

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 3, 1878.

VOL. XVI. NO. 14.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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PLANTING EVERGREENS AND LARCH FOR TIMBER ON THE PRAIRIES.

There appears to be a belief that evergreens cannot be successfully grown on our prairies, winter.) and if people should base their want of faith on the many losses and failures in trying to grow them, there would seem to be a good River country, and is the only evergreen tree, reason for such conclusions. But evergreens do grow quite vigorously here and there over Kansas. When planted in good soil, grows the prairies. So it would probably be better to learn the way the few have succeeded, than to become discouraged and give up because so dry winters without injury. About the only

many have failed.

The greatest trouble seems to be in getting evergreens started to growing after transplanting, and when they are once well established there is little danger of their going back unless the varieties are not hardy in the locality where planted.

In moving and transplanting trees of the pine family, much care must be taken not to ex- has not been to the ones who bought and pose them to the sun and wind, and especially not to expose the froots, because the sap being resinous, soon becomes thick and gummy, of European larch why he recommended the and the cellular action necessary to plant life larch so highly for the western praries, and and cannot be revived, and the tree dies.

The best time to move or transplant evergreens, is when the trees are not putting forth new foliage, and the worst time is after the new growth of wood has commenced in the spring and early summer, and before it is well ripened. I have moved and transplanted large and small trees at various times from late summer until early the following spring, and they have almost invariably made a good growth and done well, while those planted during the season of new growth, nearly always did poorly, and many of them died.

The best kind of trees to get, are those that have been root-pruned or transplanted several times. Trees that have grown to much size without transplanting, are not very apt to grow when moved. They are not very easily grown from seeds in our hot, dry summers, and at best make a slow growth the first few years, and as seedlings can be bought very cheap, the best way is to get plants from six to twelve inches high, where enough are wanted to pay for the trouble of taking care of them. These may be planted close together in beds or closely protected.

The best time to get small trees is in the month of October or as early as September, and by planting close together, say in rows one foot apart and three or four inches in the row, a large number can be planted in a small space. One bed of ten thousand was planted as late as December, last. There were planks or timbers set up edgeways along the sides of the beds, and old fencing across the top. The fencing was used because it was on hand. Any covering that will break off the sun and wind and let in plenty of light and air, will answer. The bed of evergreens looks very well so far, but the winter has been a very mild one so far, and favorable to the aforenamed trees. A portion of one end of the bed was left uncovered and the plants in this part look quite bad. The varieties are white pine, yellow pine, white spruce, arbor vitæ and balt sam fir.

The following descriptions are drawn from observations made among evergreens:

Austrian pine, Pinus Austriaca.—One of the most vigorous and rapid growing of the

winter and summer is easily distinguished this account is valuable.

Scotch pine, Pinus Sylvestris.—Has proved pretty good; prows quite rapidly, and has peculiar bluish shaded foliage.

Both of the above have been imported from Europe, as their names indicate.

White pine, Pinus Strobus .- This is the great timber pine of the northern states, and the most valuable of all the pines for building purposes. The trees grow to great size, and are easily distinguished by their fine, soft foliage and swarthy, green branches. They do well on the prairies of northern Kansas, and will probably be more extensively planted as the knowledge of evergreen growing becomes more familiar.

Norway spruce, Abies Excelsa .- Handsome trees while young, but the climate, or something else, does not seem to agree with them very well. Imported from Furope.

Balsam Fir, Abies Balsamia-A pretty evergreen while young, but not suitable for hot or dry climates.

American Arbor Vitæ, White Cedar, Thuia Occidentalis .- A beautiful tree, but more valuable for ornament than timber. West of the Missouri river, the soft, flat foliage is apt to become injured by our dry winters and hot summers. (I don't mean the present dry

Red Cedar, Juniperus Virginiana.-Grown wild along some of the streams of the Blue to my knowledge, indigenous to northern quite rapidly and will endure the heat of our hottest summers and the cold of our coldest egreen easily raised on the plains from seeds. The timber is valuable and durable.

Larch, Laviz (not evergreen).-The larch does not seem to thrive west of the Missouri river; at any rate not on the prairies, although great efforts have been made by interested parties to induce people to plant largely; but if there has been any advantage therefrom, it planted the trees.

Some years ago I asked a celebrated grower especially for Kansas and Nebraska? He told me the European larch would grow wherever corn would grow. I knew we had raised plenty of good corn without difficulty, but every attempt to grow the larch had been a failure so far as I knew, I was anxious to May. learn how to grow the larch wherever corn would grow, and expected information that swould make plain some successful method of growing the larch on our prairies. Well, it was explained clear enough for almost any one to understand, and the following is the substance of how I was told the larch would do well wherever corn would grow: "I grow millions of them and sell them all over the country." To my suggestion that the great lakes had an influence on the growth, I was quickly informed the atmosphere was as dry and hot there as in Kansas.

LUKE MOORE.

BENEFITS OF TIMBER-RAISING.

