$50. No money asked till tested; for free price list address, JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS. RASPBERRY PLANTS. \$5.00 per 1000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS 350 1000 ASPARAGUS 4.00 1000 RHUBARB (2000 for \$40.00) 25 00 1000

For small lots, send a list of what you want and let me price it. Address, A. G. CHANDLES, Leaven-



LIVER DISEASE and In-

SIMMONS'

digestion prevail to a greater extent than pre bably any other malady, and relief is always anxionally sought after. If the Liver is Regaliated, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, Simmons' Liver Regulators is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these allments. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz: Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Bishop Pierce of Georgia; John Gill Shorter, of Alabama; Gen, John B. Gordon, R. L. Mott. of Columbus, Ga. are among the hundreds to whom we can refer. Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March S, 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.

It is not the quantity eater that gives etrength, life.

REGULATOR

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

SIMMON' LIVER REGULATOR. Original and only Genuine,

Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Price, \$1,00. Sold by all Druggists



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

## FRUIT TREES.

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Quince, Crabs, etc.
STOCKS GRAFTS, Apple, Cherry, Crab, Pear, etc.
EVERGREENS, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Fruit and
Flower Plates.
HEDGE PLANTS, Osage, Buckthorn, Honey Lo-Cust. etc.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, Splendid Novelties, Roses, Verbenas Carnations, etc. For NEW CATALOGUES of the BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NUR-NERY, post free Address WM, F. BAIRD (Trustee), Box 1, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

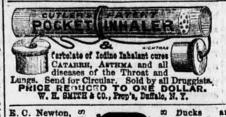
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NATIONAL HAND CORN PLANTER BEST IN USE.

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

IF YOU WANT CO-OPERATIVE NEWS,
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 Pleasing
Story of practical every-day life, entitled "How they
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PERFECT Perfected Butter color and c



Matthews' Garden Seed Drill Matthews' Hand Cultivator Matthews' Drill and Cultivator combined

surpass all others. Send for circular before you buy. Man-ufactured only by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Ma ss.

2,500,000 Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Peach Trees, etc. 100 SELECTED VARIETIES. Great American Strawberries. Largest and best. Berries 20z. each, 9 in. around. By mail. 10 for \$1; 100 for \$5; 1000 for \$40. Wiken, Albany. Chas. Downing. Monarch of West. Kentucky. Green. Prolific. \$2 per 1,000; Capt. Jack. Cumberland Triumph Sterling, Jocunda, \$5 per 1,000. ALL PURE. Catalogue free. Cut this out. JUHN S. CULLINS, Moorestown, New Jersey,

### 45,000 ACRES University Lands.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME,

These lands belong to the University of Kansas, They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Caffey, Lyon. Wabannsee, and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per nore, according to quality, and nearners to railroad stations. TERMS—One-tenth down, and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

For further information, apply to V. P. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Enterprise, Kan.

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

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Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years credit with 7 per cent interest.

831/2 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A.T. & S.F. R. R, refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE.

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STELL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River. Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company On credit, running through ten years, at seven percent, annual interest.

20 Per ct. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN PULL AT
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Kansas display of products at Centennial sur-passed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "MANSAS PACIFIC HOME-STEAD," address, Land Commissioner, K. P. Rw., Salina, Kansas.

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FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter, Eggs, &c. 102 S. Water St., Chicago. REFERENCES: German National Bank, Chicago, Hall, Patterson & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago

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OPIUM Habit Cured at Home. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F.E.Marsh, Quincy, Mich SKIN Cure Guaranteed. Especially those of a squamous or scale character. Don't fall to write. as I positively cure these obstinate sutaneous diseases in a few weeks. Address, for these or other chrolic affect in Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

Convenient Arrangement,

Cleanliness and Simplicity, Economy in Labor and Fuel,

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Which have been sold, as a proof of their **Superior Construction** 

And Perfect Operation,

Is More Easily & Quickly Sold & for Less Money Than any other Cooking Stove made of same finish, weight and capacity.

85 SIZES Suited to all kinds of Fuel and Localities.

ag-If your Tinner has not got an assortment send the order to EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main Street ST. LOUIS, MO.

OR TO A. W. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kansas. J. W. ChANCER. Leavenworth. Kansas. A. WELTE. Atchison. Kansas. C. W. FAIRMAN, kansas City, Missouri.

Trees, Trees, Trees.

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

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

Per 

Early Richmond on their own roots 1
to 4 feet. 10.00
Late Richmond and Carolina Morellas
on their own roots, 2 to 5 feet. 10 00
Concord Grapes 1 year. 3.00 20.00
Mammoth Cluster Haspberry Tips. 1 00 5.00
Wilson Abany Strawberry pr 1000 \$4.00. 10.000 \$25.08
Linneus and Mammoth Rhubarb. 4.00 80.00
Lombardy Poplars, 2 to 4 feet. 3 00 21.00
Cuttings of Poplars, Willows, Concord Grapes &c.
&c. per. 1000. \$25.00
Address P. P. PHILLIPS, Park Nursery, Law ence, Kansas. Jabuary, 15th. 1817.

