ESTABLISHED, 1863.

#### TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 19, 1879.

#### VOL. XVII. NO. 12.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

#### Money at 10 Per Cent.

EDITORS FARMER :- I read your paper with interest and having as a farmer been both borrower and lender, I can echo your advice to young farmers,—"Keep out of debt."

ceive for the use of his savings by another, they reads such papers as the Kansas FARMER. go a step too far. If they don't like his money they need not borrow it; there is no compulsion. Let us see about what capital is worth This land I cultivated for eight years success to a young farmer who has not anything but his labor, and enough things to furnish a small home. If he comes to me to hire out he is willing to acknowledge that \$150, and his board and lodging, is all I can afford to pay him. back to them saying that I had found the prom-But suppose I say, I have capital saved, and you cent. How will he come out?

The cash will buy an unimproved 80 acres of \$800 of land at - - -250 Team and wagon, 100 Reaper and mower, Plows, harrows, etc. Two cows, pigs and chickens, Share in seeder, hay-rake, etc.

Here is capital sunk of \$1,500. His first charge will be interest at 10 per cent. \$150. Wear and tear of team and tools, 10 per cent. more on \$500 worth, \$50 more, so he stands at \$200 a year for the use of his capital, and at \$150 a year for his labor, and \$100 a year for his board; that is what his services are worth in the market. Thus he stands at the expense of \$250 a year for his labor, or a total outlay of

He has a wife and two children and he does not wish to hire out, so he concludes to borrow my spare capital and be his own master. The state Reports show that he may expect to get 30 bushels of corn to the acre; 20 bushels of good tools as this capital supplies, he grows 40 with patent desks. A railroad will run through wheat and a ton of hay to the acre. With such acres of corn worth, on same average, 20 cents per bushel, or \$240. Twenty acres of wheat at 20 bushels per acre, worth 60 cents per bushel, \$240. 20 acres of hay to feed his cows and calves, at \$4,00 an acre, or \$80. The gradual rise in the value of his land will equal his taxes and repairs on fences and buildings. Thus his total here seven years ago never to return. The income will be \$560, less the corn he feeds his team and seed wheat, together about \$60; leav- have much valuable land in this noble young ing his net income \$500. Now, this being \$50 county, for sale on long time. more than his charges, he is \$50 ahead after his wife and children.

more than 30 bushels of corn per acre, and when acre, come to this new country, and with the pork sells for more than \$1.00 a cwt., corn is money you get for your old farm, buy a farm for worth more than 20 cents a bushel, and the each of your children. One acre here will promilk and butter produced by his cows are worth duce as much as an acre will east. Bring on something; so that even on the present low the boys and girls where they will have room basis of prices the bowerer would be ahead \$10 to spread out. I have no land to sell, and am at least, by borowing his capital at 10 per cent. not a land agent. I met five years ago in Sainstead of working as a hired man.

If he is a bad manager and spends at the to a young man, he will begin to think it worth GENERAL AVERAGE. 10 per cent. on a

"General Average" may have noticed that slate pencils and actual results don't find the same answer to the question oftener than once in a hundred trials. Slate pencil farming has a clear field with no contingencies or drawbacks to guard against, but actual farming has an every day battle with these enemies, and the latter prove victorious ninety-nine times out of a hundred. 10 per cent, is too much for any farmer to pay for the use of money. It is more than it is worth in the real money market, or government could not borrow millions at 4 per

But argument is of no importance when forestalled by actual facts; and the facts are that a very large majority of farmers who have 10 per cent. mortgages on their farm are wholly unable to pay and are being sold out every day This statement holds good in all parts of the country. There is a world of Divine wisdom in that one line of the Lord's prayer,

"Lead us not into temptation," and the state should throw as many safeguards

interest.

#### An Old Settler's Reminiscences of Mc-Pherson County.

You may wonder why I have not renewed my subscription for the FARMER. I will say that I am too old now to farm any more. Had I remained on the farm, I could not have done without your paper. It was my counsel, com-But, when your young friends undertake to panion and text book. And here let me say, legislate and say what interest a man shall rethat no farmer can be a successful one, unless he

> Thirteen years ago I pre-empted 160 acres of government land in Salina county, Kansas.

I came to this delightful country, as a fore runner for a colony of relatives, numbering some sixty; men, women and children. I wrote ised land. They sent a second agent out to see have labor, I will lend you \$1,500 at 10 per if what I had said was correct. He was more than pleased, and returned to his old Kentucky home, and said: "Tom told the truth, let us all pack up at once, and go to the most delightful country one ever saw."

They came in squads of fives, tens and twenties. All wanted Homesteads and wanted them joining. I got a compass and chain. I took the men, and a lot of posts and stakes to McPherson county, and located sixteen Homesteads and Pre-emptions of 160 acres each. These sixteen farms cannot be bought now for \$2,000 each, or \$32,000 for the lot. These familes had not \$100 each after getting their teams, wagons, small houses and wells. Some of these farmers had been renters for 20 years in their native

It is true, McPherson county, is now the best county in Kansas, with a million of bushels of wheat surplus and a very large surplus of corn, pork, beef, oats; besides one third of all the broom corn raised in the state, is produced in this noble young county, peopled with 12,000 souls, and not a whisky saloon in the county. No county bonds, no debts. She has 94 free district school houses, nearly all well furnished quite sure. McPherson city is the county seat, with a population of 500; six ministers and six parsonages! Think of it. One parsonage to every 83 persons.

The last Indian warwhoop died away from Kansas Pacific, and the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

May I ask the farmers east, why will you paying his 10 per cent, and he has a home for hold your old farms, that are not paying you three per cent on the money invested? Sell your This is average, but a good farmer will raise land at \$30, \$40, \$50 and on up to \$200 per lina, a poor little chap, who asked me where he could find a Homestead. I sent him to Mcstore, \$10.50 when his income is but \$10, of Pherson. He has now a Homestead, five lots 20 years and saves his money and then lends it two babies, a printing office and is a representative in the Legislature from that county. It

don't rain in Kansas, it simply pours. L. D. WICKERSHAM.

to the labor bestowed, as sweet corn. It should ers are specially chartered by the state of Wis be grown in quantities sufficient to give the consin and have an experience of 12 years in July to the middle of October. There is no way and power mills, ranging in size from 8 other food that can be furnished so cheaply. It feet to 60 in diameter, and for running from

of open texture, hung up in a dry store-room, or on the rafters in the gar ret.

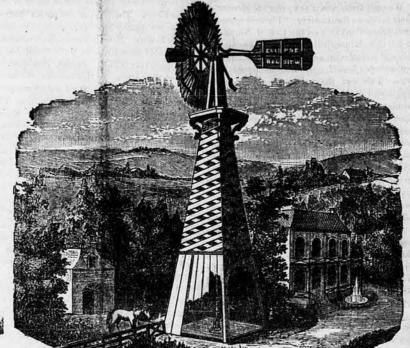
There was a wedding in Newton, Conn., the other day, after, as the local chronicler says, a vigorous courtship of 15 years. So delighted was everybody that the stars and stripes were as possible round its industrious citizens to shink about the hotel and many private residen- others exhibited, and writes: them from temptation, while it stands resides to still and a substant many games were first of the ceremony.

The Eclipse Wind Mill erected by you has ing.

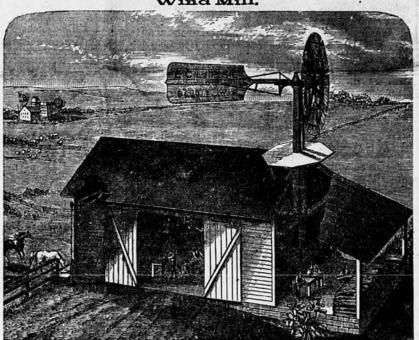
the worst evil which ever fell upon American farmers—borrowing money at heavy rates of interest.

The Strongest Wind Mill in the World! Victorian and Paris in 1878.

Adopted by every Kansas Railway.



The Celebrated Eclipse Solid Wheel, Farm Wind Mill.



Eclipse Geared Mill, for Doing every variety of Farm Work.

#### The Celebrated Eclipse Wind Mills.

Two views of these renowned Mills are presented to our readers, showing actual results by the use of wind power. The Eclipse Wind Mill Company of Beloit Wisconsin are the original inventors of solid wheel wind mills, and the oldest, and by far the largest manufacturers of these goods in the United States, having a capacity in both factories for nearly 2,000 mills a year The mill is world-wide in its fame, it being exported largely to Russia, India, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, South America, Australia and the Pacific Islands. It has received over course he gets into trouble. But if he works in the county seat, a dwelling house, a wife and 100 First Premiums and Diplomas, 5 Silver Medals, 2 Bronze and 2 Gold Medals.

It has taken the grand prize at the three World Fairs-Centennial 1876, Australia 1877, Paris, France, 1878 when it was victorions over Paris, France, 1878 when it was victorious over the labor bestowed, as sweet corn. It should be the labor bestowed by myself. You are at liberty to refer any stock men to us. Resp'y, but the labor bestowed by myself. You are at liberty to refer any stock men to us. Besp'y, but the labor bestowed by myself. You are at liberty to refer any stock men to us. farmer's family a good supply from the first of this business. They build 17 sizes of farm, rail-

K. P. R. R's., use exclusively this Mill as being the strongest wind-mill they can buy.

Illustrated circulars can be had upon application to the Gen'l Manager of the company, C. R. Salmon Beloit, Wis.

Capt. Landreth, Chtef of the Centennial Agricultural Bureau, selected our Mill from the

given perfect satisfaction. It is always in or-der, is propelled by little wind, is noiseless and so simple that its management can be compre-hended by those without the least mechanical

ability. Yours respectfully,

BURNET LANDRETH. OSCAR SCHULZE, Engineer, sent over by the great Leipsig Agricultural Machine Company of Germany, after examining all the Wind Mills exhibited at the Centennial pronounced the Eclipse not only by far the best, but said it really was the only Mill constructed on scientific principles, and purchased a Pumping Mill and large 30 ft Geared Mill.

Mr. L. Broadhead, the widely known superintendent for the great stock farm of Mr. Alexander at Spring Hill Ky., says:

Your 16-foot Geared Mill at our barns grinds all our feed and makes nice meal. We could not do without it. The Mill is simple and du-

As evidence that our Mills can be easily erected, we give a letter from Wm. Taylor, Esq., Proprietor of the "Elms Stock Farm:"

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 20, 1877. Eclipse Wind Mill Co., Beloit, Wis-Your other food that can be furnished so cheaply. It can be gathered, husked, cooked and put upon the table in the short space of half an hour.

Another value that sweet corn has is drying for winter use. Scald the ear when the kernels have attained their full size, and cat them off and dry them in a pan in the oven, leaving the door open to allow the moisture to evaporate.

Lett to 00 in diameter, and 10 running in the condition of the interval of the man power to 40 horse power.

Communities can save themselves much money and trouble of going a long way to mill by erecting a power mill in their own neighborhood on joint account and then doing their own feed and meal grinding.

Every farmer can afford to have a small pumping mill. The great A. T. & S. F., and

WM. S. TAYLOR.

#### Answers to C. V. De H.

EDITORS FARMER :- I send the following an wers to C. V. De H's., questions published in the FARMER of the 5th instant :

1st. Yes, simply turn the sod over and chop n your corn. It is all you can do the first year. 2d. Yes.

3d. From \$2.00 to \$3.00 per acre for break-

4th. The whole of Kansas is good enough. 5th. Not much in the eastern part of the

6th. No necessity of paying \$8 to \$10 per acre for wild land, you can buy as good land as the state affords at \$4.00, within 3 to 5 miles of good towns and Railroads in Miami county.

7th. Yes, if you will pay a fair price for labor. Parkerville, Kansas. H. S. D.

ANOTHER.

EDITORS FARMER:—In answer to C. V. De H., of New Jersey, in the last issue of the FARM-ER, I would say to 1st, question: You can break and plant until the 1st of June. To 2d, question: You can, I think, hire all the help you want. To 3d, question: You can get breaking done for \$2.50 per acre. The planting would have to be done by hand; usually chopped in with an old ax, I suppose could be done for 75 cents per acre. 4th question: Lyon county is, we think, as good as there is in the state; being well watered and having plenty of timber, and soil that cannot be excelled in the state. To 5th question. There is no Government land in this county that would be desirable, but plenty of good land that can be bought from \$3,50 to \$10 per acre, within 6 miles of Emporia, the county seat of Lyon county. To 6th question: No, you had better pay from \$3.50 to \$10 per acre for good land near town and Railroad, than to go 10 or 20 miles from Railroad, and get your land for nothing. Here you could have the advantages of churches and schools and good society. To 7th question: Yes, I think you can hire all the men and eams you want. W. B. Ross. Emporia, Kansas.

#### ANOTHER.

EDITORS FARMER:-If C. V. De H., leaves New Jersey the 1st of April, he can get here in time to put corn in on sod if he comes by rail. If not, he cannot get the ground broke in time to plant this year, but it will be in good condition for next year; at the best sod corn is an uncertain crop. He can hire all the help he can pay for; teams and implements also. Breaking per acre is \$2.50 to \$3.00. Planting old ground \$1 per acre. Cross plowing sod, the same

As to which is the best part of of Kansas for wheat and corn raising, is a matter of opinion, but I think the southern part of the state the best for wheat, especially winter wheat.

There are Government lands open to settle ment near towns and Railroads in the western part of the state. I would certainly say to any one having the means, take railroad land in preference to Government land, unless close to railroad. KANSAS.

#### ANOTHER.

EDITORS FARMER:-In answer to C. V. De H., of New Jersey, I would say:

1st. Corn is and can be planted from April 1st to June 1st, the earlier the planting the surer the crop. The preparation is to turn over or break the prairie sod. No after cultivation is necessary or possible. If you want to sow wheat in the fall, sod corn don't pay.

2d and 5d. You can hire breaking done for \$2.00 per acre; planting by hand or horse planters is worth about 20 cents per acre.

4th. As to which is the best part of Kansas for corn and wheat, I don't believe that is settled satisfactorily to every body, but this part of the Solomon Valley is good enough.

5th. There are plenty of Government lands in northwestern Kansas, but not near railroads. Towns are built as soon as the country is settled and sometimes before.

6th. There are no good Government lands within 10 or 20 miles of railroads, except away in the western part of the state, on the K. P., and A. T. & S. Fe roads. If you have money buy an improved farm, it will be the cheapest anywhere; if not, take a homestead, but don't run in debt for land expecting to improve and pay for it out of the crops.

7th. Yes, for cash you can hire all work done and at low rates, but if you expect to make farming a business and to live at it, you will have to own your teams and implements and work at it yourself, unless you have large capital and

understand Kansas farming.

The weather is warm; on the 8th, 88° in the The weather is warm; on the 8th, 88° in the shade. Wheat is starting finely, having gone through the winter without material injury. Spring wheat mostly sown and ground in good condition. The question of voting Railroad bonds is now agitating this county. We hope to defeat any proposition for bonding the county. I am glad to see the course of the FARMER on the question of running in debt. If a farmer can't make his improvements from his farm and can't make his improvements from his farm and business he certainly cannot pay taxes on added improvements, interest on a mortgage and save enough to pay up the principal. Good buildings don't add much to the value of crops.

W. A. H.

Cawker City, Kansas.

#### Apiary.

#### The Profits of Bee-Keeping.

In speaking of this great industry we know not hardly where to begin. There are now three or four Magazines devoted exclusively to the subject. Many bee-keepers' conventions, state, local and national, have been organized and conducted with enthusiasm. Not only is the consumption of honey greatly increased at home, but a large foreign trade in the article has sprung up which is cheched only by the lack of supply. Thousands all through the binding material, while numberless experiments land are awakening to this source of revenue otherwise wasted around them. There is great probability that ere long the market will be supplied with a superior article of sugar made from honey besides its use in its natural state. Already the honey statistics of our country are enormous. Bees were first introduced west of the Rocky mountains in 1853. Within these 25 years the name of California has become associated with immense quantities of honey. . Mr. J. S. Harbison reached New York in 1876 with his great shipment of honey, produced in his six apiaries in San Diego county, California. This shipment consisted of ten car loads, each containing 20,000 pounds, or 200,000 in all. In Los Angelos county, we are told, that there is not less than 200 apiaries and over 12,000 hives. from which over 500,000 pounds of surplus honey are taken annually. The income of Mr. J. S. Harbison, derived from honey alone is said to be more than \$25,000 per annum, over and above all expenses. In the state of New Nork, Capt. J. E. Hetherington, of Cherry Valley, sold, in 1874, over 58,000 pounds of honey from his own apairies; and Adam Grum of Jefferson, Wisconsin, as much more. Last year (1878.) Mr. G. M. Doolittle, of Onondaga county, N. Y., reports that he secured 11,177 pounds of honey from 67 hives of bees, being an average yield of 1664 pounds per hive. Of two stocks worked solely for extracted honey, one gave 556 pounds; the second 301, and the third 286, making in all 896 pounds of box honey from three hives. Mr. Doolittle, the recipient of the medal for honey at the National beekeepers' convention, in New York city, in October, 1877, thus closes his report for the year: "In conclusion we would say, that with a

practical apiarist, bee-keeping is a profitable business, even at the present prices of honey. We have cleared nearly \$6,000 from our bees free of all expenses, within the last five years. However, bee-keeping only pays when our pets are properly cared for, and if any one cannot spend the amount of time required he had better keep out of the business."-Bec-Keepers Text Book, by A. J. King.