The desirableness of having timber at command is admitted by all, but the actual benefits that will follow the general planting of timber on the treeless plains of the west, seem to be but comparatively little understood. This I infer from the lack of interest shown in this enterprise by so many hundreds The bands are placed around while it is pass- weather in February and the first of March.

their permanent home.

The first and most obvious need of timber mechanical arts. One of the greatest drawbacks to the development of these plains, is \$25. the great difficulty and cost of fuel and build. ing material. Even the procurement of food is building material and fuel; hence we find chine. many families living on the frontier, who live in sod-houses or "dug-outs," and burn cornstalks, who still have an abundance of good, five years from the time of beginning, every grower, and a reliable man. family might have a supply of fuel, at least

course, take a much longer time to have pays summers as well as any evergreen, and on absolute necessity to procure supples from not in very good condition, owing, probably,

All the great sources of lumber supply are furnish the principal part of our lumber supply twice as large as the crop of 1877. will be exhausted within twenty-five years, without any increase in the present rate of consumption. The constantly increasing cost of lumber is an evidence of the growing scarcity of 200 bearing trees in good condition, showof the timber supply. And what is true of the ing that good care and attention had been pine timber of the country, is also true of the hard woods of the country. The growing demand for these woods is rapidly diminishing in special cases. And the worst feature of the Davis county fair in 1876. case is that there isno other large source of supply to fall back on to meet the growing demand in the future.

Already the pine forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are driven by the wood. Hon. E. L. Foster. man's ax far backward to the extremities of A few weeks ago, the FARMER contained a those states. The hard-wood timbers of the partial list of pedigrees of Short-Horns in the middle and central states have largely disapherd of L. A. Knapp, Eeq., of Dover, Shawnee peared, and even the mountainous regions of county. On my way home I visited this fine New York and Pennsylvania, are now being herd; they are getting pretty well over the largely drawn on for a supply. The demand effects of the hard usage in the shipment here has also extended to the south, and the forests and they are a superior lot of cattle, and will of that region that escaped the devastation of certainly be of great use in improving the the war, are now melting rapidly away. The stock in that neighborhood. Mr. Knapp is a above sources of supply, when completely excareful breeder and a consciencious man. haused, leave only the forests of Oregon and the mountainous regions of the west, which, besides being inaccessible to most of the country, would soon be exhausted under the demand likely to soon be made upon them. It is evident that the supply of timber to meet the future demand in this country must principally be raised by art, and every dictate of prudence and wise management demands that active steps be taken at once to meet this ap-L. J. TRMPLIN. proaching demand.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XVII.

chinery cost \$8000., and the company em- wounds made in pruning. ploy 16 persons. They will be ready to 're-

during the breeding season.

growth.

In this nursery. I noticed a bundle of peach It was pressed by being fed through concaved them from cracking and letting in water. faced rollers which force it through a nozzle. I think the best time to prune is in the open

is to supply wood for fuel and the various day's fuel for an ordinary family in ten min- less liable to rot than when the sap is in cirutes. The machine is made of iron and costs cuiation. Care should be taken in cutting off

The nursery of Wm. Cutter, Esq., is located ing a knob next to the tree. about a mile and a half from the above place The best tools to prune with that I ever wholesome tood to eat. If every one would proprietor hard at work filling orders for limbs and a fine, sharp saw for large ones. I interest themselves in the work of tree-plants spring delivery. Mr. Cutter is a practical have tried pruning shears, but have never ing to the extent it deserves, in from three to nursery man, scareful and experienced fruit- had any but that cut too far away from the

for cooking purposes, and in eight or ten years Amsden' Early June peach trees of about 3 thinning apples where they have set too full all the fuel needed might be obtained in this acres. It is situated on the north slope a high give us their mode of thinning?—Thos. B. pines. Its handsome, dark-green foliage in manner. For the purposes of art it will, of bluff. The situation is favorable for fruit.

Davis county is well watered and well situfrom all other trees. It stands our hot, dry ing returns, but that it will be a matter of ated for stock-raising, the cattle, however, are such sources the in near future, does not admit to the effects of the wet winter, and the small amount of corn fed to them.

> Winter wheat is looking extremely well in being rapidly exhausted. There can be no this county, and if the blight, or chinch bug, question but that the great forcets that now or rust does not interfere, the crop will be

I noticed a fine orchard of apple trees, three miles southwest of Junction City, on the farm of Theo. Jones, Esq. The orchard consisted given them.

Ten miles east of the city is the stock farm of Mr. John Wallace. I found here a fine the available supply, till in some cases the supply of special kinds has become so exhausted berd of full-blooded Short-Horns; there is 160 as to require a change to some other species, high class grades; I noticed this stock at the head of cattle on this farm, many of them

Five miles south of Manhattan is a beautiful apple orchard of bearing trees, that produced last year, 150 bushels of fruit. It is owned by

W. W. CONE.

Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas.