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. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA. PA. d by all Druggists

TOUL LEMIU III KRISSS.

Apply to STECKEL & OVERTON, Bloomfield, Iowa.

I Land! Land! Land!

FARMER Craig's justly celebrated Ye low Flint Seed Corn will increase your yield ten per cent at a cost of only 13% cents per acre. Address, addr

Nurserymen and Dealers

Your attention is called to our stock of Apple,
Pear. Peach. Pium. Cherry, and other Fruit
Trees. Also to Grape Vines, small fruit plants, Ossge
Roses Shrubs and Evergreens. Most com-lete stock
in the west. Special low prices on application,
Wholesale cata logue free. Address,
HARGIS & SOMMER,
Star Nurseries. Quincy, Ill. Star Nurseries.

Grand Triumph In Horticulture!

The crowning result of eighteen years of care and tell,— FELTON'S NEW BERRIES. The Cindereils and Continental Strawberries and Early Prolitic and Reliance Raspherries are now offered to the Public, Tested nine years, and in our judgment the four best paying market berries.

Carlogue and Price Let Free. Address, GIB-SON & BENNETT, Nurserymen and Fruit-Growers, Woodbury, N. J.



THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S We deliver Strong Pet Roses, suitable for immediate flowering, safely by mail, at all post-offices. 5 Splendid Varieties, your choice, all abeled, for \$1:12 for \$2:10 for \$3:26 for \$4:35 for \$5:75 for \$10:100 for \$2:18 send for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE, and choose from over 500 finest sorts. Our Great Specialty is graving and distributing koses. This DINGER & CONARD CO., Exe-Grovers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.



PETER HENDERSON & CO.

35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

### Literary and Domestin.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

LITTLE ELLA P. She's but a duinty blossom,
By soft winds k.ssed apart,
With a blush upon the petals
And a dew drop at the heart."

When the storm wind comes to try her, Will she feebly bow her head, While the faded leaves drop sighing To the chilly garden bed?

Or will a brave high spirit
From the quivering dew drop spring,
Love warm the rose-tint crimson,
Faith spread each leaf a-wing?

God make her true and earnest, God make her firm and strong, Soere she join the angels Her heart shall sing their song. Kansas City. Mo.

WINTER.

O. Winter, ruler of the inverted year,
I love thee, all unlovely as thon seem'st,
And dreaded as thon art!

—Cowper.

To-day, in snow arrayed, stern Winter rules
The ravaged plain—anon the teaming earth
Unlocks her stores, and Spring adorn the year.
And shall not we, while fate like Winter frowns,
Expect revolving bliss?

—Smo

THE SEA.

But to the shore. O, what a depth of way,
And what a length of foam! That solemn voice!
And what a length of foam! That solemn voice!
And what a length of foam! They mistake
Who calls it hoarse. They never on the white
And pebbly beach, in peace and quietness,
Have heard it roar; or watched the spray
That, venting farthest on the smooth, white sand,
K isses, retires, and comes to kiss again.

—Brainard

CHARITY. Out of the wildered petals of a flower.

Struck heedlessly by violant hand to earth,
We may some yet unrified asweds extract,
And breath the past life of what now lies dead,
Thus, haply when we meet a rained heart,
Whose bruised leaves disclose the spoiler's touch,
May we not deem it worth some triling care
To search for lingering periame in the wreck.
Nor wholy crush it by unthinking tread!

—A. J. H. Duganne.

#### CHAT WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

Why should not the gentle mother's heart which prompted the above lines, be called a poet's heart? The Laurette himself could not sweeten their rhythm nor exalt their sentiment. May little Ella bloom into womanhood and fulfill the fond hopes she inspires.

At last the recipes for original yeast have come. We had faith they would, and so we think had Lonesome Ben, else he would not have persevered so long in asking for them. That yeast can not be made without yeast, is just as improbable as that vinegar can not be made without vinegar, or alcohol without al-

If fermentation and decomposition are cont sidered as chemical processes the absurdity of having yeast to start with is at once apparent. If the proper ingredients are placed under the proper conditions, the result would inevitably be yeast. If the result is accounted for on the germ and vegetable growth theory, is it not equally absurd to suppose that all the seeds of the yeast plant species have been preserved, since Mother Eve's time, in old jugs

and jars and muslin bags? Suppose we ask the young lady students in the Agricultural College at Manhattan to tell us all about it. Then we will know something, and that is what we want, is it not? If any of us had put on our thinking caps, would we not have known that if yeast could be "started" in the Garden of Eden, it could be "started" on the prairies of Ka

What are all her "resources" (to say nothing of woman's) worth, if we can't make yeast? We have feared for the last month that some man would show us how little we know about yeast, but, thank fortune, a woman has come to the rescue without yeast, and now if Prof. Kedzie's young lady students will be kind enough to tell us all about it, we believe no more lone, lorn bachelors need go a begging for a "rising," and Susan will have to look after her laurels, though we have no doubt that her kind letters have been suffia cient consolation for Benjamin, without solve ing the yeast difficulty.