#### Korticulture.

#### Seed Men Take Notice.

I would be glad to know who can furnish pearl millet seed, in bushel packages for trial I notice considerable said about its value in your journal, and have wondered that no one advertises the seed for sale.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH. Kinsley Kas., March 7.

#### The Orchard.

March to the fruit-grower means work; and well directed work, as a rule, yields its reward. Planting left over from last fall can now have attention as soon as the ground is dry enough. most troublesome weeds. Hence, as a general Three prominent and important features in definition, a weed is any plant out of place. planting trees are: 1st, see that the roots are not cramped and bent, in order to save the removal of a few spadesfull of earth; 2d, see that the tree is not set too deep; when the earth is all filled in and finished up the tree should not be more than an inch or so deeper in its new quarters than before being lifted from the nursery row; 3d, see that the earth is thoroughly settled and packed among the roots; aim to have the soil in contact with all the roots, and on all sides, or all around the roots.

A judicious shortening in of the branches is beneficial to newly-planted trees. One-yearold peach trees (and no intelligent planter will purchase them older) should have every side branch removed at planting, together with sufficient of the main stem, so as to leave it standing as naked stick, three or three and a half feet in height. Plums, apricots, cherries, dwarf pears and nectarines, of same age, subjected to similar treatment as the peach, at transplanting, are possessed by such process with a "policy of insurance on their lives" that yields handsome dividends to the planter.

If you have any cherry trees which you intend to graft this spring, attend to it during this month, as the operation will likely be attended with better success than if delayed. Though itance of the soil, but we are all foreigners, for we have seen and in fact performed this operation on cherries when buds were bursting, with a loss of not five per cent. of the grafts set-this, however, we do not regard as being orthodox, and only mention it so that late-coming leisure may not preclude attempt at execution.

Keep the bark smooth and healthy on the fruit trees by washing with a mixture of lime and wood ashes-slaking the lime as for whitewashing, thinning with enough water so as to apply easily with whitewash brush, adding It is a very troublesome weed in that state, but ashes sufficient to destroy the white glare of the lime when used alone. We would say here, however, that the addition of ashes is only a matter of taste-as we know, from oft-repeated trials upon our own trees, that whitewashing with lime alone answers a good purpose in keeping the bark of all kinds of fruit trees in nice, healthy condition. Where the bark has become rough and shaggy on large apple and pear trees, the washing should be preceded by a good scrap-

#### Miscellaneous.

#### Another Triumph of Harvest Machine Manufacturers.

improved and best harvesters, bids fair to become way we plant weeds which ever after are pests very serious obstacle to the use of wire as to us. and the expenditure of fabulous sums of money, had pretty conclusively settled the matter in the minds of the most skillful manufacturers of harvesting machinery, that no other substance was likely to be discovered to take the place of wire, Cords, straw, paper had all been tried with unsatisfactory results, while the careless and culpable practice of running the wire bands through the machine, when threshing, the wheat, resulted in serious injury to the bolting cloths of the millers, by cutting and injuring these costly articles. This evil had grown to be so serious that the millers were moved to take action for their own protection.

We copy from a St. Paul paper an account of their action in the matter: "The evil assumed such proportions that on the 13th of November last the Minneapolis Millers' Association adopted a resolution making a discrimination of ten cents per bushel against wheat bound with wire. This was the result of the carlessness manifested in the matter of removing the wire bands; and although the farmers had brought it upon themselves, the manufacturers of wire binders came to the rescue of their friends and patrons and invented a simple device for capturing the wire when passing through the mills. This device consisted of gangs of magnets placed in the spout through which the wheat passess and they were found to be perfect and effectual in removing every particle of wire, as well as pieces of iron and steel of every conceivable decription. The manufacturers, alluded to, sent ome of these magnets to Minneapolis, where they have been put to the severest possible tests in several of the mills. That they did their work effectively will be seen by the following strong endorsement by the Millers' Association. which practically annuls the resolution heretofore adopted, A special committee having been appointed to investigate the working of the magnets, reported as follows, on Friday

"Your committee appointed to investigate the sefulness of magnets in extracting wire from wheat, ask leave to report:

ise several days.

"Our opinion is that by their use the wire has wheat, and that in this way the evil of using wire bands can be lessened."

#### Weeds.

Professor Prentiss, of Cornell says:

The popular notion of a weed is that it is an entirely useless plant. The agricultural idea is that weeds are plants growing among our crops and encroaching upon them. A plant which under ordinary circumstances becomes a very troublesome weed, under other circumstances is a useful plant. And often plants which are carefully cultivated as farm crops so intrude themselves to the injury of other crops as to be

I have attempted a classification of weeds with reference to the kinds of crops, or rather

conditions of soil which they infest:-First-Weeds of cultivated ground. includes those which are troublesome in corn fields, gardens, and with all hoed crops. Second-Weeds of grain fields and sowed

Third-Weeds of pasture and meadows.

Fourth-Weeds of waste places.

On investigation we find that nearly all are foreigners. Indeed, nearly all our plants of cultivated regions of America, like the inhabitants, have come from foreign countries. Of all our grains and prominent farm products only two, Indian corn and potatoes are natives of America. The rest have been brought here at periods more or less remote by people emigrating to these shores. Our domestic animals are all natives of other countries. For vermin (rats, mice, etc.,) we are indebted to foreign countries, and of noxious insects we have only one prominent native-the potato beetle-with which you are quite too well acquainted.

Man, himself is a foreigner. We speak of the Irishman, or the German, or the Chinaman as foreigners, as though we had a native inher the natives of America, the Indians, are nearly extinct. So American weeds are for the most part imported. Of the total 130 kind 110 are of foreign origin, and only twenty are indigenous to America. Of the fifty-four "weeds of culture" we find that forty-two are natives of Europe, one a native of tropical America, and eleven are natives of the United States, the single arrival from tropical America being pigeon weed, or what is called red root in Michigan it is not so common here. Besides being hardy and vigorous, a plant to be as successful as a weed must be very fruitful and multiply itself rapidly. We find that a single plant of our worst weeds is capable of from 2,000 to 50,000 seeds. I shall give later, the number of seeds which single plants of the different kinds of weeds

ing with a dull hoe, or other implement that and pappus, as the dandelion, thistle, etc. These will remove the dead and partly-loose bark are carried long distances in the wind, and serve without bruising the living .- American Farmer. to spread their species over wide regions. Another species of weeds has its seeds provided with barbs, by which they cling to the clothing of men, the hair of animals, or even to the feathers of birds, and in this way they make their journeying to new fields and new regions. There are other miscellaneous provisions for disseminating weeds. The seeds become mix-The wire used in binding grain by the latest ed with the seeds of useful plants, and in this

#### Grasses.

Grasses require to be crossed quite as much as the largest and most attractive of true flowers. Singularly enough, we find that the distinction between the showy, insect-fertilized flowers and the unattractive wind-fertilized grasses is carried out even to the size and shapes of their pollen grains. Those of the former are roughened over with surface projections, so as to cause them to adhere all the better to the hairy bodies of insects. Those of the latter are lighter in weight, smoother, and often flatter, so as to expose as much of their surface as possible, and thus help the wind all the better to blow the pollen about. The anthers or pollen bags of g rasses are usually more pendulous than those of large flowers. More pollen is also producedconsiderably more than can be utilized; but as its manufacture is of the easiest, that does not corn planters do work partially on the principle exhaust the plants. In this manner the possibility of some of the discharged and blown-about pollen taking effect is rendered certain. The amount of pollen thus poured into the atmosphere during June, by the grasses in our meadows, is such as literally to surcharge it. This it is which produces on sensitive nostrils the annoying complaint known as "hay fever." People suffering from it hurry to the sea-side or the mountains, somewhere where grasses do not grow, and where the atmosphere is freed from their pollen. We may notice in the flowers of grasses, also, how admirably the filaments which bear the anthers or pollen bags dangle outside the glumes, ready for the slightest breeze to blow them about. The filaments have the power of suddenly growing very rapidly while the pollen is ripening, so that the pollen bags are thus lifted outside the chaffy scales of the flower where they have hitherto been protected. Not less admirably adapted to wind-crossing is the pistil in the flowers of all grasses. Sometimes it is a living forked net feathered to its base, and everywhere covered with an exceedingly sticky fluid. Any stray pollen grain blown by the wind must inevitably be arrested by this "Magnets were placed in the Pillsbury, Wash- subtle contrivance. Once made prisoner, the ourn, Artic and Holly mills, and have been in pollen begins to bud forth a tube which ultimately reaches the base of the pistil. Fertilization is then effected, the seed grain begins to debeen chiefly if not wholly removed from the velop, and after this manner the world gets its "daily bread."

#### Land for Potatoes.

One thing is certain, we can not get a great growth of potatoes, unless we have a rich surface soil. We can often get a big crop of clover the commissioner are despotic. The pool now provided the lower soil is rich from previous clover sod turned under is a good foundation to work upon.

"Yes," said the Deacon, "a sod of any kind is good. It keeps the ground loose and moist, and the potatoes like to bury themselves in it. It is a real pleasure to strike a hook into a hill' and pull up a dozen smooth, good-sized potatoes out of the decayed or decaying sod."

The Deacon is right. But in order to secure such a pleasure, we must look well to all the conditions. We want first land that is free from stagnant water. If the land needs draining, it is vain to expect a good crop. Second .-We want a fine, free, mellow soil. In saying this, I do not mean any special description of land. Good crops of potatoes can be grown on a great variety of soils, ranging from a black muck to a heavy clay loam, or a blowing sand. But in order to raise good crops of potatoes on mellow condition.

Third.-We must plant early. And what is of still greater importance, we must keep the crop clean by thorough cultivation between the rows, and the occasional use of the hoe in drrwing the soil around the growing plants, killing the weeds at the same time.-Joseph Harris in American Agriculturalist.

#### Potato Fertilizer.

The potato is a potash plant, and the soil in which it is grown should annually be treated to dose of a mixture of ashes, lime and salt; a little plaster added, will generally be made available by the plants. The mixture should, perhaps, be about in this proportion: Ten bushels of wood ashes, two to three of lime, one of plaster and three pecks of salt. Put a handful in each hill, lay the seed upon it and cover four or five inches .- Farmers' Review.

#### The Western Corn Crop.

In discussing the western management of the corn crop, the Prairie Farmer very properly

There are many of our best farmers who believe that a crop of corn may be raised more economically hand-planted, and once hoed by hand, than is accomplished with the average corn planter and stradile-row cultivator. Let have been known to produce. The next quali- us look for a moment, at the work of the corn ty which is of importance is facility for dis- planters and the principle upon which many of of the particular neighborhoods enquired about, semination. Some are provided with wings them work. A groove is made in the earth, the

ing press the whole solid. If the soil is some- Ellis as east of it, so say those who have settled what wet the corn might almost as well lie in its in that region. There has been rain enough for grave. If the season is all right, that is if the two years past, so say settlers, to raise good weather continues moist and warm, the seed may pierce through to the surface. If dry man can answer for the future. There is very weather then succeeds, the surface is baked little timber in the regions enquired about. hard about the growing corn. If rains and somewhat cold weather succeeds the planting the seed rots, or comes up so weak that its subsequent growth is slow and feeble. Meantime Kansas are "good." the weeds are growing in the endeavor to choke the corn. The next modification of the corn planter should be one that will enable the machine to open its trench not by pressing the earth downwards and sideways, but in such a manner as will leave the earth in a natural state. The next thing is to drop the seed so T. & S. F. R. R., and did so in spite of the bitthat it will not lie in a nest like a crate of eggs, ter opposition. Salina is our nearest market, a but scattered in a bed at least 4 inches in diam- distance of twenty-four miles from this point. eter. The seed must then be covered in such a The coming road will bring a market within manner that while the earth lies pressed about ten miles of us, and will be completed by Oct. 1. it, the surface is light and mellow. Thus plant- Now Mr. Editors we like your paper very much, ed good seed will always germinate, unless the and think you are sincere in your convictions, earth is completely saturated with water for a and have the good of the people always in view, considerable length of time. It may be too yet we are disposed to think if you were in like cold for the seed to germinate at once, but if the circumstances, you would not write so much land be in fair condition it will lie intact until the soil is warm enough to induce germination. This every market gardener knows who plants his extra early crop for green corn. The seed will often lie two weeks before germinating, and

#### Hen Lice.

My hens, hennery and nests of setting hens became so infested with lice as to drive the hens from the nests, and fresh-laid eggs would have lice crawling on them. That was in 1873, and I have not seen one of the parasites on my premises since. I first tore out the round poles with bark on used for roosts, and put in basswood strips 11x2 inches, rounding the corners a little and saturated them with refined petroleum (common lamp oil), burned up all my nesting boxes and straw, sprinkled the oil all over the floor and sides of the hennery, got new nesting boxes and put about one inch of sawdust in the bottom and sprinkled some oil on it, then put in clean straw on top; this I continue to do every spring before nesting-time. I also saturated the perch three or four times a year with oil, and I have not seen a hen-louse since. This six years' test has satisfied me of the certainty and safety of know where they can get them? this plan as well as of its cheapness and ease of DAYTON SIGLER. application.

Crawford Co., Pa

#### The Great Pool.

It has been decided by the Presidents of the great trunk lines that the present pooling arrangements on West-bound freights shall continue for five years from January 1, the percentages to be determined from time to time by Commissioner Albert Fink, to whom absolute power is given in the matter. The arrangeis a remarkable one, and the powers granted to when the surface soil is comparatively poor, in operation is maintained by a contract between the companies which allows 33 per cent. of manuring, or from thorough cultivation. But freight to the New York Central, 33 to Erie, 25 this is not the case with potatoes. The surface to Pennsylvania, and 9 to the Baltimore & Ohio soil must be rich in available plant-food. A After January 1, the percentages will be defined by the Commissioner. - Exchange.

> It is shown by the action of the great rail-road companies that it is necessary to their proper despotic powers. That commissioner should be all such cases: Nail a fresh skin tightly and a government officer, whose business should be other, but to protect the people in their rights fat; then rub in much chalk, and be not sparing also, as between them and the railroads. Let equal and exact justice be done all parties, and fall off; take the skin down, fill it with finely more healthy state of affairs would prevail.

#### A Cottonwood Grove.

I have a piece of breaking in Trego county the work is done. that has come up thick with seedling cottonwood, and I am desirous of making a grove of them, and intend treating them in the following manner if I hear of no better way, viz: plow clayey land, it it necessary to get it into a fine the land and then take the seedlings and set them in the rows five feet apart and plant corn

> Yours, H. and oblige,

The plan will answer; but it will be less trouble and probably as much profit to allow the young trees to grow at will without plowing, and then thin out as they increase in size, when the thinnings can be used as poles, wood and other purposes.

#### Keelville, Cherokee County.

March 4, '79.-Wishing to obtain some infornation in regard to western Kansas, I will ask a few questions. Is there much good land in the state west of the meridian of Ellis county? Do you think there is rainfall enough in that part of the state to raise good crops? Can you give the quality of land in the following counties viz., Meade, Grant, Foote and Sequoyah, in of interest to a number of our readers: southwest part, and Wallace, Gove and Trego in west part? Which do you think the best part to emigrate to, the west or southwest Kansas? Is there any timber in the said counties?

ROB'T VESTAL.

Our correspondent asks us some difficult questions, some of them being of a purely local character, those persons only, who are residents are probably the only ones who can give relia-

seed is dropped therein, and the wheels follow- ble information. There is as good land west of crops. It has been formerly a dry region. No Whichever part settlers locate in they invariably claim to be the "best part of Kansas," which being interpreted, must mean that all parts of

#### Roxbury, McPherson County.

March 6th .- The people of McPherson county were asked to vote bonds to the amount of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars to the A. against a multiplicity of railroads, we do not expect to have a railroad near to every one; but a little nearer to all in our county.

There are twenty thousand acres of railroad land in our county now, and people coming then come up evenly and strong. Some of the west can do no better than to stop in our county. Farmers are very busy sowing oats. We have we have stated, but there is room for improvenot had any rain for a great while, but the wheat is looking very green and the heart of the weary farmer is gladdened thereby. We think like Emily that it is as much the duty of the women as of the men to set and cultivate small fruits. KANSAS GIRL.

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The editors of the FARMER do not write against a multiplicity of railroads, but lift a warning voice against farmers running themselves and counties in debt by voting bonds. - It is sweet to go in debt but with pay day comes a day of tears. The eastern counties of the state are at present enjoying their season of tears. They were all happy on election day, and shook hands and congratulated each other when the bonds "carried." History repeats itself.