PRUNING APPLE TREES. I will give you my mode of pruning ap ple trees, as I promised in my article written in December. When my trees were set, I left the lowest limbs about three feet from the ground. I cut out all limbs not needed to give the proper shape; then cut off about one third of the length of the side branches and left the main center branch full length. I left the limbs low until the trees had three in it. years' growth. By that time the roots had The Enterprise Woolen Company, of Enter- taken hold in the ground, so that the wind prise, Dickinson County, was organized in would not blow them about and make them 1874. The mill is what is termed a "one set lean. Then I pruned them up to from four to mill." It works up 100 lbs of wool into 125 five feet high. This gave them a large body yards of cloth in 10 hours. The building is and a large amount of top, which caused a tion of an invisible vapor in the confined 40 by 80 feet and four stories high. The mat thrifty growth and quick healing of the space above the oil. This vapor which is ins

ceive the new crop of wool about the 1st of the base of the tree as near as possible. If a not burn unless exposed to flame. The metal tree leans a little, I have the top heaviest on attachments on lamps often become 40° warm. Near Junction City, Davis County, is the the side from which it leans. I try to have er than the oil, which is itself sometimes as nursery and stock farm of Hon. John Davis. the center grow up with limbs branching out high as 200°. Hence, kerosene, to be entirely Here were the prettiest lot of Berkehires I all around and up so as to keep from having safe, should be near 150° proof. had seen for sometime. Although they were forked trees—but some of the varieties will not pedigreed animals, yet they show the grow forked in spite of me. The Willow fine marks of the full bloods to a very high Twig is the worst to fork of any variety I degree. A very convenient pen, difficult to have. I keep the top thinned out so as to let describe but of handy construction, is used the sun shine all through the trees as much as possible. Where apples grow in the shade In the United States alone, last year over, 100 The nursery is located upon high and dry and do not get the sun's rays on them enough, land, which insures to the trees a hardy they are small, green, black-spotted and bits ter-not fit for a hog to eat.

I aim to keep my trees pruned in proper brush closely packed and tied with wire, and shape as they grow, so as not to have to cut upon inquiring of Mr. Davis its use, I learned off limbs more than an inch through, as the it does not take fire it is not necessarily eafe ; the following facts: That bundle was bound larger the wounds the more apt they are to because the temperature of the oil in the and pressed in that style by a machine called commence decaying. When it is necessary to epen air is not so great as when in a burning the "Farmers' Fuel press." The bundle was cut off limbs that will not heal in two years, about a foot long and six inches in diameter. I paint the wounds with something to keep

of persons who have come here to make it ingout. The bundle is evenly and quickly The tree is then more free of sap, and the cut by a lever knife into any length required. wood is more solid than as any other time of It is claimed that two men can put up a the year, which leaves the wounds solid and

a limb not to cut too close or too far from the Here now is something of value. The tree; for, in cutting too close, it makes a practicability of using up brush, corn-stalks larger scar than is necessary, and in cutting often a much less difficult matter to the poor and slough grass in an economical manner for too far, it leaves a stub that dies and does not man who has come west to make a start, than fuel, is clearly demonstrated through this mas heal over for a long time. The proper place is where the limb commences to swell, form-

> upon little lower ground. Here I tound the tried, are a good pruning-knife for small filled. tree, leaving a stub. Will not some of your Among his improvements is an orchard of many readers, who have had experience in Stone, in Rural World.

First. Know what kind of work you want to accomplish. If a plow, do you want a lap furrow ar a flat furrow turned. If a harrow, do you want a scarifier, or a pulverizer or a smoothing implement, do you want light draft or heavier draft, and so with other tools.

Second. Decide on the most efficient ime plement to accomplish your purpose. If a cornsheller, do not consult a false economy by get. ting one a little smaller than you can most profitably use. If a cultivator, get one that is strong enough to wear. If a pulley, one that is stronger than any possible strain to which you can apply it.

Third. Always get the best and most thore oroughly built instrument in the market, and be willing to pay for the workmanship. A cheap tool is never satisfactory in the end. Buy at as low a price as you can, but don't get a cheap tool!

Fourth. Before buying see if you really sed it. Calculate the gain which will come from its use, and the saving which may reasonably be expected from its ownership.

Fifth. Remember that too many imples ments, and too expensive implements, are a ruinous draught on the farm profits. Balance this thought, however, with the opposite reflection; there can be no greater waste of resources than going without a tool that is really needed,

For farmers buy too many tools, but many farment buy unintelligently and wastefully. The best tool is always more profitable to buy than an inferior one, and yet no matter how good the implement, it is unsatisfactory unless you find for it advantageous use. The saving from machinery comes from use, not from storage. Scientific Farmer.

IMPORTANT FACTS FOR THOSE WHO BURN

Kerosene oil is one of the products derived from refining crude petroleum as it comes from the well.

The oil is always more or less dangerous, according to the amount of volatile gasses left

Every lamp filled with the fluid is liable to explode after burning several hours,

But no explosion will ever happen with the lamp full.