Surely Ellen R. will feel grateful to Kansas women for their prompt responses to her in quiries about winter butter-making, and so do we. And perhaps it will not disappoint her nor make her husband jealous, if we tell her that E., who answered her so sensibly last week, was a gentleman. This week we present her with a long and excellent letter from Heliotrops, and shorter ones, both to the point, from Mrs. C. S. R., and Mrs. L. W.

The kind words with which Asa favors our columns, we are sure will be appreciated by every wife, and we trust acted upon by many husbands, and considered seriously by prospective husbands, young men and lonely bachelors. But in answer to his question, "Shall I add to her burdens by telling her of my vexations and probable hopes?" we hope some woman will speak out plainly and set him right.

TO ELLEN R.

MR. EDITOR: I do not claim to know all about butter-making, yet having made more or less during the last fifteen years, (less since I came to Kansas,) I think I can give Helen ter" in winter.

While your husband has faithfully taught you how his "mother used to do with hers," has he at the same time done what lays in his once tried a churning of each kind, and to power to do towards making good butter? No one can make good butter unless the cows have been properly fed and cared for. If the mend you to avoid taking up with your cream cows are not salted often, the cream swells any milk, for this will very soon harden, and and fails to (come) separate. It the feed is you will have pieces of curd in your butter, poor the butter must of necessity lack in rich ness. Good butter can not be made from the straw-stack nor from prairie-hay alone.

your cream. (It will cost from twenty-five to too low a temperature. It never swells in or 63 degrees. If it be churned above 63 der is too cold, and the only way I know to retedious.

the care of the cow until it comes onto the stand around in a warm room for a day or table. It is also necessary to use good, pure two, and become strong and bitter. You, unsalt, and not too much of it.

MRS L. W. come again.

McPherson Co., Kansas

#### REPLY TO A YOUNG WIFE'S LETTER.

Like yourself, when a girl, I little expected my lot in life to be a farmer's wife. I had always lived in the city, and knew no more how to make butter when I was married, than I did yeast, for neither one, my mother ever made, and I never had an opportunity to learn. So the first thing on the programme upon entering my new life, was learning to make butter and yeast.

A recipe for the latter, I readily obtained, but by going a long ways for it, and I have thought many times since reading those numerous yeast recipes that have been given Lone some Ben, that had they come sooner, I would have been benefitted as well as he, and would thereby have been spared a long tramp. But a recipe for making good butter, or what you call "gilt edged article" was not as easily found and what I now know on the subject is what I have picked up, here and there, from read-

ing, from my neighbors, and from experience. Now, since you seem anxious to thoroughly understand from "Alpha to Omega," the art of making butter, I shall give you a few hints on the subject, (hoping you will bear with me if I mention something you already know), and the way I have finally adopted, which, so far, has given me perfect satisfaction.

So, first of all, I shall state that perfect cleanfiness in every part of the work from milking to the packing cannot be recommended too strongly. Avoid the use of wooden ressels. Tin being the only fit article for pails, and even then should not be used after the plating is worn off. I have often seen women strain their milk in old rusty tin pans, which spart from the rust, had one or two pieces of rags pulled through the bottom to stop up holes, and afterwards hear these same women say "that they could not make good

Nice smooth crocks and jars will give better satisfaction than pans, even though they be new, and then they are so easily kept clean. The seams in the pans, are often the recepticles of a little curd, or something which, with all the care one may use, can be easily passed over unseen, and thus cause the milk to sour

sooner than it ought. Never keep milk nor butter in a cellar nor any place, where vegetables have remained, the butter we would spare ourselves a great for these always impart foul odors, which the butter and milk are sure to absorb. Therefore. keep milk and everything pertaining to the dairy, in a place by themselves, either in a mileh house or a well ventilated room.