EDITORS FARMER: Where can I get Honey Locust hedge plants? None of your advertisers of nursery stock mention them. If they have them why don't they say so, and let the people

Yours, G. W. GLICK. Atchison, Kansas.

#### The Wines of California.

The wine trade this year will not be as large in quantity as usual, but the quality will be much superior to former years-the amount of grapes exported over our railroads everywhere and the quantity made into raisins has absorbed many hundreds of tuns, and thus lessened the wine production.

The amount made this year will be not far from 5,500,000 gallons, and this by its great excellence will reflect much credit upon our homemakers and upon our state.

Speaking of tanning with the fur on, an English writer tells The Country, that he has a cat's skin, pliable as kid, free from smell, and the hair still clinging firmly, which, two years ago, was dressed according to the following receipt, which, he says, is equally safe and unfailing in side out." Next, with a broad-bladed, blunt knife, scrape away all loose pieces of flesh and of labor. When the chalk begins to powder and ground alum, wrap closely together, and keep in a dry place for two or three days; at the end of that time unfold it, shake out the alum, and

The three states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are about the only ones that have a supply of timber beyond their own necessities, and at the present rate of consumption, their forests are soon likely to be robbed of the riches which a few years ago were thought to be inex-Please let me know, through the FARMER, if haustible. At the present rate of demand six this is a good way, or if there is a better one, years will exhaust the supply of white pine that these states now afford. Many persons have relied upon the forests of Canada after our own are entirely despoiled, but the statements of experts go to prove that Canada has not a sufficient quantity to last us three years. In view of these facts, it seems to be the bounden duty of our Legislatures, both national and state, to take early and active steps to preserve our forests from useless destruction, and to encourage the growth of new timber land .- Journal of Commerce.

#### Brazilian Artichokes.

Now, that there is considerable interest being manifested in artichokes, and the hog cholera is becoming a terror among stockmen, the following scrap from the experience of a farmer, given in the National Live-Stock Journal, will be

"I saw Brazilian artichokes advertised and recommended in the Journal; I sent for seeds and planted them, and now have three acres. I allow my hogs to have free access to them in their season, and I have never lost a hog with any disease. I have sold to my neighbors, who lost their hogs almost every year; but they have lost none since they commenced the use of arti-chokes, while many others joining land with me have lost, some as high as 75 head each; and within four miles of me about 500 head of hogs have died this winter from some disease mostly called cholera and worms.

#### Tree Peddling.

And now draweth near the time for the land shark, commonly konwn as the fruit tree peddler. Last year we were offered trees of the dwarf kind for the small sum of 50 to 75 cents apiece and were assured they were cheap at that. Of course we paid tribute to his cheek and were taken in. At present we are offered standard trees of I. X. L. quality, for the small sum of one centapiece. Of course a great many who will expend their one cent apiece for trees, time and labor in setting them out, and a good deal of time soon after, in saying bad words about the aforesaid peddler, but will cool down by the next spring, and be as ready to be gulled as of vore.

There are but few bearing apple orchares as yet, but a good many peaches. Berries of all descriptions, grown in the West, and do well here. S. J. S. especially raspberries.

#### Agricultural Experiments.

In reading your issue of February 26th I was much pleased to see the record of experiments made by Prof. Shelton, on the Agricultural College farm. I hope there will be many such experiments, and thoroughly published.

My experience with manure on Kaw valley land, in wheat culture, has been entirely different. In 1872, my crop on manured ground, with two bushels of seed per acre, doubled the yield of ground adjoining unmanured, with one bushel of seed per acre; all cultivated alike. The winter and spring of 1871-2 was very severe on growing wheat, and in my judgment, such seasons fully test the value to be derived from fertilizers and heavy seeding. You know last season was an entire exception to the general character of Kansas seasons.

In the matter of corn culture the results coincide with an experiment I made in 1869, but as that as well as last year were fine corn seasons, what would have been the result if the seasons had not been so propitious?

I hope Prof. Shelton will continue the same experiments for a term of years, and give to the public a like full and explicit report of results. I think the College farm should be used chiefly as an experimental farm. I hope the number of students attending the college will be largely increased, thereby elevating the calling of the agriculturists of this state.

Now, Mr. Editor, having read your last issue, allow me to say I call it the best issue put out by the Kansas FARMER office, and what a contrast in matter and style to the original 7x9 inch Kansas FARMER.

G. H KUSHMORE. Grantville, Kansas.

#### Tile and Underdraining.

This is a subject, the discussion of which I have not noticed in the FARMER, and as I consider underdraining of the greatest importance to farm interests everywhere, I wish, with your permission, to attempt to say something that may call the attention of those who are able to discuss it. It is not my purpose to attempt a history of the subject, but simply to refer to some of the most obvious and direct benefits to

be derived from its practical application. First, we remark, that the principle is applicable to all lands that will wash by heavy rains, and if we speak with reference to profitable production, it is indispensable; and in marshy districts it is essential to health. We have no lands that are so worthless and unhealthy on account of redundance of wet, but what they can be rendered healthy and valuable by tile draining. Not only will they make the best meadow lands, but grain lands also.

But perhaps the greatest benefit and profit is derived from the draining of those fine, undu- This is a fact which the young and progressive lating farm lands that lie on the long slopes or portion of the agricultural community are beinclinations met with everywhere in eastern ginning to appreciate. - Farmers Friend. Kansas, where the water, after heavy showers, must necessarily gather in such a body, before reaching the low ground or natural drains, that large gullies are washed through the land and the soil lost, and this I consider quite serious when we reflect that for all time to come those lands must be the basis of subsistence and prosperity of our race, and I do not believe that the man that is alive to religious duty can, with a good conscience, say, "Well, I don't care, so it serves my purpose." They are as much the gift of God as anything that we have, and should be transmitted to posterity in good condition. But then we take the position that duty is also interest, and as the horse pays an interest on good keeping, so does God's patrimony, This all intelligent farmers understand.

But another serious damage to the farming interest is the drowning of grain before it grows, and also after it is above the ground, not that it is often killed dead in the stock or stem, but that it is so stunted in its growth that it produces but little grain, Right here a vast amount of loss occurs that the farmer never re alizes. When the young corn, for instance, is a few inches high, there comes a flood of rain that runs the ground together perhaps harder than before it was stirred, then a hot sun that scalds the corn by heating the water that stands around it; and though the land has fertility enough to produce sixty bushels of corn per acre, the farmer gathers thirty-five or forty, and cannot realize the fact that he has lost a third of the crop that he might have had if his land had been underdrained to take off the surplus water. I have had wheat and corn drowned before they sprouted, and that on dry' land, both in Kansas and Illinois. E. TILTON. Louisburg, Kansas.

"He was milking the river andfell in," is the explanation of the death by drowning of a milk-

out a husband, and when they get one they can do nothing with him.

#### Batrous of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, o finnesota; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington ). C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana ). W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANNAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county: Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county: Tressurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka: Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami

poria, Lyon county; Treasurer; W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer; J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami
sounty.

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J. A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond,
Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Frankli
Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Frankli
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Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood. Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene,
Wabaunsee county.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused They are: lat, Receipts for Dues. 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$100.

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

#### To the Patrons of Kansas.

For the information of all, and for the pur pose of saving time and correspondence, I desire to request those having in their possession copies of our Digest, to turn to page 90, and under 'Form of Report" change fourth section by striking out all after the word "however," and insert the following, "that such dormant granges may be revived, and dues shall only be required from date of their revival."

Also change section six, on page 108, of Digest, by striking out all after the word "upon," where it occurs in the second line of said section, up to and including the word "reinstallment," where it occurs in third line of said section, and insert, in lieu thereof, these words, "such terms as may be prescribed by the WM. SIMS. grange."

Master Kansas State Grange. On a Safe Foundation.

Middlemen and other people who wish ill to the order, have been crying out that it is dead or dying. They were never more mistaken. The grange has been undergoing a sifting, not a crushing process. The chaff and tares have been thoroughly winnowed out, and only pure wheat is left. The renewed vitality of the order has been made manifest by the accession, since the first of January, of an unusual number of young and vigorous patrons and matrons. The disorganizing element has become extinct, and we believe henceforth that the grange will have a natural, healthy and vigorous growth. As a means of thorough and effective co-operation nothing like the grange has yet been invented.

#### Patrons Make Your Influence Felt in the Legislature.

but in no particular more than as a means of and one way to encourage it is through fairs or giving practical effects to the sentiments of the expositions, not as they are now conducted, but great body of agriculturists. It has brought as we saw them in Ohio and Indiana twentythe farmer in immediate contact with the law- five years ago-a fair where agricultural prodmaker. That the farming community, under the guidance of the grange, cannot effect legislation is simply ridiculous. Let the grange but put forth its influence and it can carry any measure through congress or the state legislature which it may desire. The reason is, that the grange is humane and patriotic in all its impulses, and in action commends itself to the thoughtful of every class. If the order in each state will make its requirements known to the legislature, and demand a compliance with them, none would dare resist. The legislatures are now generally in session. Let the mandates of the grange go forth at once.-Grange

#### Grange Growth.

The Waco (Texas) Examiner and Patron says: The philosophy which estimates strength from numbers is a short sighted and badly informed philosophy. The strength of an organization or nation is in its spirit and material, and numbers is rather an element of weakness than of power. The contrast of the grange five years ago and now, is highly favorable to the present time. Fat persons are not always healthy persons; large armies are not necessarily strong armies; immense countries are not of necessity great countries, but the reverse is rather the truth. The nations and armies which have revolutionized the world, have without exception been small in number, but great in material, and China, to-day, is one of the man a few days since. See the pint? weakest nations in the world, though numer-Some women think they can do nothing with-ically equal to a score of nations put together. weakest nations in the world, though numer-The growth of the grange was a morbid, unhealthy growth, and while it seemed strong, it

was in reality an agglomerated mass of inco-herent and unformed, untrained and unassimi-based materials. It had the decrease fatty de-object of the fair is attained. lated materials. It had the dropsy, fatty degeneracy of the heart, and apoplexy before it was out of swaddling clothes. It would have died in its infancy, but fortunately it had a strong constitution. Hard fare, plenty o thrashings, a rough experience, and hard work have taken the fat off it, strengthened its muscles, knit the bones, made its tendons of steel, and it is now a man, small, it is true, but wiry, vigorous, and with obstinacy to live forever. It has moral stamina, it has determination, it has every valuable quality that it did not have, and has lost every weakness that it did possess.

#### Farmers' Conventions.

There is a move being made by certain parties in Massachusetts to make it obligatory upon all the agricultural societies in the state to hold at least three farmers' conventions during the year, in order to become entitled to the usua state bounty of six hundred dellars. We have long felt that such conventions are the best schools that adult working farmers can attend during the comparatively leisure months of winter. The chief difficulty, at first, may be to find a supply of competent lecturers who can spare the time for attending and taking part in such conventions. Probably second or thirdrate speakers would be much better than none, to lead off in the discussions. The chief aim of the managers of such meetings should be to encourage thought in the minds of those in attendance.-N. E. Farmer.

#### Why Advocate the Grange.

We advocate the grange not for the grange itself, but because it is the great school where farmers are brought together and where they will learn to think and act together; where, from all the various theories that will be suggested by the different minds of different persons, a well digested and more perfect plan will be adopted upon which they will act in concert instead of each pursuing for himself an individual and more poorly defined purpose. In the usual course of farmers there can be no harmony and very little progress.

It is an educational institution also. Farm ers' sons and daughters brought up in the grange become familiar with the mode of conducting public meetings. Parliamentary tactics become instilled into their minds early in life. The young men learn to conduct debates and make men capable of serving their country in any capacity. This is a matter of great importance to the agricultural class. If we would have the agricultural interests of our country properly represented, it must be done by practical farmers, and in order for them to success fully cope with the experts of professions who make public life a study, they must be schooled to it. Rear up young men in the grange and they will feel as much at home addressing an assembly of their fellow men as they are at their own firesides.

Let the farmers of to-day rally around their range standards and preserve them from wreck. Only a few years more and they will hand them over to their sons and daughters. It is the best institution for farmers ever organized, and the neighborhood which allaws it to die out is retrograding in the calling which they are pursuing.—Dirigo Rural.

#### Agricultural Fairs.

Being asked to write a letter for your paper struck me that the resolution passed by conress instructing the committee on agriculture to inquire, What can and ought to be done by the general government to better advance, encourage and foster the agricultural interests?

As farming is the basis of this government, everything should be done that can be to advance and encourage it; and it strikes me The grange was the outgrowth of necessity, there is a great deal of room for advancement, ucts, stock, fruit, etc., was shown in profusion and perfection, where farmers came to compete with farmers in producing the products of the soil, to show their fine, blooded stock, etc. Premiums wery offered as an inducement. There was a healthy rivalry and great interest taken by the producers, and the non-producers came to see what was displayed, and fair time became a regular holiday, and was looked forward to with a great deal of interest by all classes, high and low, young and old, rich and poor.

How is it to-day? Fair day comes and goes, and many farmers give it hardly a passing thought. And why? Because horse-racing has taken the place of agriculture. Large amounts of money are offered to draw the fast racers, the object of which is to draw a crowd. Without the races you can't have any crowd, and conse quently pay expenses. This is all folly. The races keep a great many people away because they don't approve of racing; others, because they can't afford to spend money to see them : and as the displays in which they are interested are allowed to dwindle into insignificance because there is no inducement offered for farmers and others to prepare and bring articles. Suppose we reverse our premium lists; what is the result? The fast horses stay away. Why? The premiums wont pay expenses; there's no inducement to fix up a horse, much less spare the time. Who stay away? The thieves, jockeys, gamblers, and their followers. What is the effect on the other class? The premiums are enlarged. Every farmer, his wife, son and daughter, becomes an exhibitor and competitor. They come to show what they raise and to see what others raise. This causes a rivalry. Each

object of the fair is attained.

Give premiums that are worth striving for; get the farmers interested so as to become exhibitors, and my word for it the non-producers will have curiosity enough to come and see the

will have curiosity enough to come and see the display if there is no race.

Make a premium list like this, for instance, and every farmer will compete: Best bushel of wheat, \$50; do. corn, \$50; do. oats, \$50; do. potatoes, \$25; do. corn, \$50; do. oats, \$50; do. potatoes, \$25; do. oats, \$25; do. five pounds butter, \$10; do. gallon pickles, \$10; do. loaf of bread, \$10; do. cow or heifer, \$50; do. horse or colt, \$50; do. fattest steer, \$25; do. fattest hog, \$25; do. brood sow, \$25; do. brood mare, \$25; do. matched team, \$25; do. fastest walking team, \$50; do. plow team, \$50; do. plow-boy or man, \$25; do. plow, walking, \$25; etc.

I believe the gain in exhibitors, and consequently advancement of agriculture, will be the result of this kind of a fair. Gife it a trial, agricultural societies, or, farmers, organize a co-

ricultural societies, or, farmers, organize a co-operative society. More anon. FARMER. Burlingame, Kansas.

#### Advertisements.

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

#### CORN PLANTERS.



CLIMAX TWO-HORSE PLANTER, six chambers, rotary drop. BOSS TWO-HORSE PLANTER, adjusta-ble slide-drop. Both these planters operate perfectly with any of the standard

with any of the standard check rowers. SUCKER STATE ONE-HORSE CORN machines, and cheap. Address SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) MANFG CO.

# WATER! WATER!

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

## BERKSHIRE PIGS **COLLEGE FARM**

A grand lot 6 to 7 months old, of highly prized Sal-lie, St. Bridge, and Lady Leonidas families, and the get of such noted boars as British Sovereign II, 533, Cardiff's Surprise 1965, and others. These pigs we of-fer at very low prices. Also a few

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

## GEO. M. CHASE,

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Thoroughbred English

## Berkshire Pigs.

-ALSO-Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped

#### Poultry and Eggs.

For Sale a few Trios each of Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Brown and White Leginorus, also Aylsbury & Pekin Ducks, in pairs. Eggs from the above varieties and Plymouth Rocks, until July. Ev-erything warranted Pure Bred and of the best strains. Prices to suit the times. Address J. DONOVAN, Fair-rout Kansas

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

# Solomon Valley Poultry Yards,

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

1517 Head of the Famous Ohio Improved CHESTER SWINE sold and shipped into the various states and Canadas, for breeding purposes, in one year. A few years ago the dark hogs were in greatest demand, but within a year there has been a reaction. As a result, the following is a sample of what is being received from different parts of the country: Onttoville, Beaver Co., Pa.—Jan. 3d, 1879.—Mr. L. B. Silver, Cleveland, O.; Sir.—Please send me price list of your "OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER SWINE." I want to get a pair of pigs in the spring, or may be more than one pair. I think your breed of swine will take here now well, for the people are about tired of the Black hogs. Yours, truly, H. D. DAWSON. Send slamp for description and price list of early spring pigs and facy poultry. Address L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O. P. S. Under date of January 14th; Mr. Dawson or-

P. S. Under date of January 14th; Mr. Dawson or dered two pairs, with a part of the price enclosed. I am also receiving orders from many others for this favorite breed. L. B. Silver.