The danger comes from a constant ge flammable, is caused by the heat of the I prune so as to have the top balance over burner communicated to the oil; but it will

But very little of the oil used is as good as this. Of sixty-three samples recently tested, only eight were found to be entirely safe. This will account for the terrible loss of life from the almost universal use of kerosene oil. deaths per week were reported from accidents by kerosene.

A simple test is to place a tablespoonful of the oil in a saucer and apply a lighted match; if the oil ignites, it is unsafe, never use it. If lamp.

The only reliable test is one made by slowly heating some oil in which a thermometer is placed, constantly noting the number of degrees and applying a lighted match, not to the oil, but to the vapor, if any, just above the surface. If the oil flashes below 120°, reject

This flashing point is the temperature at which the oil emits an inflammable vapor, and depends upon the naptha or gasoline in the oil. This point should always be higher than the temperature that the oil ever reaches in a lamp, which is often 100°.

Caution 1. Keep the metallic parts of lamps clean, and the air passages open.

2. After a lamp has been burning three or mere hours at a time, never re-light again till

From Greenwood County.

Weather clear and dry. Farmers busy planting. Stock looks well, but lower in price than last year. A large amount of stockhogs on hand. Winter wheat is looking very fine. Laborers plenty. Many new settlers coming in. J. B. M.c.

CONTAGION AND INFECTION.

When we enter a graveyard and see a large number of tiny graves, and a town in mourning because the babies are all dying of bowel disease, it is pretty safe to conclude that the source of water or milk of that place is poluted with sewerage slops, or that ceso-pools are emptying into the wells, and that in all probe ability the milkman not only waters his cows at a cessspool, but that he waters his cans with ditch water.

But aside from these bowel diseases, there are some in which the contagion is unques- gent antiseptics and purgative antiseptics of juice. I have found juice to mark 12 deg., tionably a species peculiar to the disease, and not always present in air and water.

Here belong a host of worms, whose depres dations are confined to the stomach and bow

Aside from the injury these parasites do to the animal in a direct way, there is reason to believe they often cause the bacterial and mycetal forms to find lodgment, by kupeeping an inflammatory local irritation, until at length the putrefactive process ends in gangrene, or perforative ulcers, both equally fatal.

Asiatic cholera, hog cholera, chicken cholera, and the rinderpest, are examples of infectious diseases, not only propagated by the alimentary canal, but which make it the principal seat of the disease.

But it is through this canal that the contagions which invade the blood, find their point is hardly to be congratulated who has a brook of entrance into the circulation, and it is this class that causes the greatest number of "fever" diseases. It is most probable that in this way the intermittent, remittent (or bilious) congestive fevers, milk sickness, yellow fever, typhoid fever, typhus fever, relapsing water. The well should be protected from fever, small pox, chicken pox, measles, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, apthous sore mouth (canker, thrush, etc.), quinsy, anthax. apthous fever, (foot and mouth diseases) pluro pneumonia, Texas fever, bloody murrain, tuberculosis and probably glanders and farcy. To this long list must be added the parasites, which hatch in the stomach and bowels, and from thence bore into other tissues, and such parasites as emit spawn, which may be absorbed by the blood yessels, receiving the digested food. The staggers, cystic diseases, kidney worm, trichina and fluke disease are of this class.

This list of diseases is by no means complete and yet it presents a frightful record. When it is added that besides these there are a multitude of derivative diseases flowing from them, affecting the lungs, the brain, the kids neys, the bones and the heart, we shall be in a position to appreciate the importance of look ing well to the food and drink we swallow or suffer to be swallowed by our domestic animals, whose health contributes so much to our own health as well as to our pecuniary prosperity.

We can begin to see the importance for ourselves and our animals, of a supply of water devoid of infection. We can begin to see the importance of pure air and clean food. We can begin to see the importance of the laborit ous, patient researches of men of science, who have worked out the nature of these diseases by microscopical examinations and by germ sowing and other experiments. We begin to see the importance of a science that can point with almost unerring finger to the means of level of the ground, which should be cement- use ashes, plaster or even lime with this crop; systems of cure that shall become more and more unerring as the nature and course of these diseases is traced with increasing accuracy. We ought to begin to see the necessity of thorough, scientific education, not of a scattered few, but of the mass of the people.

Who would have dreamed that when, years ago, a few enthusiastic mycologists began the study of minute fungi (moulds, rusts, smuts, blights, etc.), that anything would come of it. An old man peers all day, through a microscope, for years, at some specks of horse dung! He announces some discoveries. To the most of men the matter is only a source of ridicule, but ridicule does not turn Luenhoeck from his lenses. As the instrument is improved, others take up the researches; other moulds are examined, other excrements are examined. Behold the result! A new science has dawned upon us, more affecting our weal and woe than the noble science of astronomy. It solved problems that have baffled the speculative philosophy of all the doctors from Galen to the present time.

in my resuming my subject and telling him made some fine specimens of sugar in the something "practical;" for if the editor of the FARMER has not led me astray, farmers do not some one thousand lbs. of seed, some samples of an acid water, until the hot days and cool The way to know how a thing is to be done, arrival in New York, examined his samples. for that is science.

laden air; wash wounds with water that has carbolic soap.