Some claim that milk should be skimmed before it is sour; but this, I have found a very difficult thing to manage, as one cannot know just when the milk will sour; and besides this, the cream, at this time, is very thin, and a part of it always falls back into the milk, which cannot be taken up, save by taking up a good deal of milk, which, although sweet, now, remember will not be so in two or three days, when you are ready to churn; and if say to "Lonesome Ben." Now let me come to this same milk remains six, eight or ten the rescue, and, without yeast, remember. hours before souring, more cream will rise, in summer. In winter, however, if you should six loaves of bread. wait for your milk to be thick before skimso I always skim mine as soon as I think the make bread. cream has all risen. I have noticed, as you have, no doubt, that milk first begins to thick en next to the cream and around the crock, at which time the milk and cream adhere. In such a case, if I am ready to churn, I don't mind taking up a little milk, for at this time it is not very thick, and will all work out with the butter-milk, but if I am not ready to churn, I prefer to leave this milk stand a little

Believe me, I do not speak from mere supposition, but from actual experiment, you can R. a bint or two concerning "gilt-edged but never tell the difference between butter made from cream that was skimmed after the milk was thick, and the butter that was made from cream skimmed before the milk was sour. I tell one from the other was impossible.

So, to make good butter, I would recomwhich you cannot remove, and such butteryou need never hope to keep fresh very long. YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for Churn often. Every day, if necessary, and do \$2.00.

If your husband is as anxious to do his not for a moment expect to make good fresh share of the butter-making as he is that you butter out of old bitter cream.

shall do yours, let him get you a thermome. Whenever the cream comes soft in winter, ter and then you can tell the temperature of or swells, you may be pretty sure that it is at fifty cents.) Cream should be churned at 61 summer. It must be, therefore, that the cream grees, the butter will be soft and white, and move this difficulty is to place your jar of if much lower, the churning will be slow and cream in boiling hot water, stirring the cream that all parts may come in contact with the Another requisite to good butter is the most the warm jar; or by placing the jar in front of perfect cleanliness in every department, from stove. Warm it quickly, and do not let it doubtedly, do not keep your milk and cream But we have said enough this time. If the in a living room; for if you did, I am sure you editor chooses to print our thoughts, and is would have no trouble, whatever, with your willing that the butter question be discussed butter, and would find it much easier to manthrough the FARMER more fully, we may age than in summer. I have kept my milk and cream in a warm kitchen all winter and have never been obliged to warm my cream, and five and ten minutes is the longest I have had to chura.

Last fall I wanted to pack a jar or two of butter for winter use, but had never packed any, so one day while talking with one of my neighbors on the butter subject, I asked her to tell me how she packed her butter. "First of all" said she, "I will tell you that I never wash the butter I am going to pack." This surprised me very much, and I thought to myself if you don't wash your butter, I have no use for your method. But she very soon "rose to explain." "Washed butter," she cont tinued, will, I suppose, keep just as well as unwashed butter, the only difference is, that washed butter has a greasy and oily appearance which the unwashed butter has not.' How do you separate the butter-milk from the butter, I inquired? "By patting it, and pating it, and slapping it" she said, "until I can feel no butter-milk spat in my face. Use gal lon jars. Put one churning upon another, packing the butter very tightly in the jar; and when full, make a little sack of very thin muslin, to fit into your jar, fill it about half full of salt; put it over your butter; tie a cloth over the jar, and your butter is ready to put away." This I carried home with me, and the next day began filling a gallon jar, following closely the above directions. I patted for a while, then added my salt, and patted again till the butter was perfectly dry. One jar I filled in this way, and another I washed in my usual way, patting it equally well, and I found, when we used the butter, that the one which had not been washed, was much superior to the other; and that the washed butter, had in fact that greasy and only appearance which the other had not. One thing which greatly perplexed me, while pattingmy butter, was that sometimes the butter would adhere to my hands, and sometimes would not. This mystery I one day discove ered. Whenever I washed my hands in soap and water, and afterward rinsed them, the butter would not adhere, and if I wiped them it would. Wiping is what did the mischief.

This patting takes time and hard work; but you will not regret your time when you have "gilt edged article" that will be an honor to yourself and to your table; if however, there were such things as butter presses, or something that would separate the butter milkfrom deal of time and labor. It was in thinking of this, that I asked the FARMER this question a few weeks since, to which I received no answer. Perhaps I did not call them by their right name. They may be called butter-work ers. If the Kansas FARMER cannot answer this question, where can we ascertain?

If there is anything more I can do for you on this subject, I shall be happy to do so. Yours until planted, HELIOTROPE.