Berkshire Hogs.

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 8 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country, Canada and England and are all select animals of fine quality, representing the best families of Berkshires thying. I have paid higher prices than any other Westesn breeder. My herd has won more premiums than any other in the west. This year I won the grand Sweepstakes prize at the Kanasa City Fair for best collection of nogs of any breed, against the largest show that was ever there. The boars in use now are Lord Liverpool, 221; British Soverign, 533, and Conqueror, 233. The first was a prize winner at the leading shows in England and Canada; the second was never beaten in his class and won the first prize this year at the great St. Louis and Kanasa City Fairs; the third won the grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at Kanasa City in 1875, and at St. Louis in 1873. I have now on hand a fine lot of Berkshires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices, including young pigs just weaned in pairs not related, young boars ready for service, and sows safe in farrow. I ship nothing but first-class animals, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases, I have reduced fates for shipping by express, Send for new catalogue justout, Address N. H. GENTRY "Wood Dale Farm," Sedalla, Missouri.

#### Breeders' Directory.

- A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.
- C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas,
- O BADDERS, Leavenworth Kan., Breeds Black Cochins & Brown Leghorns. Stock not surpassed in America. Send for descriptive Circular and price list.
- FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire ogs. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Cor-spondence solicited.
- AMUEL, JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, rams constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.
- DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale Correspondence solicited.
- HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.
- KANSAS HOME NURSERIES offer the largest assortment of HOME GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, also choice neward rare varieties of Apples and Peaches, will deliver and offer trees, in Topeka during the season. A.H. & H. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

#### Physician.

MRS. DEBORA K. I ONGSHORE, M. D., late of Phil-adelphia, Pa. Uffice and residence on Topeka Avenue, first door south of Tenth St., West Side.

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

#### Murserymen's Directory.

A WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas. Florists' Cata-logue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

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

# **Durham Park Herds** ALBERT CRANE,

## **Short-Horn Cattle** Berkshire Pigs,

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

## **Shannon Hill Stock Farm**



G. W. GLICK,



WM. DAVIS,

Pure Bred Poultry LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. Light Brahma'll Dark's Brahma, Buff Cochin. Partridge Cochin. White Corlichin, La Fleche, White Dorking Black Hamburg, Plynomouth Rock, American Dominique, Brown Legioritist Houdan, Crevecoeur, Pekin Ducks, Fantail, Proposition of Cochin and White Dorkins \$3.00 per dozen, Pekin Ducks \$2.50, all others \$2.00 per dozen. Send for Catalogue.

#### M. W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAND STUD OF

HORSES.



WINNERS OF THE Grand Prizes in Europe and America,

Awarded Grand Medals by the French Governm and also Grand Medal Diploma and Special Report at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, '76 The largest and most complete establishment of the kind in America.

Since 1872 It has been Replenished by

ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX IMPORTED

MRES AND STALL IONS. My Catalogue, with history and breed, sent free,

M. W. DUNHAM,

Wayne, DuP age Co. Ill.

#### THE KANSAS FARMER

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,

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

#### Fowls for the Farm-Yard.

As far as the measure of profit reaches in keeping fowls on the farm, and that measure is controlled very much by the care bestowed, it is as important to have the breed which, all things war of words which has been carried on in the considered, will prove best. The best table course of this financial discussion, has worked fowl, we presume, all farmers will agree is the infinite harm, and served only to befor the fowl they would prefer. They want first of all issue. Men who knew nothing whatever of the a fine, plump fleshy fowl. But among the multitude of contending champions of the poultry yard, whose opinion shall be taken? Every variety has its advocates who can give numberless reasous why their peculiar favorites should be preferred. But in matters relating to the especially by demand, as all other articles of table, or more properly the cuisine, the French- commerce or trade are, and to fully as great an man's opinion stands as unquestioned authority. extent. The scarcity of an article for which The short, thick, fleshy Houdans are the French- there is a general and steady demand, must man's fowls. As a friend of this variety puts it, surely cause it to rise in price, and if that dethe Houdan is the "most comely, evenly-meat- mand can be supplied by some other article ed bird of the poultry yard-the short-horn of which will satisfy or answer the purpose the chicken coop." A fowl that is plump and equally as well, the first article will fall fleshy invariably sells at a good price and sells in price while the substitute rises to meet it, readily, and this is what the farmer desires in and thus the two articles, being used for the his surplus, after his own table has been suppli-

isfaction when the birds are placed on his articles being preferred for a season to the own table, and the most profit when sent to market. And the way to achieve this desirab- demand will lessen as the cost increases, and the le end with the least expense is to procure a year old Houdan cock in the spring. Select twelve or fifteen hens as near two years old as tute, it soon returns to its normal condition. possible. Pullets of one year old and under lay the most eggs, but the eggs of well matured relation to all articles of merchandise, and if hens produce the heardiest and best developed chicks. Choose healthy, well formed hens with ard," can convince the people that their theory is red combs, and place them in a yard with the cock where all other fowls,-if it is determined free coinage of silver, will be inaugurated. to keep a larger number-will be separated from the selected ones. Use the eggs of these hens for setting all the brooders up to the last of May, and a fine flock of half breed Houdans will be the result of proper care and management, from which a flock of the best and earliest hatched pulletts may be selected for other product, and on account of that relative of the orchard in the farm account-book is subnext year, and the old flock sent to the pot; the cocks especially must be disposed of. The next quiring a less quantity of gold yearly to buy a spring add another full bred Houdan cock to your stock, and by adding a new bird to the stock every year, new blood will be infused and the injurious results of in-and-in breeding avoid- fied by citations and statistics. ed, and in a short time a stock of the finest Paper money is considered in connection with m yard fowls will be formed, which will afford the owners both profit and pleasure.

Induce the younger members of the family, and especially the gentle sex to interest themselves in rearing fowls, by making a share of the profit an incentive. The boy who makes himself thoroughly master of the business of successful fowl rearing, will have mastered the fundamental principles of stock raising, and has only to apply the natural laws to be observed in managing one kind, to succeed with all kinds.

#### Always Ready to be Humbugged.

Last year it was Russian hybrid apples, at a dollar a tree. This year it is California fruit at \$2 to \$3 a tree, and we are informed that many thousands of dollars worth have been sold.

Our agricultural papers warn the farmer against being taken in by tree sharpers, and the horticultural societies publish lists of tried and approved varieties of fruits, adapted to the soil, climate and geographical position of Kansas and the low price that such trees can be bought for, but all to no purpose; some oily tongued rogue comes around and tells the farmers a Munchausen yarn about hybrids, or California fruit, and asks ten prices for the stock he has for sale, and hundreds of farmers, who "don't feel themselves able" to subscribe a dollar and a quarter to a club for an agricultural paper, from which they will learn more in a year than they ever knew about farming and fruit growing, will find ten or twenty dollars for the sharper, and rush eagerly into this dead-fall set to catch

One of the California fruit tree peddlers visited a large nursery in Iowa and inquired of the proprietor if he could furnish him with California fruit. The proprietor, being an hones man, informed him that he could not.

"Well, haven't you something that would pass for California fruit? Our customers want to be humbugged, and we must accommodate them." The nurseryman said, "No; we have nothing but what sells true to name." But all nurserymen are not possessed of such Roman

virtue, and California fruit trees are found, which afford the lucky finder a profit of thousands of dollars in a single season, drawn from the pockets of credulous Kansas farmers.

Next season it will be hardy oranges from the mountain regions of Southern California, grapes from the table lands of Mexico, Oregon plums, or some other equally marvelous product, and article of trade, gold and silver bullion inhundreds of gudgeons will bite as cluded. eagerly as ever. All that is needed is a change We h of bait, the same hook will catch the silly fish every spring. What the people want to protect the theory advanced by the author, but to point them is information, which they feel they are too poor to buy, and mainly because they allow ject; and on the assumption that his theory is themselves to be tricked and bamboozled out of all their spare cash by traveling sharpers. Grange leaders, intelligent farmers, will you not turn missionaries, and go amongst your weak brethren to save them from themselves?

#### The Present and Future of Silver.

A pamphlet of eighty pages, by George N. Jackson, published by Knight & Leonard, Chicago, and sold for 25 cents. This pamphlet is an argument on the free mintage of silver, or in the newspaper parlance of the day, "unlimited coinage of silver." Unlike the majority of the numerous currency discussers of the present time, Mr. Jackson deals less in invective, and directs his efforts to a logical consideration of this subject. To the extent that he confines himself to a philosophic inquiry after truth, he commands the attention of his readers. The subject they attempted to elucidate, were the noisiest.

The author of this pamphlet takes the position that money is subject to the laws of trade, and is influenced by supply and demand, and same purpose and answering that purpose equally as well, will equalize each other in value The spring is the time to set about making a and that this equilibrium will be maintained beflock which will give their owner the most sat- tween them by the laws of trade. Either of the other, it will begin to rise in value, when the cheaper rival will have the preference, and the demand being checked by the use of the substi-There is no doubt about this being the fact in the advocates of a bi-metal, or "double standsound, there is no doubt that what is termed

> Assuming that the laws of trade influence money not unlike they affect every other article that is bought and sold, bartered or exchanged, the next point of attack made on the gold or single standard theory, is that the supply of gold fails to keep up with the increase of every scarcity it is inevitably rising in value, it relike quantity of anything else found in the markets of the world. These are the focal points of the author's argument, elaborated and forti-

> metal money, and condemned as a remedy for the evil; paper referring to a metal basis will be as dear as the metal while it is at par with it and when by its increase the two part company inflation and panic must soon aggravate the

> evil in place of producing a cure.
>
> If the author's theory is correct that gold is actually rising in value on account of its demand throughout the world for use as money and the fact that prices of everything continue to fall since resumption of specie payments in this country, gives weight to the argument, and if money is influenced to the same extent and in the same manner by the laws of trade that any product used by man is, why the persistent attempt to interpose obstacles by legislation to influence these natural laws? Bullion, of which coin money is composed, keeps its place quietly with all other commodities, rising and falling in the market in harmony with them; but when the government proceeds to cut up bullion into small pieces, putting 25 8-10 grains of gold in one and 4121 grains of silver in another, and calls these pieces "dollars," the strife begins.

"Dollar" is a word without a definite meaning. It is an arbitrary term, and as absurd as arbitrary. Why these fractions? Trade is conducted smoothly by the device of the pound weight, the yard-stick and the gallon measur and their equal divisions, and the price of bullion is controlled and fixed in the market by these measurements. When government coins bullion into money it interferes with this comprehensive system which keeps it in unison with everything it is intended to represent, and by this conflict with natural law, produces confusion and clashing. If we had no coined money called "dollars," this confusion would cease; and in place of which a government certificate payable in \_\_\_\_\_ grains of gold or - grains of silver on demand, all the bullion, gold and silver in the country would do the duty that a persistent effort (but constantly failing) is trying to accomplish. The waste of coin by abrasion, is estimated to be 11 per cent. annually, which is constantly depleting the sup-

metal -if he can get a note which will purchase the amount it calls for when required.

With gold notes and silver notes calling for a decimal number of grains of either metal with no absurd "dollar" coins, creating confusion, the laws of commerce would adjust the value of money as they adjust daily the value of every

We have taken up this pamphlet on silver, not for the purpose of confirming or denying out his position taken on this important subsound, the inquiry contained in our concluding remarks has been suggested. If the laws of trade will equalize the two metals if admitted to free coinage, and paper based on metal, being preferred by everybody, why disturb the working of natural laws by coining an absurd piece called a "dollar?"

#### First Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas.

We are indebted to Alfred Gray, Secretary f the State Board of Agriculture for a copy of this valuable volume, and will, at an early day when we have had time to examine its contents give a more extended notice of the work. This elaborate report of the resources, industry and growth in population and wealth of Kansas. ontains over six hundred pages with colored outline and county maps of most of the counties; colored diagrams showing the taxable stock wealth, comprising the assessed and true valuation of all property in Kansas, March 1, 1878; the state debt and appropriations; permanent school fund; annual county school funds; also, colored maps and digrams showing rain belts and latitudes, the degrees of density of population, and much more valuable, curious and interesting information.

Probably no state in the union can show so exhaustive, varied and elegant an agricultural report, and the work reflects the highest credit on the able Secretary of the Board, Alfred Gray, to whose ability and untiring industry the state and the nation are indebted for this unequalled report. Everything worth knowing about Kansas will be found in this volume.

#### Marking Fruit Trees.

At the beginning of the sping planting season for fruit trees, it will be proper to say some thing about marking trees that there may be no trouble in future years in knowing the varieties, when they come into bearing, and also to know whether or not they turn out true to name as sold by the nurserymen. There are a number of devices for marking trees. Labels of lead and zinc are among the most approved, but all such marks are very uncertain to depend upon as a guide through a number of years. They are subject to destruction by a thousand and one accidents.

The only sure way to be able at any future time to know in a moment the name of every variety in your orchard and of whom the trees were purchased, age of the trees etc., is by a plat or diagram, containing number and name

If the different varieties are set in rows running east and west, or north and south, the diagram will indicate them without fail. A chart ject to less risks from loss than metal or other marks attached to trees by wire. A diagram should always be made when the orchard is planted, and room for marginal notes should be left where any useful or desirable facts might be recorded for reference in future years.

# 12 Union Square, New York, a Swin-dling Advertising Agent.

In every large city there are adventurers and windlers, who live by securing under false pretenses of one kind and another advertising space in newspapers all over the country. The only capital these swindlers have is cheek. They secure from a business house an order to insert an advertisement in a certain list of newspapers for so much money. They agree to pay publishers whatever price is necessary to to se cure the insertion of the advertisement, collect the money from the advertiser, swindle the publisher and repeat the same game again and igain, under a new name.

One of the sharpest of this class of swindlers we have had to deal with lately is G. E. Hutchinson, No. 12 Union Square, New York. He claimed to be the special agent of the "Home and Farm of Louisville and Farm and Fireside of Springfield, Ohio. He ordered considerable space in the FARMER, and has failed to fulfil a single promise he has made. He is a first class advertising dead beat, and publishers will do well to pass him round. We send this explanation to those advertisers whose contracts have not been carried out, and we suggest to them that a safer plan for them is to give their orders for advertising to reliable advertising agencies

#### A Large Sale.

Mr. Robt. Henderson, living two miles south of Junction City, will sell at Auction, on Tuesday April 1st, 60 head of high grade cattle, of all sexes and ages, also, 10 head of horses and 5 head of mules, besides a large collection of farm implements of every description. Stock men should attend this sale, as it will be one of rare importance, on account of the rare quality of the stock, and the immense amount of useful property to be disposed of. Mr. Henderson has secured the services of Mr. H. G. Evans, of Topeka, as salesman, whose reputation as ar auctioneer is a guarantee of a lively sale. He is making a specialty of stock and farm sales. Mr Evans' card will be found in another colply. This would be avoided. No one will have

This trifling gift accept of me;
Its use I would commend;
In sunshine use the brushy part,
In storms the other end.

A well-fed hog roused up in his sty And dropped a regretful tear— "The Beautiful Snow has come," he said, "And slaying will soon be here."

#### Horticulture

The Shawnee county Horticulture Society, will hold its next semi-monthly meeting on the 27th inst., at 1 p. m., at Bradford Miller's office, in Dudlye's bank, when committees will re port on orchasd cultrue, small fruit, its condition and prospect for this season, and ornamental, shade and forest trees and their culture.

It is very important that farmers should make some sacarifice, if necessary, to attend the meetings. There will be reports and conversations, on the cultivation on, and other points appertaining to, fruit growing. Fruit raising as a part of the farm economy may be made a considerable item of profit on every farm, but its cultivation and saving must first be understood. A half day monthly devoted to acquiring this knowledge will be time profitably employed.

## A Fine Herd of Short-Horn Cattle for

It will be seen from our advertising columns that Mr. A. J. Bayne of Kentueky, is offering the farmers of Kansas an sopportunity to secure some first class animals of good pedigrees, at prices farmers can afford to pay. Mr. Bayne's herd is to be found 6 miles northeast of Topeka. Examine his stock.

#### Pratt County.

Two families comprised the entire population of Pratt county, Kansas, 4 years ago last month. A censes of the county has just been taken, and the population of the county, numbers 3500, with 27,858 acres under cultivation, and 831 householders. Pratt county is not yet organiz-

#### Long Wool and Fine Wool.

Mr. W. J. Snodgrass of Butler county, Kansas sends us specimens of fine and Cotswold wool. The Cotsweld sample was from the back of a ewe lamb and the fibre measures 13 inches. The specimens of fine wool are of very soft, fine and strong fibre.