To cure skin diseases, wash with carbolic carbolic acid lotion, or salicylic acid water, or weak sulphurous acid.

For summer complaint in infants, don't give a drop of cow's milk that has not been boiled, nor a drop of water that has not been boiled abates, that carnot be assimilated without kept the cane constantly growing, and, when have omitted any point appearing essential to soon teach the picker to reject the worthless rica. The answer was, "The negroes."

blood, raw (small doses at a time). The next weak and acid. best will be boiled egg, digested in a bottle with pepsin. Feed the child on glycerine and wine, freely, administering small but purga. tive doses of alkaline hyposulphites, or the salicylate of magnesia, or even borax. If there is great emaciation and lack of color, give iron, the best form of which is the red globules of bullock's blood. For colic, give calleylate of magnesia, or bisulphite of sods, with pepsin and lupulin. If after free evacuation from the effect of purgative antiseptics the diarrhoea still continues, resort to astrint combined.

Let us next consider the adults, and the and dysentery are frequent, then there is semething rotten around. The water and the milk should be the first to be suspected; thorcows are drinking foul ditch water and rebutter will hardly keep if kneaded full of pu. trefaction at the start

On theoretical grounds, and from an abundance of culling from the experience of practical men's writings. I conclude that a farmer of water running through his premises. It may be pure, and fit for his hogs, but the chances are so much against it that I think it will pay him to draw his water for his stock from a well, notwithstanding his running sewerage water; this may generally be done by having the well away from the drainage of cess-pools, foul feed lots, stable manure,

The well should be often cleaned out, not only from dead cats and defunct rodents, but wells of the careful; leaves, bugs, grasshoppers, angle worms, slugs, etc.

In times when epidemics prevail, make asof water and either disinfecting by chemicals or by protracted boiling, and excluding the possible germs of infection from falling into of fine growth, great good will result. it by a cover of cotton batting three inches thick, stretched between muslin and fastened to a hoop.

Cistern water is safer to drink in epidemic times than river, well or spring water, yet I would not risk it without disinfecting, until it but not so with soils. Rich bottom or highly is proven that cholers, small pox, typhoid manured land will grow large crops of corn fever etc., are never communicated by its use. But when filth has accumulated in a cistern saccharine, costing much more in milling and until the water shows bubbles on the surface also in boiling, and, when inspissated to syrup, or has acquired a tainted smell, its use is very dangerous, and is nearly sure to be followed dark in color; in other words, unfit for use; by rheumatic fever, fluxes, colics, etc., if noth; while cane grown upon upland with southern ing worse. As a filter for the cleansing of no excuse for the using of it in a putrid con. found rich in sugar, easy to work, less acid,

If a well is necessarily dug in a flat, poorly force drainage away from the well.

VATION.

BY I. A. HEDGES, OF ST. LOUIS.

CHAPTER II. duced into this country and most extensively and cover shallow, and roll directly after, grown for several years, but most of its faults were found in its tendency to fall before the sirous of growing a desirable green soil, to winds and become troublesome to harvest, as cut in the dry season for cows, hogs, or well as to attain its full maturity. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Leonard Wray, of Eng. drill, stopping off a part of the hoes to suit land, who had given great attention to the su- the strength of soil. In fact this method of gar cane culture, etc., in the Indies, being on a visit of research through the British possessions in southern Africa, found several varieties of cane being cultivated there by the natives, called by them, in general terms, "Imphee," having different names for the six to admit the noonday sun-for it must be reteen varieties. Mr. Wray collected of each of these and brought them to France, and reprot and shade that develops the saccharine in all But the reader is, perhaps, more interested duced the several varieties near Toulon, and year 1856. From this crop he brought over care to know the causes of things nor why sugar, and also some brandy distilled from things are done, but what is to be done and the fermented juice and skimmings of his how to do it, and leave theories all one side. boiling works. I met this gentleman on his sugar. is to learn by experience of your own, but heard his lecture before the Farmers' Club. never go back to the past experience of others and obtained sufficient seed of the earlier varieties to plant ten acres; but the season was To prevent skin diseases of self and animals then far advanced, and, although planted in keep the skin clean; protect the broken or central Kentucky (on the farm of Hon. Brutus punctured skin from contact with the germ- Clay), much of it failed to ripen sufficient for reproduction. Such as did ripen, I distributed been boiled and cooled under cover, with upon the tuft gratuitously, from which, it is presumable, most of the varieties now being planted are the descendants. Mr. Wray had soap, and for the malignant sort, wash with most of his remaining seed planted in South It is just as important to have good food, air, around the stake much in the same manner as Carolina, by the late Gov. J. H. Hammond, works for the manufacture of sugar, under the free use of vegetable products, obtained from single vine. Place a cap of straw upon the personal supervision of Mr. Wray, whose sant the forced conditions resorted to around our top and leave them to cure twelve or fourteen