BECIPE FOR YEAST WITHOUT YEAST MRS. HUDSON: I have been watching with interest to see what our good friends would

Boil three ounces of hops in two quarts of which it seems a pity to throw away, and at water ten minutes in tin, granite or iron; add the same time hardly worth while skimming. two coffee cups of sugar and two of flour, wet I prefer, and have better result to skim my in enough water to get out all the lumps; add milk after it is thick; at which time, I have a three tablespoonfuls of salt and three of ginlayer of nice thick cream, which is easily take ger; strain in a jar and let it stand three days en up without the least particle of sour milk; in a warm place; stir very often; then add two but do not allow the cream to remain on the pounds boiled potatoes and wait one more milk very long after it has grown thick, as it day, and you will have yeast that is good and will very soon get strong and bitter, especially will keep a long time. Use one teacupful for

Some one please try it and let me hear how ming it, your cream would not be fit to use, they succeed, and then I will tell you how I MRS. A. J. McCoy. Linn Co., Kansas.

FOR LONESOME BEN.

For yeast without yeast to start with, take a teacup of sweet milk, put it in a tin cup and set it on the stove till it is hot, not ecalded, then thicken with corn meal. Put it in a can and put it between your feather-bed and mate tress, (this is to be done at night) or in some other warm place. In the morning put in some fresh, warm milk and keep it very warm. When it comes, make a sponge of sweet milk and warm it with boiling water. This will come very quick. Mould it up hard and let it rise. When light make it into loaves for the pan. Let it get light, then bake it in a good, hot oven, and you will have nice, white, sweet light bread, if your flour is good. But I like better your mother's bag of yeast.

AN EXPERIENCED OLD MAID.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gar readers, in replying to advertisements, 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.

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

AGENTS wanted to sell our Watches, Free, Outfit Free, G.M. HANSON & Co., Chicago, Ill.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 85 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maint \$66 week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outn

\$5 \$ \$77 s. Week to Age ats. \$10 Outfit Free

\$2500 a year. Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free Address J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Salary. Salesmen wanted to sell our Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Permanent employment. address S. A. GRANT & CO. 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, G.

\$3300 A YEAR. Bow to Make it.

\$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Ontago, Ill. 50 NICE CARDS, Plaid, Repp. 811k, Block, &c., with name 13c, F. W. AUSTIN & CO., North Haven, Ot

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

PATENTS

ventors, How to obtain them. Send for cir-HENRY J. ENNIS, Box 442, Washington,

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Stem-winder watch free with first or
der. Ten Dollars a day guaranteed.
M. CRONEGH & CO., Philadel.
phia, Pa., or Mitwankse, Wis.

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Flower and Vegetable Catalogue. Our large
crops enable us to Sell Seeds Low.
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50 Elegant Mixed (ards, with name, 13 cents Agents Outfit 10c. Seavy Bros, Northfield, Ct

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

#### 25 Extra Mixed Cards, Snowflake, Oriental, &c. with name, 10 cts. J. B. Husten, Nassua, N. Y. **NURSERY CROWN**

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Hardy Defensive Hedge Plants, etc. nitable for Line Fences, Nursery How, Forest Planta-ons, Wind Breaks, Bereens and Shelter Belts for the pro-ction of buildings, orchards, live-stock, hot beds and cowing crops. Send for 40 page Illustrated Catalogue, containing value information for tree planters, orchard growers, nu

### CHEAP AND GOOD READING

I will furnish the Kansas Farmer (Weekly), and American Agriculturist (Monthly), for \$3.25 for 1878, or I will furnish the American Agriculturist alone for \$1.10. Also the Young Folks (Monthly) with Youths, Companion (Weekly) for \$3.25. Sent to any P. O. in U. S. Now is the time to subscribe. Address, W. H. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 765, Topeka, Kansas. Send money by registered letter, or post-office order, and not by check.

ROPSY Thousands already cured with-out tapping. State your age, lo-cation of swelling and how long sick; condition of bowels; how many times tapped. 85 s plnt, 810 a quart. Test-monials free. For sale only by REMEDY. DR.H.F.WEIS, Prop'r, Dayton, O.

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## To Buyers of Seeds



For 1878, now ready, will be sent free to all our customers without writing for it, and to all others enclosing stamp for postage. The best seeds are always the cheapest, and we invite the attention of Farmers, Market Gardeners, and others, to our specially fine stock of Home Grown Vegetable Seeds Also of Florists, and others, to our very large collection of the best strains of Flower Seeds, Novelties, &c. Seeds sent by express and mail to all parts of the United States and Canada, and guaranteed to reach purchaser.

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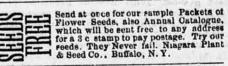
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EARLY OHIO.—Earlier than Early Rose, Ranked by general consent, in earliness, yield and quality combined at the head of all the early potatoes.

BURBANK.—Medium late; a prodigious croper; flest remarkably white; quality excellent.