L. A. D., of Woodhull, Chase county, Kansas. Your family physician will give you all the information you ask for, much more comprehensively than we could through the FARM-

## Ellwanger & Barry's New Fruit Cata-

logue.
This catalogue issued by Ellwanger & Barry, Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., consists of seventy compact pages, giving much information on the newer fruits, and furnishes select descriptive lists of the older varieties. Among the newer sorts, with regard to which full information is given of all that is known to the present date, are the waterloo peach, which has ripened a week or ten days before the Amsden Briggs' Red May and Conkling peaches; Fredrick Clapp pear; Moore's Early, Monroe and Rochester grapes, the two last named seedlings raised at this nursery; and the Sharpless and several other new strawberries. The extensive specimen and fruiting grounds connected with many interesting results in testing varieties, and readers who procure this catalogue may obtain from it much useful knowledge on the subject not to be had elsewhere .- From the Country Gentleman, Sept. 12, 1878.

#### A Choice Pair of Berkshire Pigs to be Given Away.

We will give a choice pair of Berkshire pigs to the person or firm sending us the larges number of subscribers by May 1st, 1879.

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

We have received a second letter from Mr. B. M. House, of Newton, on railroad transportation, etc., which is but a repetition of his former letter, published recently in the FARMER, with a change, in some respects, of phraseology. He does not shed any new light on the subject; in fact doesn't seem to possess a particularly clear vision himself. Neither the interest of the railroads nor our readers would be advanced or abridged by its publication.

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

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

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

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

For pamphlet on electric treatment of chronic diseases with electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson street, Chicago,

#### Electric Belts.

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

An Article of True Merit.-"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. 25c. a box.

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

cents a bottle.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is not more "A stitch in time saves nine" is not more true in mending clothes than in getting farm stock through the winter. An economical and sure help is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It restores the sick, strengthens the weak, improves the appetite, and will keep the stock in a thriving condition, for it supplies the valued qualities in grass. Sold by all druggists.

#### Bogus Certificates.

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

#### Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

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

Man, with all his endowments, is in many things most foolish. He will give all that he hath for his life, but is reckless and indifferent hath for his life, but is reckiess and indifferent to his health. He will grapple a thief who steals his purse, yet will dally with a cough and cold and finally go into consumption, when such a sure remedy as Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry can be easily obtained. It performs rapid cures, gains friends at every trial, and is invaluable in bronchial and lung distance in the base of the latest the same transfer the base. eases. It is a safeguard for all, from the to venerable age, and health will be restored by its timely use. No family that has used it will be without it. Sold by druggists.

#### 8 and 9 3

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on

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

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

#### Money! Money!!

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

Horrible !- I suffered from Catarrh for 30 years; was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt free to all afflicted. Address, with stamp, Rev. T. J. Mead, Syracuse, N. Y.

#### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

LADIES OF LIMITED INCOMES will find it a great advantage to be able to plan all their pur-chases for the spring season at one time; a dol-lar spent judiciously, often accomplishes more lar spent judiciously, often accomplishes more real work than two dollars expended on the spur of the moment. To aid its subscribers in thus systemizing their shopping appears to be the chief object of Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly, of which the spring number is now on our table. Everything that a lady can possibly need for the spring season has a place under its proper heading, where it can be found without difficulty, and where the reader can see at a glance, what changes fashion has decreed, what stuffs and changes hashon has decreed, what stuffs and tints are likely to be most worn, and at what price her wants can be supplied. The literary portion of the magazine is very praisworthy, containing interesting and instructive articles on dressmaking, housekeeping, etc., poems, humorous and entertaining sketches, chit chat for the little ones etc.

the little ones, etc.

Published by Ehrich & Co., 287 to 295
Eighth avenue, N. Y., at 50 cents a year, or 20 ents a single number.

#### The U.S. Signal Service.

Gradually, the wild ungovernable forces of nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious inventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the U. S. Signal Service. Is wonderful that a system could be originated and pefected whereby an operator can ac-curately predict the weather of a distant locali-ty? And yet experience proves our "storm sig-nals" to be reliable. Equally great are the adnals" to be reliable. Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainties and doubts have yielded to absolute certainty. The discoveries of Harvey and Jumer have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some Physician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of dreds of testimonials are on file in the office of Dr. Pierce from those who had abandoned all hope, and had been given up to die by Physicians and friends. Incipient consumption, bronchitis, and scrofulous tumors, speedily, sufrely; and permanently, yield to the healing influences of the discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars, see Pierce's Memorandum Book, given away by all druggists, It is saddening to see our hair blooming for the grave too early. More especially women feel this affliction, and it is even a greater deformity to them than to men. Ayer's Hair Vigor removes it and restores the hair sometimes, but its original color always.

#### Markets.

March 17, 1879.
New York Money Market.
GOVERNMENTS—Generally steady, RAILROAD BONDS—Active. STATE SECURITIES—Dull. STOCK MARKET—Irregular, but in the main weak MONEY—Active; 4@7 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.
DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 31/265 per cent.
STERLING—Heavy; sixty days, \$4 87; sight, \$489.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Coupons of 1881         1064           Coupons of 1867         1024           Coupons of 1868         1022
New 5's $104\%$ New 4\2's (registered) $104\%(0104)$ Coupons $104\%(010)$ New 4's (registered) $98\%(00)$
Coupons
10-40's (registered)       1015         Coupons       1012         Currency 6's       1224

#### New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet; superfine western and state, \$3 25@ 3 65; common to good, \$3 7073 30; good to choice, \$3 -95@ 4 50, white wheat extra, \$4 55@ 5 25; St. Louis, \$3 80 @ 575.

95.64 50; white wheat extra, \$4 55.65 25; St. Louis, \$380 65 75.

WHEAT—Quiet; No. 3 spring, 95c; ungraded spring, 824.694c; ungraded red winter, \$1 06.61 12½; No. 3 do., \$1 10½; 10½; No. 2 do., \$1 10½; 10½; No. 2 do., \$1 10½; 10½; No. 3 white, \$1 1061 10½; No. 0, \$1 10½; 11½; No. 3 white, \$1 0871 09; No. 2 do., \$1 10½; 11½; No. 3 white, \$1 0871 09; No. 2 do., \$1 10½; 11½; No. 3 white, \$1 0871 09; No. 2 do., \$1 10½; 10½; No. 3 white, \$1 0871 09; No. 2 do., \$1 10½; 10½; No. 3 white, \$1 0871 09; No. 2 do., \$1 000 10½; No. 3 white, \$1 0871 09; No. 3 white, \$1 0871 09;

BUTTER—Dull; western, 7@29c. CHEESE—Nominally unchanged. WHISKY—Steady; \$1 061/2.

#### Kansas City Produce Market.

The Indicator reports:

The Indicator reports:

FI/OUR-Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Receipts, 11,146 bushels; shipments, 10,518
bushels; in store to-day, 311,510 bushels; market weak
and dul; No. 2, 90½c; No. 3, 88½c; No. 4, 82½c.

CORN—Receipts, 12,093 bushels; shipments, 22,871
bushels; in store to-day, 64,056 bushels; market weak;
No. 2, mixed, 24½/3/25c; rejected, 24c.

OATS—No. 2, 27½c.

RYE—Nominal.

BUTTER—Firm and higher; choice scarce at 17@
18c; medium, 10/2/11c.

EGGS—Steady; 10½@11c.

#### Kansas City Live-Stock Market. The Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 40; shipments to-day, 15; market firm but trade restricted owing to light offerings; native shipping steers 44.64 65; feeding steers, 82.564; stockers, 83.63 50; butchers' steers, \$3.506.450; cows, \$2.807.395.

HOGS—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 183; shipments, to-day, 299; market firmer and higher; extreme range of sales, \$3.0563.40; bulk of sales \$3.2564.340. 3 40.

SHEEP—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 52;
shipments to-day, 156; market firm; native muttons averaging 111 pounds sold at \$4 00.

#### St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red winter, \$1 0134701.0234
cash; \$1 022460 10394 April; \$1 0360 10494 May; \$1 0234
June; No.3 do., 98460834c.
CORN—Higher; 3114663134c cash; 31546332c March;
313463324c April; 331463334c May; 3463843c June.
OATS—Lower; 2644 cash; 25c bid April.
RYE—Lower; 4646c bidd
BARLEY—Dull; 834c.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 04.
PORK—Higher; jobbing, \$10 157610 20.
DRY SALT MEATS—Higher; loose clear ribs, \$4 -711463485 cash; \$4 97)4 May; \$5 0794 buyer May.
BACON—Higher; clear ribs, \$5 30665 85; clear, \$5 40.
LARD—Nominal.

#### Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Irregular and unsettled. but generally higher; No. 2 spring, regular, 89%c March; gilt-edge, 90%c cash; 90%c April; 94%c 944%c May; No. 3 spring, 81c; rejected, 66%c.

CORN—Fairly active and a shade higher; fresh, 33%c; regular; 31%c cash; 32%c April; 36%c bid May, OATS—Demand light, and holders firm; 21%c cash; 25%c May.

RYE—Firmer; 457-46%c.
BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 75@80c.
PORK—Active, firm and higher; \$10 cash; \$10@10 c2½, April; \$40 l0@10 l2½, May; \$10 25 June.

LARD—Fair demand; \$5 52%c cash; \$6 52%@6 55 April; \$6 60@6 62½, May; \$5 67½, June.

BULK MEATS—Strong and higher; shoulders \$3 90; short ribs, \$5 00, short clear \$5 25.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; \$1 04.

#### ... Chicago Live-Stock Market. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol

HOGS—Reccipts, 7,500; shipments, 3,200; market active, and 5@10e higher; mixed packing, \$3 60@3 90. CATTLE—Receipts, 220; shipments, 1,200; market steady; shipping \$4 10@5 10; butchers steers, \$2 40@4 20; cows, \$1 76@4 20; stockers, \$2 90@4 00; shipments, \$370.

#### St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE—Market strong and unchanged, all grades selling to extent of supply, which is light; receipts, selling to extent of supply, which is light; receipts, 800; shipments, 300.

HOGS—Demand exceeds supply; light shipping to Baltimores, \$3 50,83 70; Bostons, \$3 75,63 90; butchers; to fancy, \$3 80,64 10; rough mixed packers, \$3,63 50; receipts, 1800; shipments, 1,300.

SHEEP—Scarce and wanted at full previous prices; seceipts, 200; shipments, 600.

#### Chicago Wool Market.

			 							30
Fine unwashed Medium unwashed	1	 	20	 80	9		227			216
Fleece washed St. Lo						••	••	•••	• •	200

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged, Tub—choice, 30a 30½c; medium, 27@28c; dingy and low, 24a25c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 20a21½c; medium 19a20c; coarse, 16a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy do., 16a17c.

Burry, black and cotted, 3c to 10c at bless.

#### Topeka Produce Market.

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

APPLES—Per bubl—Choice Michigan 3.75
APPLES—Per bubl—Obligation 1.50021.75
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 2.00
" Common 1.76
Common 1.76
" Costor 12.16
" Medium 1.76
" Medium 2.10
" Medium 2.10
" Medium 2.10
" CHEESE—Per lb—Choice 3.26
" Medium 2.10
" HIOMINY—Per lb—Choice 3.26
" Torkeper doz—Presh 5.26
" UN SIGNA—Per gab 1.20
" UN SIGNA—Per gab 1.20
" Super Produce—Presh 5.26
" UN SIGNA—Per gab 1.20
" Torkeys 1.20
" Torkeys 1.20
" Geese 1.20
" Torkeys 1.20
" Geese 1.20
" Torkeys 1.20
" Geese 1.20
" Torkeys 1.20
" Torkeys 1.20
" Geese 1.20
" Torkeys 1.20
" Geese 1.20
" Torkeys 1.20
" Geese 1.20
" Chickens—Spring 1.5062.00
" Chickens—Spring 1.5062.00
" Chickens—Spring 1.5062.00
" Geese 1.20
" Geese

Furs, Tailow and Leather.

HIDES—Green
Green, damaged
Green, frozen
Green, kip and calf
Bull and stag
Dry filnt prime

287 to 295 Eighth Ave., M. Y.

35 A condensed specimen copy of the Spring Number will be sent free to any address on receipt of a

3-cent stamp for postage.

#### Kansas Farm Wanted!

I wish to exchange 168 seres good wildland,7 miles from Eureka, Kansas, for an improved farm in Cen-tral or Eastern Kansas, one or two miles from some town with good schools. Will pay difference in cash.

Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket ...

Topeka Retail Grain Market. cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.

Fall No 2

Pall No 8

Fall No 4

"Fall No 4
CORN — Per bu.
"White Old ...
"Yellow ...
OATS — Per bu,old ...
"New ...
BARLEY—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per loo lbs ...
"No 2.
"No 3.
"No 3.
"Rye.
CORN MEAL ...
CORN CHOP.
RYE CHOP.
CORN & OATS.
BRAN.

New Advertisements.

ARTISTS' Materials, Wax' Goods, Shades, &c

AGENTS READ THIS
We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month
and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our
new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say,
Sample free, Address Shraman & Co., Marshall, Mich.

RIDGE'S INFANTS IDS

Has found its way into high places the world over and Medical Journals and Physicians give it their approval. WOOLRICH & CO., on every label.

Amber Sugar Cane Seed.

\$4.50 per bushel, 25 cents per pound, mailed, S. H. DOWNS, Seeds and Agricultural Implement Dealer, Topeka, Kansas.

STOLEN,---\$25 Reward.

Stolen from the subscribes living in Topeka, Kanse a bay horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old, black man and tail, in good order, single harness marks, half rubbed off both sides of neck by lines. I offer \$25 reward for the horse, and \$25 reward for the thief.

G, W. BURGE, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

A handsome Norman Messenger Stallion, weighs 1400 pounds, dappled jet black, 6 years old, will be sold on reasonable terms. This stallion is one of the finest specimens of a model horse ever brought to the state. Call on or address CHANDLER'S LIVERY STABLE, Quincy St., Topeka, Kansas.

HILL'S

To all farmers and hay growers. Save your money, time, labor and hay by using Hill's Hay Ricker. With two rakes, can rake and rick 30 acres of hay in one day, dispensing with all sulky or revolving hay rakes, and takes the hay direct from the swath of the mower on to the rick without handling with a pitch fork. Farm and county rights for sale. For prices and particulars, address NEAT & CRABB, Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo. Sole proprietors for State of Kansas.

Lilly's Patent

BUTTER WORKER.

Is now acknowledged to be the only complete and effect-ive self-feeding machine in the market, mixing the salt and imitating hand-work to per-fection. Send for circular and see the list of prominent dairy-men now using them.

C. H. R. TRIEBELS.

20@40 2,75 2,50 2,25 2,00 .80

PORK

V. A. SHANKLAND,





# FIVE-TON

SCALES, FREIGHT PAID.

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

#### EARL MILLET (THE NEW FODDER PLANT.)

Yields 100 tons green — to tons dry per acro.
60c. per pint (by mail, bostpaid).
\$1.00 " quart"

By express, buyer to pay charges, \$5 per peck.
Statement of our experiments w thit, and
instructions for culture, free on application. PETER HENDERSON & CO.

## 35 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK

THE LADY GRAPE. The best and earliest perfectly hardy WHITE GRAPE in America. Ripens in August, and is hardier than Concord. Two strong vines, post paid, bymail, for \$1. One doz. 1 yr., \$4. Also Delaware, Concord, Brighton, Moore's Early, and all other valuable varieties, over 60 kinds, at greatly reduced prices. Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Flowering Plants, etc. Catalogues FERE. GEO. W. CAMPHELL, Delaware, Ohlo.

**ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester. N.Y.** 





136 pages, beautifully illustrated, indispensable to all interested in gardening, mailed to all applicants enclosing 10 cents.

Pringle's New Hybrid Spring Wheats.

128 Bushels Spring Wheat to the Acre!

791 Ibs. Champisin (bearded, 598 Ibs. Defiance (bal') Wheat raised from one pound of seed, EACH! Heads 5 to 7 inches long.

Our Wheat Circular showing how these yields were obtained, mailed free.

Price of each, 75 cts. per lb., 3 lbs., \$2.00, by mail, post paid. \$5.00 per peck, \$18.00 per bashel.

B. K. BLISS & SONS, P O. Box 4129.

34 Barclay St., New York City.

Please mention this paper.

Also Treety low to Nurse, rates very low to Nurse, Planters. Send stamp for Descriptive List. Planters. S. HUBBARD, Fredoria N. V.

## Fruit Packages.

Hallock patent \$3 per M., 16 qt. Crates \$6 per 100, end for illustrated price lists and reduced rates for arger amounts. C. COLBY & CO. Benton Harbor, Mich.

Terms: one copy, one year, to one address, 50 cts. postage paid. Single copies, 15 cts. each; 5 cts. extra for postage.

EHRICH & CO.,

287 to 295 Eighth Ave., N. Y.

Finest assortment of above Root Grafts that can be got up, well made, true to name, and now in prime shipping order. Also pear, plum, cherry, and peach in buds of finest kinds, grape vines, grape and currant cuttings, Hedge plants, pear and plum seedlings, Maheleb and Mazard cherry stocks. Prepared apple seed for immediate planting. 500,000 No. 1 Hedge Plants @ \$1.15 per M. Send at once for list and prices.

#### JOHN RIORDAN,

Nurserymen, Blocmington, Ill.