The seed I obtained was planted the 10th of June, that of Gov. Hammond's some later still; yet, had the season been favorable, most of our planting would have ripened. The other planting in different sections, of the sorgo or Chinese cane, was generally earlier and obtained a very large growth, shooting out suckers at several of the upper joints, upon which seed tufts formed. This is the tendency of all these canes, but more so of the old sorgo variety. Dry seasons are most favorable for the production of a rich quality Beaume's saccharometer, although 8 deg. will be found a high average. This is also the beasts of the field. If with the adult members average of the Louisiana cane juice. But the of the family, without the eating of specially latter possesses less free acid and feculent unwholesome and indigestible food, diarrhoea matter, which in our northern cane is not only abundant but fully as heavy as the saccharine properties, which, if not removed, must dis. count or neutralize the sweet. I will say. ough boiling will render them palatable, and however, that this soid is not only desirable if the water stands the proper tests, which I to many, especially children, but decidedly will hereafter give, you may suspect that your healthy. No person will become dyspeptic who uses it freely, and it is especially good for turning it to you in the milk. Look to the children having coughs. I shall treat this sows, for the milk is not fit to drink, and the feature of the crop more fully in a future chapter.

The varieties now being most cultivated are the sorgo or Chinese, Comseeanca, (sometimes miscalled Oteheian), Liberian, which is a borrowed name given to one of Wray's Imphees, and the Neeszana. Either of the above may be grown anywhere in our corn-growing districts. I place more confidence in the Oomseeanca than either of the others, as the syrup of it will more readily crystallize, or, in other words, it has more cane sugar in it, and hence richer. Its growth and the Siberian differ but little. They stand quite erect, though not tall: seed tufts of the former dark brown, the latter quite red-which redness even is apparent in the syrup. The Necazana is a short. tender, green stock with a bushy-clumped seed tuft that drops on one side, similar to the from organic rubbish, such as will get into Doura corn, and is often mistaken for it. They are so nearly related that they will very readily hybridize. The Chinese will mix more readily with broom-corn than any of the surance doubly sure by drawing a few barrels Imphees, still it is better to keep them all well apart, at least a quarter of a mile. If attention is given to gathering early seed tufts

The soil best adapted is that which will produce the best quality of syrup or sugar, regardless of the quantity, as this is to be its chief recommendation. As previously stated, a corn-growing climate is suitable for cane and also of cane, but the latter will be low in it will be found very sorld, rank in flavor and exposure-clay, loam or sandy-in which cistern water is so easily made, there can be there is a good deal of lime, the cane will be and quite free of the usual herbaceous flavor. so objectionable to most people. It is essendrained spot, for safety the earth should be tial to plow deep for this crop, as its roots run cemented behind the wall, for a depth of ten far down, and hence it can endure drouth feet, and a brick wall brought up above the much better than most crops. It will pay to preventing these diseases, and hopefully to ed, and the dirt heaped up about it so as to but in no case fresh manure, unless you wish its odors, etc., in your syrup. Select land free of foul seed, especially foxtail or summer grass, as it so nearly resembles the young cane as to deceive the cultivator in dressing SORGHUM-VARIETIES, SOILS AND CULTI- it out. This, like all other crops, should be allowed to occupy the field alone. The time of planting is only when the ground is warm enough to insure ready vegetation. Test your seed by soaking in warm water a few The Chinese variety was the first intro- days before planting, and plant in fresh soil, when it is possible to do so. To those dehorses, I would recommend the use of a wheat planting may be quite as good for the regular crop, as by it greater uniformity of depth as well as quantity of seed can be obtained-two important items. If planted in drill, leave the rows wide apart, and run north and south membered that it is the alternate sunshine vegetation. Sugar is composed of nearly equal parts of hydrogen, oxygen and carbon. The first is early developed, hence the cane is nights of August and September set in, which finish the chemical process and elaborate the

I have been thus practical in discussing these points here, for the reason that the scientific principles here involved are at the base of not only this product but every other one in which the farmer is engaged in cultivating. Who does not know that high, dry soil produces the best fruit, and on the south side of ground. the tree are the best apples? I do not like the guine hopes, like many of the rest of us, great cities—to supply early vegetables as days. were sadly blighted. The season was one of well as cheap milk—is not at all surprising to Next pick off those which have the appear-

much digestion, the best of which is bullock's finally worked, the juice was exceedingly his department, I would be glad to answer inquiries through this paper. My next will treat upon the manufacture, etc.

CULTIVATION OF PEANOTS.