DUNMORE—A splendid late sort. A greater tropper than the Peerless which it resembles in form, while far better in onality. while far better in quality,
Bach, per Barrel, \$4,00 per Bushel, \$2.00; per Peck. 5 cents.
My Illustrated Seed Catalogue free to all applicants

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Or exchange for Stock, Team, Wagon, &c.. Capacity
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address E. Langstaff & Son., Badger Creek
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Grape Vines, Hedge Plants, and a general line of Nursery stock for sale at wholesale and retail. Stock, first class. Price list free. correspondence, solicited. Address KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St.

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



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Terms reasonable. MRS. E. D. VANWINKLE,

WANTED Men in each State for the Detective Service and to report crime. Pay liberal. Inclose stamp, and address American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnett, Offic.

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POSITIVELY CURED the worst cases of the ongest standing, by using Dr. Hubbard's Cure "No HUMBUC," IT HAS CURED THOU-SANDS. Will give \$1.000 for a case it will not benefit. A sample bottle free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist, Office 1,323 Broadway, New York.

KNOW

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

PREMIUM GIFT.

# Or Christ's Farewell to his Mother.

A \$5 ELEGANT STEEL ENGRAVING

The subject of this beautiful Engraving is taken from John-19th Chapter; 28th and 27th Verses-and relates to one of the most remarkable incidents in the lifetime of our Savior. The sorrow manifested in the juigment-hall just prior to his crucifixion, and the sad faces of both mother and son as he bids his mother that last farewell, vividly portraying the touching scene, makes it a

MASTERPIECE OF ART. and a Gift that all will be more than pleased with,

CUT THIS CERTIFICATE OUT, IT IS WORTH \$5.00 TO YOU. On receipt of this Certificate, together with nineteen cents (19e) in Currency or Postage Stamps to pay postage and mounting charges we will send the \$5.00 Steel Engraving feet wide by 2/2 feet long, entitled CHRIST'S FAREWELL TO HIS MOTHER y mail post paid. De Send for Engraving at once stating Name in full, together -Office address, County, and State.

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Arrangements have been made with the Continental Publishing Co., No. 4 Home St. Cincinnal, O., to supply this \$5.00 Steel Engraving, 2 feet wide and 2½ feet long, Frank PREMIUM GIFT.

#### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk le required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day of which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to THE KARSAS FARRER, together with the sum of fifty cents fer each animal contained in said notice."

## How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st
day of November and the first day of April, except when
found in the lawful inclosure of the taker ap.
No persons, except citizens and householders can take
upa stray.

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

Ing nomined in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from

the description and value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

They shall rise determine cest of keeping and the b enefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray such catching the shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, head of cattle, head of

mentioned for each animal value of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, 7 Justice of the Peace, for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith.

### THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Work Ending Rebruary 20, 1878

Ope black, half pony mate, white in face, about 3 yrs old. Valued at 600.

FILLY—Also, one bay filly, little white on left hind foot about 2 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

Bougles County-B. F. BIGGS, Clerk, MULES—Taken up by Herman Gabriel, Endora P. O nn. 7, 1878, one black mule 14 hands high, halter on, Val ued at \$25. Also, one brown mule, 14 hands high, with halter on Valued at \$25.

Edwards County-R. L. Ford, Clerk. SWINK—Taken up by John Leslie. Trenton Tp, Feb. 5, 18, two switce, black, one weighs 250 pounds, the other 1 pounds, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$16. Lik County—Geo Thompson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. C, Ulery, Greenfield Tp, Jan. 14 1878, one three-year old mare, roan color, white lace, mane and tail rather light. Valued at \$20.
Also, one mare colt about ten months old, roan color, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$10.

Greenwook County-F, J. Cochrane, Clerk, Greenwook County—F. J. Cochrane, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Darius Bush. Madison Tp. Nov.
27, 1877, one yearing heifer, roan with line back, some
write on belly, medium size, no marks nor brands.

STEER—Taken up by W. A. Nosman, Madison Tp. Nov.
181, 1877, one yearing steet, mestry write with passar rea
spots, branded S cr 6 on ien hip, mesked with shr in cach
ear.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. R. Phenis, Madison Tp. Jan.
1, 1878, one white, yearling heifer with red ears, medium
size, no marks nor brands. Vained at \$13.

Also, one yearing heifer of medium size, white with
red ears and some red about head and neck, no marks
nor brands. Valued at \$13.

#### Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by Charles Boles, Monticello Tp, one mall, red cow 5 yrs old, no marks nor brands visible. Valsmall, red cow 5 yrs old, no marks nor brands visible. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Theodore Knipscher. Gardner Tp.
Nov. 23 1877, one red and white speckled cow, 4 or 5 yrs
old, branded T on left hip, lett ear half cut off and a slit
in right ear. Worth about \$15.

MAIR—Taken up by N. Black, Oxford Tp. Jan. 29, 1878,
one red sorrel mare, supposed to be 12 yrs old, end of nose
broken. Worth \$20.