## L EE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

FOR \$1 I will send 21 Verbenas or Pansies, or 10 Grape Vines. Choice Fruit Plants. Roses, Bulbs, &c., &c. Catalogue Free. 22 Premiums at State Fair, 1878. F. A. BALLER, Nurseryman and Florist, Bloomington, Illinois.

#### GRAPEVINES,

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

#### **EVERGREENS & LARCHES.**

Two to three feet high, twice transplanted, \$25 per 1,000. Two and three year Seedlings, 6 to 9 inches, \$25 per 10,000. My Evergreens are all Nursery-grown, well rooted and thrifty trees. Price List free. Address D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Ills.

#### EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY TREES.

Nice, spreading, 5 to 7 feet, \$12.50 per 100; 3½ to 5 feet, nice trees, \$10 per 100; per 1,000, 10 per cent off Also Wild Goose Plum. Snyder Blackberry, all the approved varieties of Stawberries, Raspberries, etc. Boxes at cost. HENRY AVERY, Burlington, Iowa.

Our Canvassers Make \$10.00 A Day. Selling Brown's Patent Family Platform Scales made entirely of brass. Sells at \$1.50 and are better than any \$5.00 Scales made, every family will buy one. Write at once for terms, territory is going fast OHIO SCALEWORKS, 125 & 127 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### BALDWIN CITY NURSERY.

ELEVENTH YEAR. We have a good supply of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Plum Trees, and a full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for the spring trade at reasonable rates. Half million hedge one and two years. 10,000 Mammoth Cluster Raspherry. 210, per 1000. 10000 Kittating Black Berry, 27, per 1000, 5000 Rhubarb, 218, per 1000. 1000 Persimmon, \$5, per 100. Large lot of 1 and 2 year Concord and Ives seedling Grape Vines, cheap. Send for Catalogue. W. PLASKET, Baldwin City Kansas.



## FOREST TREES, Very Large Stock Very Large Stock

EVERGREEN SEEDS. Tardy Catalpa Seeds, R. Douglas & Sons, Waukegan, Ill.

#### CONCORD GRAPE VINES.

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

#### HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES. \$15.00 per Thousand.

BISHIR, Prop'r, Hutchinson Nursery, Hutchinson Kansas.

## **Small Fruit Plants**

RASPBERRY PLANTS\$5.00 STRAWBERRY PLANTS8.50	per	1000
STRAWBERRY PLANTS 8.50	100	1000
ASPARACHS 400		1000
RHUBARB	**	1000
For small lots send a list of what you want me price it. Address,	an	d let

A. G. CHANDLEE, Leavenworth, Kansas

Beautiful Flowers A Greenhouse at your Door. 8 Monthly Roses ...... 8 sorts, \$1 8 Monthly Roses. 8 sorts, \$1.
20 Verbenas. 20 " \$1.
15 Basket Plants. 15 " \$1.
15 Bedding-out Plants. 15 " \$1.
16 Geraviums, assorted. 12 " \$1.
12 Monthly Carnations. 6 " \$1.
12 Mostroets, double large bulbs. \$1.
14 Thusbrases, double large bulbs. \$1.
15 HUNDREDS OF OTHERS, CHEAP AND MANY,
For your choice of varieties see our catalogue of Plants, free to all. We also offer at our Seed Store the following collection, Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds, sent free by mail, our choice, 25 Varieties Flower Seeds, assorted, \$1. 20 varieties Vegetable Seeds, assorted, \$1. 20 varieties Vegetable Seeds, assorted, \$1. 28th year. 14 Greenhouses,

Paul Butz & Son.,

New Castle. Penna

## TREES! TREES! TREES

I have for the Spring Trade a large and varied

### Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Grape Vines, &c.

An immense stock. I would call'esspecial attention to my large stock of over fifty varieties of hardy Roses grown out of doors. Also to the celebrated Casady or Dracot Amber Grape, early, hardy, and prolific. The only red grape that is a success in our climate. Wholesale cash rates now ready and sent to all applicants.

These machines were not introduced until late in the season of 1878. 4000 were sold in Illinois, 3000 in Minnesota, and 2600 in Iowa. For Agencies and Terms, address

Drought & Brush,

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

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CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD
Magnifies 500 times. Equal is
power at Ornavtenth the
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J. BRIDE & CO.,
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New Illustrated Chrusler of
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Stock Sales a Speciality and am prepared to give all Sales, entrusted to me, the widest and most conspicuous advertising, both through Papers of extensive circulation and by Circulars and Posters. I have had, large experience and knowing my business I unhesitatingly guarantee all who employ me full satisfaction. My terms are reasonable. Call on me at the FARMER office or address me at Topeka.

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#### LEWIS MAYO,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## Seeds, Implements,

# GROCERIES,

523, 525, & 527 Shawnee St.,

#### LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

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

## CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA,

OR. PEPPER-BUSH.—Recognized as invaluable for Bees. The sweetest white flowers; blooms from July to September; hardy from the sea to high altitudes, succeeds where corn or hazel-bush will. The honey is unqualled. Plant in April, May or Oct. to Dec. CHABLES DOWNING writes Feb. 24, 1879: "The Clethra has always been a favorite shrub with me, flowering at a time when there are but few shrubs in bloom; the fragance is delightful. It is not so much planted as It should be." It deserves a place in Parks and all private grounds. Price, 6 to 12 inch layers, \$1.50 for 12, \$10 per 100. Strong plants, 3 for \$1.00; \$3.00 for 12, by mail. By Express, strong and blooming plants, \$10 per 100, or \$50 per 1,000. Description, culture, and cut of the flower, sent by mail free. Send stamp and get Reading Nursery Catalogue of 56 pages. Address JACOB W. MANNING.

[Nursery Established in 1854.] Reading, Mass. Remit check or Postal order on Boston or registered letter.

COLLEGE OF THE Sisters of Bethany,



## BETHANY COLLEGE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

pupils.

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

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



# AGENTS FOR KANSAS,

WYANDOTT, . . - KANSAS.

## **LOOK HERE!** Choice Short-Horns

FROM THE

Grass Regions. Kentucky

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

# Thirty-Five head of Young Short-Horns,

Including about 20 bulls—some of them ready for ser vice—a choice lot of cows and heifers, also 4 good Kentucky Jacks and a few No, 1, Berkshire Pigs. Have been breeding and shipping for 10 years, think I know what you want, and have the stock to suit you, among my deep-colored rich-red, short horns, whose ancestors are from the best herds.

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

A. J. BAYNE.

#### Literary and Domestic.

#### Greenhouse Flowers From Seed.

The varieties of tropical plants commonly grown from seeds by others than professionals belong to the class termed by florists "greenhouse plants," embracing Geraniums, Fuchsias Azaleas, Camellias, Cinerarias, Coleuses, Cyclamens, Helitropes, Primulas, and some others not so generally known.

Several of the above-named plants are even more hardy than some tender annuals. I have had ample proof of this the present fall and winter.-the first slight frost having killed Balsams, while I have now (December 16) seedling Geraniums in a flourishing condition, in the open air, although they have been frozen through and through.

The best season in which to plant greenhouse seeds is in March and April, though most varieties may be sown at any period during the year. The seedlings from the early sowing will be quite advanced in growth by winter, while the latter will require constant watching to prevent them from becoming root-bound, which they should not be allowed to do, as it seriously retards their growth.

The soil has an important part to accomplish and I therefore give it precedence. This should be a very rich and friable loam. Some recommend one-third or one-fourth fine sand added to the soil, and, if it be liable to bake, this should by failure to give sufficient air. by no means be ommitted.

Heat is the prime germinating power to be provided for in the culture of these sensitive plants, it being useless to commit them to the soil without a provided temperature of at least sixty degrees, lowest, and never above eighty. An even temperature should be maintained at all times.

Extreme care should be observed to always keep the soil damp, as herein lies a large portion up the FARMER. The first to attract our attenof the success to be obtained. When seeds are sown in summer, they should be, if possible, sown under glass,—as I find, on experience, that they germinate best, even at this warm season, when so sown.

Cuclamens, I find, germinate in quite a low temperature, and are, all things considered, very easy to raise from the seed. The secret of success with Cyclamens, I have seen stated, is to keep them in a cool situation. This, on experience, I find the sum total of their culture. By cool situation implies where the thermometer indicates from forty-five to sixty-five degrees. From seeds sown last March I have plants now showing flower-buds.

Cinerarias germinate readily in a warm temperature, but are difficult to raise after germination; damping off at the least excess of moisture. even after considerably advanced in growth. The best results obtained by me were from seed sown on the surface, and from seeds so sown last March I have plants now showing flowers.

Camellias and Fuchsias I failed with, the seeds all rotting in the soil. They doubtless require a very high temperature, with the soil kept damp, not wet. Observe in sowing Fuchsias to cover the seed slightly with fine soil.

Primulas germinate freely in a medium temperature, but are very uneven in germination, some having formed several leaves before others make their appearance. This is also true of Cyclamens, which sometimes lie dormant for several weeks. The greatest obstacle by far to be met with in the cultivation of Primulas is their extreme liability to damp off even after having formed seven or eight leaves. Observe in their entire culture to keep them near the light; in this manner they are easily grown.

Under no pretext or expectation whatever apstimulating manures, such as guano-water, liquid hen-manure, &c., to young greenhouse plants. After they have somewhat advanced in growth, a solution of water, diluted with a very small quantity of sulphate of ammonia, will be found beneficial in exciting rapid growth; but even this should be used with caution, at intervals of once a week.

The soil, the opinions of certain persons to the contrary notwithstanding, should not be disturbed about the roots of seedling greenhouse plants till they have formed considerable growth: and if proper soil is used, and care taken not to pack it in transplanting, this will not be required. Around the roots of bulbous plants it should not be disturbed at all.

In transplanting the seedlings, do not take up unnecessary space by using too large pots. This is an error common with a great many plant cultivators; and while no good is derived by the plants, it imparts an awkward appealance to them to see them growing in pots four or five times too large for them.

As the seedling is inclined, so grows the plant, should be remembered, -care being taken to turn the pots every few days, or, not to be too exacting, once a week, to impart to the plant a symmetrical form.

Insects will destroy a young plant even before you are aware of their existence; so be on your guard against their attacks. A small quantity of sulphur burnt in the room the plants are in will prove beneficial. This operation is very hazardous, being certain death to the plants if they remain in its fumes too long; a few minutes will suffice. Remember I have said it is very hazardous to fumigate plants with sulphur, and if it can possibly be avoided this cure should be kept at a safe distance by those that have not some experience in the matter. If one or two, or even a dozen, plants only are troubled. I would advise removing them to another room and there expose them to the fumes of the sulpfin harding the risk of the rest being attacked by these used to be a solid like hingraphs are very labout be attacked by green-fly; from a few plants are bearing to be a solid like hingraphs.

tend to check their ravages; this is perfectly

The easiest (strictly speaking) greenhou plant in my experience to grow from seed is the Geranium; these seed germinate very freely when sown immediately after ripening—scarcely one in a dozen failing. Seedlings make rapid growth, and seed sown in July, by winter will Builder. be large enough to transplant to a pot of sufficient size to bloom them in .- American Farm-

Too early planting of flower seeds in the open ground, while it is cold and wet, is a prolific source of trouble, and is to be avoided. Seeds thus planted are liable to fail of germination; or should they start the plants at best grow feebly, linger along and finally drop off one by one, until another planting becomes necessary causing much care, loss of time, and with no further advancement than if the planting had been deferred until the soil had become mellow and warm.

If early flowers are wanted, start the seeds in the house or in a hot-bed, where they can grow until the weather and ground are warm, and then plant them out in the garden. Care is requisite while in the house or hot-bed, particularly the latter, that the heat is not so great as to injure the seed, or afterwards to burn the plants

A good, mellow loam, slightly sandy is the best for most varieties of flowers.

#### Bread Making, etc.

Our usual routine of work for this week, viz : the washing, ironing and baking is done, and on the other, and let that get the same; when we are ready for a rest, and, accordingly, pick am confident that bread of excellent quality can leaves, and a half a dozen each of whole allspice large quantity of bread is used, our sugar-tub is meal in water, in which hops or peach tree leaves have been boiled, using your own judgment as to the quantity required; we use one large tea cup of hops to one quart of meal. Next boil potatoes to a jelly and strain through a colander, stir in the scalded meal, and when cool add yeast enough to raise it quickly. When light, mix dry corn meal into it until you can make into cakes with the hands like "corn dodgers." Lay four or more thicknesses of cloth on your moulding board and lay the yeast on to it to dry. As soon as the cloths get damp remove and replace with dry ones; your yeast will dry by so doing before it ferments. And with good yeast, good flour and diligenee on the part of the bread maker, every one can have good bread.

In a former article the writer asserts that no good cook could become an old maid. This thought might serve to energize some girls, but I must confess that it really has no horrors for us as we are already one, and a very happy one too. We are Papa's housekeeper and like it very much. Although we do see some dark days, when everything seems to go wrong from morning to evening, we have always conquered by a firm determination to speak pleasantly to all under all circumstances. We read of the dark days "that tried men's souls," but never of the women's dark days.

We are purposing to have some pretty flowrs this summer to heautify our home withhave about thirty varieties of annuals. We are also going to plant some small fruit, have been very much pleased with Mr. C. Bisher's articles on small fruits, and hope to profit by them.

P. S. Do you or any of your readers know anything of the Alianthus tree as a forest tree, or how will it do on prairie land? Some say it is very much like a blackberry patch, Mr. Bisher speaks of, that it will take the whole country and cannot be subdued. My brother wishes to plant forest trees on a timber claim this spring, and if the above are the true characteristics of the Alianthus he does not wish to KANGAS GIPT.

The Alianthus is a rapid grower, but its sprouts will spring up and spread something after the manner of a blackberry patch. The flowers have a most villainous stench, and for that reason the tree is not fit for a shade tree near the house. The timber is said to be durable, and the foilage, we believe, is never destroyed by insects.

#### The Fragments of Roast Beef.

Cover any bits of bones, rejected in chopping, with nearly a pint of cold water, and let them simmer for an hour or more: strain and add a chopped onion, three tablespoons Chili sauce, a level tablespoon of flour mixed in water, let boil once, take off and let cool; put a layer of this in pudding dish or pan, then a layer of sliced hard-boiled eggs and a few slices from cold-boiled potatoes, then the rest of the meat, then eggs, etc.; cover with pie crust (or better still, baking-powder crust) make an opening in the centre and bake forty minutes.

EAT FRUIT .- The Spaniards have a proverb which says: "Fruit is golden in the morning, silver at noon, but lead at night." We agree with this in so far, that the greatest benefit from fruit is to be derived in the early morning, esnational design of the party of

dried fruits, but it is not the right time to eat it. the juicy kinds. The Spanish people learned their proverb from eating the very juicy fruits, like oranges. These should be eaten in the morning a little before or after breakfast. Early in the day they will prove to be the best possible medicine for the bilious .- Manufacturer and

HYGIENIC CUSTARD PIE.—Two tablesp fuls of Graham flour, one of corn starch, stirred smoothly into one-half pint of milk. Add three well beaten eggs, another half-pint of milk, one as you can by heating it to dissolve the salt, tablespoonful of sugar, and a little lemon juice. then strain, when cold it will not need anything Stir all together, and pour into a well-buttered plate or pie tin, and bake in a quick oven. The flour will settle to the bottom and form a fine crust without shortening.

FAMILY Sour .- Put two pounds of beef into a kettle with two quarts and a half of cold water. a small tablespoonful of salt, and set it on a good fire. As the scum collects on the surface, skim it off; when it begins to boil, add about a wineglassful of cold water to stop the boiling, and allow all the scum to come off the surface, in order to remove it. When no more of it comes up, add a small turnip, a medium-sized carrot, two cloves, an onion a stalk of celery, a leek and a clove of garlic; simmer constantly for about six hours, then add a tablespoonful of burnt sugar, and the broth is made.

STEAMED MEAT .- For a family of six or seven persons take four pounds of beef, cross-rib is best; get a piece of suet the size of your hand, cut in small pieces and fry out the fat; you must have a large, flat-bottomed iron pot; after the meat and two onions cut up; when the meat has become a dark brown on one side, turn it over onion and meats are thoroughly brown, pour in a pint of boiling water; whenever the meats get tion is the article on "the art of making good dry add more water, but it must always be boilbread." The advice given is very good, but I ing hot; throw in a handful of salt, three bay be made without the use of sugar and lard. One and whole pepper, cover with a close-fitting reason for omitting the sugar is, that where a cover and let it cook for three hours; when almost done thin a tablespoonful of flour with emptied too often for our income. Our method half a cupful of water; stir this in the the gravy, of making dry yeast is as follows: Scald corn taking care not to have any lumps in it; when you wish to serve it, strain the gravy through a a sieve and pour a few spoonfulls over the

> BOILED FOWLS.-Flour a white cloth and out the fowls in cold water: let them simmer three quarters of an hour, serve with parsley and butter, or oyster or celery sauce. The fowls may be covered with a white sauce if sent to the table cold, garnished with colored calf's footjelly of the hue of beet-root.