Ground .- The value of the crop produced depends, in a great measure, upon the choice of ground upon which they are to be raised. n selecting our ground for this crop, the properties which are to influence us in making choice, differ widely from those to be taken into consideration in selecting soil for any farm crop. In this case the inquiry is not 'Is it rich?" but rather, "What are the colora?"

We may take to market two different lots of peanuts, equally well matured and perfectly cured, and yet for one lot we can get fifteen or twenty cents more per bushel than for the other. And why is this? The difference in the market price in this instance is caused only by the difference of the color of the lots, lots, and the color of each is the effect of the soil in which they were raised. A dark soil colors the outside "shuck" or "shell" of the peanut (or "ground-nut," as it is generally called by the people at the south) and renders t as we have before intimated, of less market value than those of a lighter shade. A light gray colored soil, loose in its nature, but not oo sandy, is always chosen when accessible.

The red clays of the south, as well as the peavy blue or dark chocolate clays of the north, are entirely unsuited for the cultivation of this crop. There is probably no soil at the north better adapted for the purpose under consideration than those places called chestnut knolls" by the farmers of this

Preparation .- Having selected our ground, the next step is to prepare it for the crop. It is not customary, for reasons which will hereafter appear, to plant these nuts upon newly turned turf. They usually follow any hoed crop excepting sweet potatoes. The ground nust have been kept thoroughly clean from weeds during the preceding season. Ground that is rich enough to raise a fair crop of corn is rich enough for peanuts; but this is not all that is required. With no other fertilizers added, a large crop of what would resemble peanuts might be produced, but, upon examination, they would prove to be all shucks and no "meats," or "pops," as most generally termed. The remedy for this defect is furnished in the application of lime or by planting in land upon which a large quantity of marl has been previously spread.

The application of lime is made in as many different ways as are practiced in the applying of any other fertilizing agent. By some planters it is spread broadcast at the rate of forty or fifty bushels per acre, and plowed under. Others having plowed and perfectly pulverized their ground, make very shallow furrows where the seed is to be planted, and scatter the lime in these furrows, while still other planters meet with very good success by first planting and afterwards spreading lime upon the ridges in which the nuts have been planted. The main object is to apply the fertilized agent where its effect will be received by the crop, for the lime it must have.

This is a crop which requires shallow plowing. Four inches is deep enough. The vines will send their roots down until solid earth is until eight or ten inches deep, the task of gathering the crop is increased ten-fold. The ridges upon which the nuts are to be planted should be about three and ashalf or four feet apart, rather flat upon the top and not more than three or four inches high. Plant the nuts about eighteen inches apart, two in a

The cultivation of the growing crop does not differ materially from that of other hoed crops. Run through between the rows occasionally with a cultivator, and keep down all weeds and grass. Care should be taken not to haul too much earth upon the hills, also that the vines be not covered with earth. After the vines have spread out so that the cultivator is liable to break or pull them, then the cultivation with a horse must cease and the work be done by hand. All that is required is to keep down weeds and grass.

The planting should be done from the first to the middle of May, or as soon as the ground is warm and the weather will permit. In our latitude it should be as early as possible. We must determine by our own judgment when the frosts are over and the ground sufficiently

Gathering.-The gathering of the crop should take place from the first to the middle of October (though they are sometimes taken from the ground in September), or immedinuts will cling to the vines. Shake them free from dirt and leave them lying upon the

If the weather is favorable, after a couple vegetables of the hot-house or "American of days they should be carried together. bottom." They are very much like our city Drive stakes into the ground, place rails or swill-milk as compared with country milk. chunks as a foundation and stack the vines and clean stalls for vegetation, as for animals. would be pursued with beans. The diameter who invested considerable sums in preparing That great mortality should fesult from the of the stack should be equal to the spread of a

drink. Give no food, until the complaint continuous rains, especially in the fall. This the close investigator. If in this chapter I ance of being full and sound (experience will rose could be most frequently met with in Af-

ones), and carry them to the barn, where the curing is continued. Run them through a fanning-mill in order to remove such dirt as still clings to the pods, and they are ready for

Seed .- There are two varieties, the Virginia and the Carolina or African; the latter being somewhat larger and heavier than the former. Peanuts which are to be used for seed should not be picked from the vines until perfectly, dry, nor allowed to become heated nor frozen in the process of drying. About two bushels of good nuts is sufficient to plant an acre.-C. T. Leonard in Fruit Recorder.

A FEW CHOICE EVERGREENS.

SAMUEL PARSONS.

The depth of winter would seem hardly a suitable time for selecting evergreens; but the appearance of the lawn owes, at this season, so much to evergreens, and there is so much leisure now to look up the matter, that we feel inclined to briefly call attention to the subject. Of course the solid frame-work of lawn-groupings must be constructed from the cheaper, more rapid growing and massive pines and spruces. These, arranged in belts, the individuals of which fill up the vacant spaces of either row in alternate fashion, will serve to shelter from winds, protect more precious plantations, and early give character and effect to landscape viewed as a whole. All this is, however, generally studied in constructing any well arranged lawn. The every greens which we wish to notice just now, possess a more marked individuality and lasting nature. They neither lose their beauty in a few years, nor occupy after a time so much space on the lawn as to make them relatively monstrosities. Many such varieties may be selected of decided beauty and value. but it will be found after all that but two or three varieties of each species really possess the desired qualifications. Nor would we embrace every well-known species of evergreen in this selection, for neither the Yew nor the Chinese Arbor Vitæ fall quite within our category.