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk.

STEE:—Taken up by T. D. Griffin, Potosi Tp, Nov. 19, 577, one brown steer, little white on head, belly and tail, or 2 yrs old. Valued at \$16.
STEER—Taken up by Samuel Ashley, Potosi Tp, Nov., 1877, one red steer, crop off each ear and slit in left ear, ne yr old.
Also, one red and white heifer, 1 yr old. Both valued at 188. \$25. STREER—Taken up by S. J. Rhodes, Potosi Tp. Nov. 2. 1877, one red steer with a little white in face, 1 yr old. STEER.—Taken up by S. J. Rhodes, Potosi Tp, Nov. 2.
1871. one red steer with a little white in iace, 1 yr old.
Valued at \$15.
HORSE.—Taken up by Mary Ann McDowell, Paris Tp,
Jan. 18, 1878, one light bay horse, right hind foot and right
fore foot white, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$30.
FILLY—Also, one black filly, with a few; white hairs
mixed in, 1 yr old. Valued at \$15.
FILLY—Also, one sorred filly, flax mane and tail, blaze
in face, 1 yr old. Valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by Thos. D. Cottle, Centerville Tp,
Nov. 9, 1877, one red helfer with white under the belly
white face and red ears, 1 yr old. Valued at \$12
BTEER—Taken up by Walker Allen, Centerville Tp,
Jan. 7, 1878, one red and white steer, one yr old.

Lyon County .- J. S. Craig, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. H. Priest, Elmendaro Tp. Dec. 19, 1877, one lightred and white heifer with swallow fork in right ear. Valued at \$12 COW & CALF—Taken up by Barah Detrich, Pike Tp. one roan cow and calf, with crop off right ear, supposed to be 4 yrs old. Valued at \$22.

1 STERR—Taken up by Chas. Schweger, Jackson. Tp. Dec. 1, 1877, one black roan steer, supposed to be 1 yr old. Valued at \$12.

waited at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by John M. Edwards, Diamond Valley Tp. one brown mare supposed to be 2 yrs old, face and leit hind foot to above pastern joint white. Valued

Ottawa County-F. M. Sexton, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by John Lynch, Ottawa Tp., one light fron gray horse, 15 hands high, 5 or 6 yrs old. Valued at \$40.

CALF. Taken up by J. S. Morgan, Sheridan Tp, 1 heifer

calf nearly white.

Also, one heifer calf nearly red.

Also, ore heifer calf brindle., Three valued at \$12.

### Reliable Investment,

1

FOR OLD AND YOUNG FOLKS. For fifty cents I will remit to your address. 13 packages of Vegetable Garden seeds your own choice, also my Rural Register; 25 packages for \$1.00. All samples tested, raised and put up by the Society of Shakers, at Mount Lebanon, N. Y. Address, ROBERT VALENTINE, Mount Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y.

#### 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 costs. With many thanks to our friends and Patrons.

Very Truly. W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO.

## **Dexter King Buggy**

without a doubt is the easiest riding buggy ever made and so also is a recently improved Platform Spring Wagon,

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

## Forest and Stream

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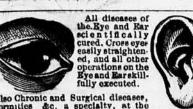
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Will give an experienced man of good reputation as splendid chance, either as a partner, or to take charge of the nursery and dispose of the stock on Shares will furnish everything needed for earrying (at the business, and will add all the massery stock that can be profitably isadiod now, and is the share A single man preferred, or one with a small limit. Correspondence solicind. For further information, address. A. S. HOLMBERG, Mound Nursery, Fredoria, Kansas.

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We have made arrangements with the old established and reliable Fingle Gold and
Silver Plating Co., Chichman, O., to supply every subscriber of this paper with this
valuable Silver Tableware as a New-Year's Gift. This elegant Set of SILVER TEASPOONS AND BUTTER-KNIFE

are of the latest style pattern and each article is to be engraved with your name or initial, thus making the most useful and beautiful diff ever presented. Don't neglect to send your initial or name with orders to be engraved.

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DELIVERED TO YOU FREE. Please cut out the following New-Year's Gift Premium Silverware order and sent same to Eagle Gold and Silven Platino Co., 180 Eim Street, Cincinnat, O. DE CUT OUT THIS ORDER, AS IT IS WORTH \$6.00. TO

New-Year's Gift Silverstare Premium Order. On receipt of this Order and \$1.00, to pay postage, packing or express charges, we will mail you FREF. one Set of Extra Coin Silver Plated Teaspoons worth \$4.50, also one Elegant Butter-Krife worth \$1.50, with your monogram initial engraved upon same in good style—thus making the Elegant Set of \$5.00

TEASPOONS AND BUTTER-KNIFE if the New-Year's Gift to you. Send for Silverware at once, together with \$1.50, stating name in full, with post-office, county, and State. Address all orders to Engle Gold & Silver Plating Co., 180 Elm St., Cim AS Remember, none but subscribers of this paper are allowed this \$5.00 New-Year's Gift of Coin Silver Tableware. Cut out the above order and send for the Gift at once, together with One Bollar to pay postal and packing charges, so that the articles can be delivered to you free of any expense.