> Beeswax and salt will make your rusty flatrons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

#### Cause of Dyspepsia.

If you have no objection, I will tell the sis-American women to have the dyspensia oftener than "our fried pork." It is the way we dress and exercise. To prove what I say, I will tell you of a case which came under my own observation, of a girl who came near dying, but is now well, and can eat anything (fit to eat) without a pang, and cured herself without doctor or medicine.

go to school, hearty, and at the age of "sweet time? sixteen." She could sing and skate, play ball at noon, and was never sick. But some of the other girls were slimmer and wore a smaller shoe, so she left off her woolen stockings and her long-sleeved undershirt was laid aside. On the street she would wear the thinnest of shoes, (tighter than the skin), stopping all circulation of the blood in her feet: her ankles having only the finest of cotton stockings over them, but with heavy skirts, heavy dress, heavy cloak, or shawl all around her hips and shoulders; and thus clad she would be on the streets for hours. In less than two years she had dyspepsia, and her friends thought consumption. She could scarcely eat anything, her stomach hurt her so; and her lungs were so weak she could scarcely talk out loud near all the time. Her mother did not know; she thought it was eating at night and night air that was doing the mischief. Do you think it was? I know better. She married: moved on a farm; took back her woolen underclothing and thick shoes and stockings, and to-day is rosy and hearty; no consumption or dyspepsia to be thought of, and one of the strongest voices in the country.

Now, a word to mothers: If your girls are grown, see to their clothing. Good under ers to come down inside the stockings to the feet, and then muslin overdrawers, are worth four heavy skirts. Wear as much clothing on the arms as on the body; take plenty of outdoor exercise; sleep in warm, well-ventilated rooms, and you will not have the dyspepsia, or a doctor-bill to pay. We have been here over seven years, and never called on a doctor yet for anything except to pull teeth.

Just try loose shoes, and see how warm your feet will be. Would you not rather have good health than little feet? I am sure I would. I the youth, "I don't care what time it is closed, think tight shoes make more sickness than any if it's only opened early enough in the morn other one thing among our girls, and tight cor- ing." AMERICAN GIRL. sets next.

Crawford Co., Kansas This excellent paper of "American Girl' was overlooked, and its publication delayed a week or two in control of the hope "American Girl" will and time often to contribute

tedious though safe plan. Weak tobacco water more proper time. They eat it as a dessert at through the FARMER such good advice to her sprinkled over plants troubled by insects will dinner, this may be the most proper time to eat sisters, many of whom stand sorely in need of

#### Brine for Saving Butter.

Mrs. E. C. Peck, of Toronto, Kansas, wishes to know the post office address of Mrs. Griffin of Pike county, Missouri. We are unable to give it. Mrs. P. adds to her letter:

"I would say, in regard to packing butter, that "Kansas Girl's" way of keeping butter sweet is my way, with the exception of the saltpetre and sugar. If you get the brine as strong

#### Silk Culture.

Mr. L. S. Crozier, of Williamsburg, Franklin county, Kansas, has published a pamphlet on silk culture, recently, giving much information on the subject, which will be of great value to persons contemplating a trial of the silk business. Mr. Crozier has given a life-study to the silk business, and the result of his numerous experiments is, that Kansas has the climate and other requisite natural advantages to make as fine a silk-producing country as is to be found anywhere. Mr. Crozier argues very forcibly that the business of cocoon-raising can be made very lucrative by almost every family in the state, who reside on a farm.

The pamphlet will be sent free to any address, on application, and Mr. C. is prepared to furnish mulberry-cuttings at small cost to those who may be persuaded to try growing and feeding silk-worms. Write for a pamphlet and you suet is brown, take out the scraps and put in the will be able, after reading it, to form an intelligent opinion of this new industry.

#### To Get Rid of Mice.

EDITORS FARMER :- In your last issue W. J. Walters asks how to get rid of mice and ground squirrels. Two years ago we were overrun with the latter. One-third of my corn was taken before it got out of the ground. I soaked corn in a solution of strychnine chrystals and vent on the field and threw a kernel or two into each hole that I could see. I then replanted the corn and not a hill was taken, my neighbors did the same and now we rarely see one of them. Do not leave any on top of the ground. One of my neighbors strewed his on the field and the result was that a large number of birds of all kinds were killed.

I have found this poison the best remedy for skunks. If one gets in my cellar or chicken house, a teaspoonful of lard with a little of this poison will do the work in a silent deathlike nanner, and if you wait until dark before puting it out there is no danger as he will lick the platter before morning. WM. PETTES. Saline County, Kansas.

#### Chicken Cholera.

In reply to L. Donmeyer of Saline county, I give herewith a recipe which we have used for several years past and always found effectual-provided it was given on time: Two tablespoonfuls of wheat flour, and one tablespoonful ers of the FARMER what I think causes the each of ground ginger and mustard, made into very stiff dough with cold water, and thrown to the fowls in small pieces. Do'nt give it in a dish or any kind of vessel as they will likely not touch it unless very hungry, but throw it amongst a number and they will grab at it and eat it from pure greediness.

Hawks are very destructive in these parts, and I would like to know if there is any better way She was a town girl with nothing to do but of destroying them than by using the gun every Reno Co.

> Hawks are sometimes very successfully caught in steel traps, by planting a pole ten or twelve feet long in the vicinity of the chicken runs, and setting a steel trap on the top of the pole. The hawk will alight on the top of a pole where he can command a good view of the vicinity, and is secured by the trap, which must be fastened to the pole with a strong cord, to prevent the hawk from flying off with it. [EDS.

#### Wit and Humor.

The same thing is a different thing under different circumstances. If you begin with the Irishman, who has a hod road to travel, it is called "pay;" on the next step higher, it is regarded as "wages;" higher still, we have well dressed clerks who receive "salaries;" above them are gentlemen who own large property and who enjoy a large "income" or "revenue." The word becomes more dignified and awe inspiring as the bank account increases. When you get down to the uncertain dollars of the burglar it is called "swag."

.. me a kiss, dear girl," said a young gallant to his love a few days ago. "I can't," she whispered. "I don't mind lending you one, but I must have it returned to-morrow.'

The fact that George Washington's wife never asked him where he had been when he came home late at night goes a great way towards accounting for his extreme truthfulness.

A young man, hired as a clerk, was told by his employer that all his clerks slept at the house, and that it was closed punctually at 10 o'clock every night. "Oh, don't apologize," said

The husband of a beautiful wife, upon returning home one day, was met by one of his offsprings, all smiles, clapping his hands, and saying, "Pa. Mr. B. has been here-he's such a nice manuals kissed us all around, and mother beent stamp for postage.

#### Advertisements.

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

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

60 Chromo, Perfumed, Snowflake, and Lace Cards, name on all 10c. Game Authors, 15c. LYMAN & CO., Clintonville, Ct.

60 Chromo and Perfumed Cards, no 3 alike, name in Gold and Get, 10c. CLINTON BROS, Clinton-

25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name 10c postpaid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassua, New York. \$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agts Outfit free. Shaw a Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 Perfumed, Chromo & Snowflake cards in ele-gant case, name in Gold, 10c. Davids & Co., Northford, Ct. Silver Maple and Fruit Trees. 200,000Silver Maple one year old, sold very low. Al-Cotton wood, Fruit Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c. Send for price list, (free,) to S. M. WAYMAN, Princeton, Missouri.

## Apple Trees,

Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and a general line of Nursery Stock at wholesale and retail. Order direct and save commissions. Price List, Free. KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph.

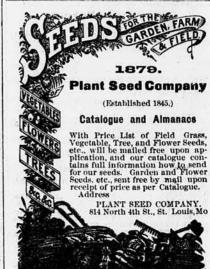
#### SEEDS. Grown for private Families,

"Test is Better Than Talk." GARDEN MANUAL, full of valuable articles on growing vegetables, and useful hints to lovers of flowers with PRICK LIST sent free to all applicants,
Address J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower,
Rockford, Illinois.





## THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S ROSES



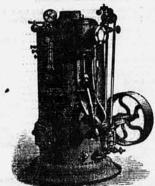
#### SPECIALTIES:

New Osage Orange Seed.—Per lb. 30 cents, per bu. \$5.00, per lb. post-paid, 50 cents. Early Minnesota Amber Cane Seed.—Per lb. 30 cents, per 10 lb. \$2.00, per lb. post-paid, 50 cents. Pearl or EGYPTIAN MILLET.—Per lb. 50 cents.per 10 lb, \$4.50, per lb. post-paid, 65 cts. The above seed will be sent on receipt of price. Send for our Seed Catalogue with Almanac. Address PLANT SEED COMPANY.St. Louis, Mo.

## Bookwalter Engine.

Effective, Simple, Durable and Cheap.

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



James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

## THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of saids strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANABS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

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

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

a stray.

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

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

stray.

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

ue of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it hall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three succes-ive numbers.

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

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 last of the same to the Justice, of two for them shall in all respects of the same to the Justice, and the same to the Justice.

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

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

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

Fees as follows:

value of such stray and be subject to a fine of there.

Fees as follows:
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KASSAS FARMER.
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KASSAS FARMER.
To County Clerk, for each animal valued at more than \$10.

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

Strays For The Week Ending March 12, 1879.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk, STERR—Taken up by Fellx McFarland, Reeder Tp., stray steer, three years old; white and blue spotted, both er cropped; no other marks or brands. Valued at \$23.

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

STEER-Taken up by L. M. Talkington, Dlamond Creek
Tp, Dec. 10, 1578, one red and white speckled steer branded Tr
on left hip; crop off of left ear and swallow fork in right ear;
one year old last spring. Valued at \$15.

STEER-Taken up by Leroy Martin, Toledo Tp, Jan, 24,
1879, one stray steer, black and white, 4 yrs old this coming
spring. Crop off left ear, brand on left hip supposed to be
(blurred) J. Valued at \$20.

FONY-Taken up by D. B. Smith, Cottonwood Tp, (P. O.
Cedar Foint) Jan. 24, 1879, one brown horse pony; 2 yrs old.
Valued at \$45.

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

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

Elk County-Geo. Thompson Clerk. STEER—Taken up by D. W. McKey, Liberty Tp. on the 7th day of January, 1879, one light roan steer, supposed to be 2 yrs old past; marked with crop and underbit in right expensed to be branded on the right hip with a dim letter looks like C. Valued at 816.

Greenwood County-F. J. Cochrane Clerk. Greenwood County—F. J. Coontaine Cieff.
PONY—Taken up by J. A. Thing, of Janesville Tp. Jan.
13, 1879, one gray horse pony, twelve or fourteen years old, branded on left shoulder B. R. as near as can be ascertained, and stiff in shoulders. Valued at \$20.
COW—Taken up by J. J. Hawkins of Eureka Tp., Nov. 28, 1878, one red and white cow 4 yrs old, marked with an underbit in left ear. Valued at \$18.
HORSE—Taken up by Day Wheeler, of Janesville Tp., Dec. 19, 778, one brown horse, 4 or 5 yrs old, blind in right eye, left hind foot white, also some white in forehead. Valued at \$25.

at \$25. STEER—Taken up by Henry Coburn, of Pleasant Grove Tp. one 2-yr-old steer, red and white spotted, no marks or

STEER—Taken up by Henry Coburn, of Pleasant Grove Tp. one 2-yr-old steer, red and white spotted, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by M. V. Bulion of Janesville Tp. one 2-yr-old, red roan-steer, with red ears. No marks or brands. Valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. A. Newman, of Madison STEER—Taken up by Wm. A. Newman, of Madison Tte fav., 16, 78, one large roan steer, 3 yrs old branded with the strength of the strength of

Jefferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Melvin Lowey, Rock River Tp. one rearling steer, light roan with red neck; medium size. Valyearling steer, light roan with red neck; medium size. Val-Helf-ER—Taken up by Wesley Cummings, Jefferson Tp., one red helfer, two years old, marked with white spots 8th. HORSE—Taken up by Robt. Downie of Jefferson Tp., Jan., 19, 1879, one 2-yr-old sorrel horse pony; 12 hands high, sinp on nose, star in forehead, mane and tall light color. Valued at \$11. Also, by same, MARE—One 2-yr-old bay mare pony, snip on nose, dark mane and tail. Branded A on left hip. Valued at \$11.

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

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. W. Rubottom, living 5 miles east
of Shawnee, and posted Jan. 15, 1879, one grey mare about 7
vrs old, 14½ hands high, no marks or brands perceivable.
Valued at 85.

MULE—Also a sucking brown mare mule colt. Valued
at 815.

MULE—Also a sucking brown mate mule colt. Valued at \$15.

MULE—Also a sorrel horse mule colt, about 2 yrs old, 13 hands high. Valued at \$20.

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

Posted Jan 13, 1873.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Bousman, living 5 miles southwest of Shawnee, and posted Jan 14, 1879, one white, horse pony, about 13 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$20.

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

Lyon County-Wm. F. Ewing, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Peter Doster of Waterloo Tp. one ay mare 13½ hands high; roan tail; tie rope around the eck. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Oliver Phillips of Reading Tp. one nare colt branded with a heart on left shoulder in two laces, one above the other; leather strap about the neck; ock ankle. mare colt brances when places, one above the other; leather strap about the places, one above the other; leather strap about the places, one above the other, 2 yrs old; some white in belly. Valued at \$14.

STEER—Also by same one 2-yr-old red steer with large horns. Valued at \$13.

PONY—Taken up by Jas. Wasterson of Reading Tp, one brown pony, 5 yrs old, star in forehead, hind foot white. Valued at \$20. brown pony, 5 yrs old, star in forehead, hind foot white. Valued at \$20. COLT—Also by same, one brown, bald-faced colt; both bind feet white. Valued at \$18.

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

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by S. C. Sawen of Mission Tp. one black mare colt, 1 yr old, white hind foot. Valued at \$20. MULE—Also one brown mare mule, 2 or 3 yrs old. Valued at \$30.

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

# SWEET JACKSON N 'VY Chewing Pobacco

imitated on interior goods, see that Jackson's host du every plug. Hold by all dealers. Send for sample, Sea. to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va-

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BORE past year, works in Boulders, Hard-pan, Slate, Coal and FOR Quicksand, making Wells where all oth-Fore er tools fail. It is the best Mineral Prospecting Machine in use. The lightest, cheapest, and best. Can MONEY er. Send for Circulars.

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OHRONIC DISEASES of all forms come within the
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ment and skill. Broachal, Throat, and Lung
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The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the climax or erwands gees and an expression of the seases, and an expression of the seases, and an expression of the seases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so confident am I that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the allments for which I recommend it, that I offer and sell it under A POSITIVE GUARANTEE. (For conditions, see pamphies wrapping bottle.)

The production of the prescription has worked cures, as if by may medicine! Leucorrheæ, Excessive Flowing, Pahrial Monthly Periods, Suppressions when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Uterus, Anteversion and Retroversion, Bearing-down. Sensations, Internal licat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Tirreatned Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Internal licat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Tirreatned Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Internal licat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Tirreatned Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Internal licat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, Tirreatned Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Internal licat, Nervous Depression of Congestion, Internal licat, Nervous Depression of Debility, Despondency, Tirreatned Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Internal licat, Nervous Depression of Debility, Despondency, Tirreatned Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Internal licat, Nervous Depression of Debility, Despondency, Tirreatned Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Internal licat, Nervous Depression of Debility, Pages, Debility, August of Debi

## FREE NRW and Scientific ours for Nervous Debility without Medicine, from whatever cause, Mallettee free Steetre Chemical Pad On P. U. box 3329, N. Y.

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."
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FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR Topeka, Kansas. TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR,



ness, care, disappoint-ment, and hereditary pre-disposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed permanently.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair im

the falling of the hair im mediately: often remews the growth; and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy pliable, and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp, cool, clean and soft—tinder which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

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# THE BEST

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

#### THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

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

All forms of outward disease are speedly cured by the

penetrates muse ie, to the very be and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine needed by severybody, from the ranchero, who rides his

ver the solitary plains, to the merchant ince, and the woodcutter who splits s foot with the axe. It cures Rheumatism when all other

speedily cures such allments of the HUMAN FLESH as
Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external discase.

indeed every form of external discase.

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

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Discase, Foot Mot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Pell Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other aliment o which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable. A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

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FOR MAN OR BEAST.

THE first and only successful Check Rower ever invented. Ten years of pre-



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

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nent we have GREATLY IMPROVED, removing every objection that has ever it,—it being, as at present constructed, SIMPLE, DURABLE, and EFFEC-

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Our earliest experiments with Check Rowers, beginning in 1866, were with wire, dragged over sideways to the machine, and we know the difficulties to contend with in making a satisfactory Check Rower in that way. We know the liability of the wire to catch on obstructions and treek; we know the shifting angle of the wire in its passage to the meacine and consequent displacment out of check; and we know the difficulties of manaring it at the ends, etc.; ALL OF WHICH DIFFICULTIES, we now can say HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY OVERCOME IN OUR WHICH DIFFICULTIES.

The following are some of the POINTS OF ADVANTAGE of the Haworth Wire Check Rowers.