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OUR NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.



Women are so deceptive, you. know The other day an honest-hearted and well-meaning man, who lives with the third wife and two mothers-in-law, came here from Vermont to sell foot warmers. Now, it is an historical fact, and one frankly admitted in every family circle, that eight out of ten females over sixteen years of age have cold feet during the winter, and that millions of dutiful husbands each night toil up-stairs under the burden of hot bricks or a seven-pound flat-iron. With all these facts in his favor, a Vermonter invented a foot warmer of soapstone, handsome in shape, handy to these facts in his favor, a vermonter invented a foot warmer of soapstone, handsome in shape, handy to carry on a visit to the country, and warranted na to tarnish by the smoke of blistered heels. The agent who came to Detroit had a right to expects a cordial recention at least that he was to be the same agent who came to Detroit had a right to expectsa cordial reception at least, but he went away last night downhearted and discouraged, and even wishing that he was dead. Provided with one to the warmers, and armed with the certificates fo seven Boston docters that cold feet carry off more than consumption, the agent called at a house on Larned street, east, and said to the middle-aged lady who answered the bell:

"Madam, I shall take great pleasure in showing you the latest Vermont novelty--Brayson's Foot Warmer."

"No, you won't!" was her prompt response, as she looked around for the broom, But madam, are you not troubled with cold

"No, sir. I keep 'em sissing hot lifting agents of the door-step! Get right down now, or the door'!! 'am your toes clear back to your heels!"

"It got down. He didn't propose to give any Detroit woman a second chance to throw away her brick-yard and replace it by one of the most convenient articles ever invented for winter use. He venient articles ever invented for winter use. He turned down on Congress street and entered a small millinery store. A female, whom he supposed likely to have cold feet if any mortal woman in town had, eyed him suspiciously as he opened the door, and he was hardly inside when she called out. "Please leave your dog outdoors!"

door, and ne was nardly inside when she called out: "Please leave your dog out-doors!"
"Madam, I have no dog, "he sweetly replied.
"My outfit simply consists of an article indispensable to every household! It concerns the feet.'
"I don't want no boot-jacks!" she almost screeched.

"It is not a boot-jack, madam. You see it is a soapstone, handsomely cut and provided with a plated wire handle. It is a foot warmer madam I have sold seven hundred and eighty in two days to the most fashionable ladies of this city and the

ery is—"
"You great beast! if you don't take yourself out of here I'll warm your whole body for you!" she shrieked, and she picked up a bodkin and assumed such a threatening attitude that he speedly retreated to the property of the property of him. The only ray of sunshine and profit coming to him the long forenoon occurred as he entered a bakery on Catherine steet. The woman in charge had her shoes off and her feet on the stove hearth, and she promptly admitted that she had cold feet, and that his foot warmer and a bag of pop corn in her stocking would be all the Christmas present she

could hope for.
"I have sold over nine hundred to the very first ladies in Detroit," he remarked, by way of encour-

agement.
"Yaw, dot is drue," she calmly replied.
"It is an awful comfort these cold nights," he ent on,
"Yaw I pelief dot—shust like gospel."

"And the price is very low, madam. You keed your feet warm all winter for the trifling sum of one C. STATE Yaw, dot is shust so," she mused.

"And will you take one?"
"Oh, nein!"

But you say you have cold feet, madam?"

"And how will you get along without one of these "I shall schleep mit my feet on my husband's

pack!" she tenderly answered, and the agent could say no more.

He called at this office at dark to go back on a \$600 advertisement which would have made its firs appearance to-day, and he was last seen going in the direction of Toledo. He called at thirty-four houses in all, offered that foot-warmer to thirty-four women whose heels mark five degrees below zero rom November to April and yet every one of them treated him with scorn and contempt. When the still night creeps on apace, and eyes are closing with sleep, who knows how many of those thirty-four inconsistent and hypocritical women will suddenly sell out.

denly yell out:
"Ooh! Ouch! That mean old flat-iron!"—[De-

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nd over \$5.00 per bushel.

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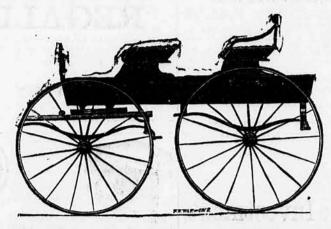
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