The wine it as easy to handle as a ROPE. No KINKING or TANGUINO. No SIDE BED BATT—it requires but about 5 lbs. lemion. No DOUBLE ANCHOR ARRANGEMENT at the ends, like staking dozen a horse-power, but as IMPLE PIN IS USBD. Does not require a DOUBLE STROKE to make one DOD. Does not have to overcome the resistance of a STEEL SPRING in addition to moving the SHED SILDES—making it Hable to intender. No STEEL BPRINGS to break or loss their tension. Can be uncounted an Each KNOT, and taken off or added on for point rose. Is turned at the ends without taking of the wire. No DRAGGING over GLOBS or OBSTRUCTIONS, thereby acciding a great strain on the wire. No OBSTRUCTIONS affect the WINE, for it is laid over straight by the machine. No BREAKING or LOCKING of the swites! coupling possible. No one, able to drive straight enough to make corn rouse, can fall to do good town, as there is no double traveling anchor arrangement to square and range at the ends. We use nathing out the SET ANNEALED BESSEMME STEEL WINE. manufactured expressly for the Check Rouser. Unequaled Durability Guaranteed.

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

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CHIMNEY FLUE. All Orders in my line will meet with prompt attention. OFFICE AND WORKS ON KANSAS AVENUE, BETWEEN SECOND AND

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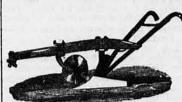
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Will be found the latest improvements in Farm Ma-chinery. We have acquired our immense trade not by handling a cheap grade of Implements, but by handling the best and latest improved, although on a handling the best and latest improved, although on a less margin than we could obtain by handling cheap goods, believing that in the end it would pay us best. We made a specialty in this Department of the Canton Chipper Plous, "Kansas Queen" Breaker, Fargo Pulverizing and Smoothing Harrow, New Departme (Tongueless) Cultivator, Illinois Combined Cultivator, Aultman & Taylor Self-propelling Farm Engines, Lion Self-Dumping Hay Rakes, Kansas Double Hay Fork, (our own manufacture,) Victor Cane Mills, Cooks Evaporaters, Big Giant Corn Mill, The Iron Turbine Wind Mill, and The St. John Sewing Machine.

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

Trumbull, Reynolds, & Allen,

Kansas City, Mo.

#### farm Zetters.

#### From Butler County.

In regard to the south part of Butler county, Kas., I think we have a good farming country that cannot be beaten for produce of all kinds. It lays very nice for farming, not too flat nor too rolling; where it is too flat, it will do for meadow, and where it is too rolling and stony it is good for trees, forest or fruit. I have been living in this part of the county for four years, and have not had a failure in crops of any kind during that time. Corn and wheat are the main crops, as this is a new county. Corn on the upland will average 40 bushels to the acre, if rightive tended, and wheat will average 18 bushels to by tended, and wheat will average 18 bushels to the acre, and as the ground gets older or in bet-ter cultivation, the wheat will be better. It seems that the ground has to be cultivated about five years, before the soil is well rotted, and after that it is all right for a crop. I raised last season on upland 40 bushels of millet to the acre, which I think is hard to beat without any extra cultivation. Potatoes do well in this soil. They grow very large and yield well. Garden vegetables do very nicely. I pulled a beet two seasons ago that measured twenty-one inches in circumference, and last season I saw one that would measure one-third more. Apple trees do well here and grow very fast. Peach trees do well. We had plenty of peaches last season, and I think we will this season. There is some land that is not settled upon yet, which can be had for \$1.25 per acre, by living on the same for one year. There is no homestead land in this part of Butler. A man can purchase a farm that is in cultivation, really cheaper than he can improve one. I know of one that can be had for \$1,400; there are 100 acres in cultivation, or chard and forest trees and other improvements. It is where Pine Grove P. O. is located. A good site for a town. There are also other farms sale at all the way from \$500 up to \$4,000 or \$5,000. It does not look as though the coun try spoke very well for itself, when there are so many that want to sell, but that is not the cause. The cause is hard times. A man with a little money can do well here. J. W. SEAL.

#### From Lincoln County.

Feb. 11.—The FARMER reaches us regularly think I will be successful in raising a club. For the last two weeks I have been canvassing in the southwest part of Mitchell county, selling fruit trees, and was surprised at not finding one family in two weeks travel that were taking an Agricultural paper. Nearly every family takes eir own county papers and some extra papers. their own county papers and some extra papers. It is true the papers from where we are born and bred are read with interest, yet if I must part with any I will not part with the FARMER, and as I have always a copy or two of the FARMER with me in canvassing, I try to introduce it, but as I am a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all, if I would be a stranger to nearly all its paper. eyen try to get them to subscribe they would think me swindling.

They all say they would like very much to have a farmer's paper, and always put the ques-tion. Which is the best kind of summer, au-tumn and winter apples. I still tell them tha the best and most reliable information we have is from the eastern counties, through the Kan-SAS FARMER, because we are all new settlers and know not what to recommend. Would be and know not what to recommend.

The pleased to have our eastern county brethern quite from their experience a list of the summer, fall and winter apples \* also, peaches, pears cherries, grapes, plums and all kind of small fruit; also most valuable native trees for timber and variety, and easily multiplied.

COAL. COAL.

Guite an excitement has been created about the spillman creek has opened a 14 inch vein of coal, pronounced good coal for this county which sells as fast as taken out, at \$4.00 per ton, and gives good satisfaction. The coal was discovered in the bed of the creek. Many more would like to prospect for coal, but as I trequires means, we are unable. Would the Legislature provide a plan to prospect for the whole state and let the expense, wherever coal was found come out

a plan to prospect for the whole state and let the expense, wherever coal was found come out of the first coal produced for opening the vein?

On the 24th of January hogs sold at \$1.80 gross; new we are offered \$3.50 gross. Quite a rise.

Much obliged to C. W., for the information about the time for sowing Buckwheat.

Assumy wife was tickled at Mrs. Bucknell's way of making and salting sour-krout, I will ask, her to give her experience because she makes about \( \frac{1}{2} \) a barrel every year, to use and selly.

L. R. BOONE.

Sciety, and it has every promise of being a success.

I would like to ask the members of the Farmer of the form the grower, fresh, true, and of their seed direct from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.

NEW VEGETABLES A SPE-IAMES J. H. GREGORY.

Marblehead, Mass.

When you buy a new tub or bucket, give it a good coat or two of linseed oil on the inside, and you will be surprised to see how much longer it will last and not warp. Please send me a copy of your paper and oblige

HARVEY FENTON.

bit Several lists of trees have recently been palished in the FARMER giving the desired information.-[ED.

#### enture From Johnson County.

March 9th.—After the long, hard winter, spring, has appeared with busy days and that good lively go ahead to provide for another year. Wheat is looking well, although not much sown here. Our soil is too light for wheat; we the cont weather, and they replant wen for the care bestowed upon them. There was only three days during the whole winter that we got the crop. Our principal crops here are corn, oats and flax. Corn 22 cents per bu., and 30 cents flax seed, \$2 per bu., and 30 let for us to get any medicine for them. One miles to go for the seed, and not sure to get it with or the care bestowed upon them. There was only three days during the whole winter that we got no eggs. Finally cholera made its appearance and as we live so far from town, it was impossible for us to get any medicine for them. One day I found Mrs. Reitz very sick with it, and as the was one of my hest layers, and a special far-

there has been no signs of cholera since. We keep a little of the poke root in their trough all the time. If you can't find the roots you can buy it at a drug store. Perhaps every one don't think as much of their chickens as I do of mine and won't care to try the pain-killer. I have only nine left out of the one dozen, and they all look hale and hearty, but I have some young one strain and ignorance; a low standard of intelligent. This is the promise of the text, which is in the promise of the text, which is the promise of the text, which is altogether a piece of very shallow reasoning on the part of our correspondent. The pain-killer. I have only nine left out of the one dozen, and they all look hale and hearty, but I have some young ones that will soon be hens. I have my tomators planted, and they are coming up nicely. The farmers are all plowing now. It has been a much harder winter than we expected to see in "the Sunny Southern Kansas," we heard so much of it in the east, but to-day is so warm and nice that it makes me anxious to get to

I this day planted my fruit trees. The ground is in good condition for the purpose. I plant them 18 feet apart, each way; I have a pail of water with me and dip the roots in it as I put I used to transplant ragweeds for tomatoes and burdocks for beets, and that was last spring, but I the east, but to-day is so warm and nice that it makes me anxious to get to work in the garden, as I haven't made but one little garden since the days of childhood, when I used to transplant ragweeds for tomatoes and burdocks for beets, and that was last spring, but I to-day is so warm and nice that it makes me anxious to get to work in the east, but to-day is so warm and nice that it makes me anxious to get to work in the garden, as I haven't made but one little garden are anxious to get to work in the garden, as I haven't made but one little garden since the days of childhood, when I used to transplant ragweeds for tomatoes and burdocks for beets, and that was last spring, but

the roots in their natural position, then fill up with fine dirt and tramp well, and all is done. It may not be out of place to add that I give my It may not be out of place to add that I give my trees a slant to the south; if planted strait the wind will blow them north and the sun scorch the trunk. Now I want to sow the orchard in oats; is that a good plan? Can some of the readers that have had experience tell me?

L. W. MOLL.

Small grains should not be sown in orchards and 18 feet is too close to plant apple trees. Thrifty trees will soon require a space of twice 18 feet between them.

#### Agnes City, Lyon County.

Feb. 28.—Winter has departed and spring is here. Some of the farmers are still husking corn, others are plowing for spring seeding. stock has gone through the winter in good condition. Settlers are coming in more rapid than ever, since the warm weather has set in. At the rate they are settling up the Kaw reservation in the rate they are settling up the Kaw reservation.

I will give you my mode for preventing a cow from sucking herself. Take a strap or a rope and fasten it around the neck and the same around the loin, then get a stick or a round hickory pole, make a hole in each end the same as a crowding stick, and fasten one end to the strap from the neck, attach the other end to the strap from the lion, so that the stick will swing free and the cow will give no more trouble. I would like some of your correspondents to tell me what is the matter with my pig. He is a thoroughbred Berkshire, six months old. Un-til the last six weeks he was in as good shape as could be wished; since then he has been so lame and stiff in his legs and feet, that he is in great pain whenever he attempts to get on his feet, some days he is better than others, some fever in the feet. Acts as if he had the rheumatism. Any information would be gladly received.

E. C. EDWARDS.

Harris, who is authority on the pig, says the emedy for rheumatism is Rochell salts, good treatment and liberal feeding. Give the salts for two or three days, say 1 oz. a day for a 100 pound pig, and less or more according to size; and then omit them for a few days.

#### From Butler County.

March 3d,—We have had a very severe winter here, but stock of all kinds look well up to the present date. Most of the fat hogs have been marketed, but stook hogs are plentiful; fair grades are selling at \$2.20 per 100. The grass-hoppers did one good thing for Kansas—they made away with the prairie sooters, that the country was overstocked with; and in their place now you can find just as fine hogs here, of the Poland China and Berkshire breeds, as can be found in most any country. Plowing has the Poland China and Berkshire breeds, as can be found in most any country. Plowing has commenced for spring crops and the ground is in splendid condition. Corn is about all gathered and sells at 15 to 18 cents per bushel; oats, 18 cents do; potatoes, \$1.00 do, and scarce at that; farm hands receive from \$14 to \$15 per month; girls get \$2 per week; butter sells for 15 and 20 cents, but has been down to 10 cents for a long while; cheese sells at the store for from 15 to 20 cents. There is a good opportunity in this neighborhood for a cheese factory, that is, for a first-class article. There is plenty of poor cheese on the market, but a No. 1 article would always bring from 10 to 12c per pound. We have a good school house in this district in which meetings of all kinds are held—Sunday School, literary and preaching by several denominations. Unimproved land can be purposed by the for \$5 per acre. If anyhody wants nominations. Unimproved land can be pur-chased here for \$5 per acre. If anybody wants to know about Butler county, by enclosing a stamp and his address, I will give him what information I can, freely. I am nothing but a plain farmer, and have not a foot of land to sell, but I know there are a great many people East who would like to hear from disinterested persons, who are not engaged in speculation.

Butler county has organized a Horticultural

Society, and it has every promise of being a suc-

## From Butler County.

We only came here last July, yet I cannot resist the temptation to write a few lines to The FARMER, to let L. Donmeyer know that there is a cure, as well as a preventive for chicken cholera, besides knocking them on the head, as you advised him to do. After we came here we bought a dozen hens. We made a good warm house for them and fed them well all through the cold weather and they repoid well for the the cold weather, and they repaid well for the when we go. From present appearances one-half the demand cannot be supplied with seed; vorite, I couldn't think of letting her die withwhen we go. From present appearances one half the demand cannot be supplied with seed; if the seed can be procured, there will be an immense average of flax sown in this county. Corn yields from 35 to 45 bushels per acre, and most of the crop in this neighborhood on hand. Hogs about all shipped that are fit for market. Stock hogs, a small supply on hand for the coming season; some cholera still among them.

I see in the columns of the Farmer that Shawnee counties do likewise; evil and good are always together; never a thing so good but what it has its evil with it. If we can manufactifie out grain at home, why not do so? We must add to pay for transporting our grain east to be manufactured, and for bringing the product back again, and so long as we do this we can't be very prosperous. If we leave some of the product by the prosperous of the large of the product back again, and so long as we do this we can't be very prosperous. If we leave some of the product by the product of the p

we didn't stay to get much benefit from it. I would like to tell you about our cow and how we manage her, but I fear my letter is already

oo long.

If this don't find its way into the waste bastet, I would like for some of your readers to tell me how to pickle tomatoes to keep for win-ter use, as I'm very fond of them, but don't know how to make them or put them up to keep.

[We hope Mrs. L. will favor THE FARMER with another letter soon.—ED.]

#### Advertisements.

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



#### ELECTRIC BELTS.

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

#### Farm Wanted.

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

#### Pure Cider Vinegar.

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

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

FLORAL GUIDE FREE Tells How to Grow Flowers and Vegetables. Best Seeds ever grow. Large packets, low prices, liberal discounts. Illus'd Guide, 28 pp., free. Address COLE & BRO., Seedsmen, Pella, Iowa.

#### Jerusalem Artichokes.

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

#### CATALOGUE

Of Select Garden and Flower Seeds. Including Sovelties and New Varieties, sent free. Seeds sen by mail to all parts of the United States and Cana la, and guaranteed to reach, purchasers. Estab ished forty years. HOVEY & CO.,

16 South Market St., Boston, Mass.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1879, rich in engravings, from original photographs, will be sent FREE to all who apply Customers of last season need not write for it. 1 of fer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seeds warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Medon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables. I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed direct from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY.

Marblehead, Mass,

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

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Reters for responsibility to any of the Banks or Business Houses of Topeka. Local Agents for 100,000 Acres, of the Great Pottawat-omie Reserve Lands.

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CO'S, KANSAS,
Still owned and offered for sale by the
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On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent, annual interest. 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For Further Information Address JOHN A. CLARK,

LAND COMMISSIONER.



For Farm Pumping, Irrigation, Drainag rinding and all Power purposes, from 30-Horse Power, Circulars free. ECLIPSE WIND MILL COMPANY,

#### FOR SEED POTATOES!!

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KANSAS CITY, - - - - MISSOURI.

#### BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER. THE ONLY ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL WIRE

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

The following are the advantages over any other ("heel Bower."

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

The Wire will not STRETCH and SHRINK like a rope.

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

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

Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR ILLS. Only single ring ever invented that closes on the Outside of the Nosc.

CHAMPION HOG RINGER, BINGS and HOLDER.

No sharp points in the flesh to cause irritation and soreness, as in ease of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose #2 The Champion Hog Ringer speaks for itself in the above cuts.

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

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

# Kansas Queen! Kansas Queen! Kansas Queen Breaker,

Made Especially For Kansas Sod.

Does not break the sod. Runs so light, so steady, turns the Sod so nicely, that you will have no other after using it. If your merchant does not keep it, get him to order it for you.

## BUY NO OTHER.

# North Topeka Plow Co.,



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

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

North Topeka Plow Co.,

BRISTOL, Bucks County, Penn.,

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The whole comprising a total of 1,574 acres, owned, occupied and cultivated by ourselves. Upon these lands we have applied in a single season \$20,000 worth of PURCHASED fertilizers, a fact which exhibits the magnitude of our operations.

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From which all our crops are grown on all the farms, are produced on Bloomsdale, the Pennslyvania farm, and under the daily scrutiny of the proprietors are thoroughly culled of all departures from the true types, and produce crops of such purity of strain as to warrant us in declaring that SONE ARE SUPERIOR, AND FEW EQUAL. Varied soils and climates, system of cultivation, drying houses, steam machinery, implements and appurtenances generally, demonstrate our ability to produce large and varied stocks of seeds of the purest quality, at the very lowest price. All who desire good seeds, should purchase LANDREDTHS! If your merchant does not keep them, write for them. Illustrated Catalogue FREE,

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

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