Experience, thus far, decidedly indicates the Conical spruce as entitled to the highest rank among popular evergreens. And it has become popular not from an extreme preeminence in beauty, but from the possession of a high average of useful and attractive qualities. Every one, moreover, knows the Norway spruce andi values it; the Conical spruce, therefore, independent of its own intrinsic value, obtains a certain favor at once from its being simply a symmetrical Norway spruce of dwarf, permanent habit. The Weeping spruce is quite as valuable a tree as the Conical spruce, and is only less popular because less familiar in its forms, which also, though picturesque and graceful, fail in that charm possessed by perfect symmetry for the popular eye. These forms, however, weeping and bugging the stem in the most irregular masses, must always constitute it one of the best of drooping evergreens.

The Oriental, spruce is the very best of all spruces, if people did but know it. Unfortunately while young it resembles the Norway, lacking somewhat of that spruce's early vigor. As age increases, it develops more rapidly, and finally in no great time towers into a solid mass of dark, lustrous foliage possessing a very peculiar beauty and marked character on reached, and if the ground has been plowed the lawn. It is, moreover, extremely enduring and hardy.

While the spruce is perhaps the most invariably enduring of evergreens, the Piceas or Silver firs excel all in beauty. For solid grandeur and unfailing attraction the Nordman's Silver fir is almost without a peer. Very symmetrical, with shining, dark-green foliage, revealing light-blue shades on the unt der sides of the leaves, it wants but one qualt ity to render it he finest of evergreens, and that is the power of retaining unaided a general shapeliness through life. The central leader will push up with a rapidity that is apt to destroy a proper and well filled base. An occasional pruning of the rampant leader will, however, curb this injurious tendency.

The Weeping Silver fir is not as picturesqe in its forms as the Weeping spruce, because it is rounder and more compact, but much surpasses it in perfect curves and shining rich foliage.

The Dwarf Silver fir is the hardiest of a species, the other members of which scarcely equal in hardiness those of the spruce family. Its compact form and rich foliage are also most attractive.

The Retinosporas, not only fairly introduced to America, are worthy of very particular attention. Their forms and colors are most varied and their fern-like grace is unsurpassed. Quite hardy and of compact habit, it ately after the first frost. First to go through is strange they are not better known. Chief with an ordinary potato-hook and loosen up among them are pisifera and obtusa. One, the vines; then return, take hold of the tops termed pulmosa aurea, (said, however, to be and pull them up. If the ground is loose and simply a form of pisifera), has great value for has not been plowed too deep, nearly all the its rich golden hue, retained and even deepened throughout the fall and winter.

The queen of all evergreens is the Weeping Hemlock. Its graceful sprays have a permanent beauty that we only see equaled, in a fleeting way, by some stray form of common hemlock. Not less striking, in its way, is the broad-leaved hemlock, the dark, massive foliage of which contrasts finely with the Golden Retinospora .- Rural New Yorker.

The model husband has been found in Albany. He don't permit his wife to do more She puts up the canned fruit in summer, and he puts it down in winter.
Artemas Ward used to ask what species of THE MONBY MUSS.

The money question has been a prolific theme for some months past, for readers and correspondents of the FARMER. I have read the various essays on this leading question of the day, with considerable interest and attention. Some of your contributors view the great question as one of exceeding simplicity that any school-boy ought to be able to master in a few days at most. I have, however, observed that those writers have thrown the least light on the subject, and hence the natural inference that their views are merely superficial, taken from a single standpoint.

Those advocates of the "Simon Pure" green back theory, fell into line at once with the silver crusade, and became the most enthusiastic advocates of silver money. Silver money and gold money are one and the same system of finance; it is the old, old system with an intrinsic value basis, and the whole quarrel between the gold and silver men, which cause ed such a war of words, crimination and recrimination, was whether government should attempt to put the same value into the silver and gold dollar by adding the amount of met. al to the former that the latter would buy in the bullion condition of the former. This gave rise to the tremendous war of the roses, and like all political monetary excitements, has, doubtless, caused great injury to the business of the country. But as such things are unavoidable, we must exercise our philosophy and endure them as best we may. As the silver bill has become a law, and the matter in ment, would it not be the part of wisdom to pell-mell with the silver multitude? They country, but that is a different thing from COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. to wait patiently till time has thoroughly strengthen the enemy of their system, by abandoning the country in order to crowd into tested the experiment. To those who have been sanguine of "better times," as the phrase quantity of metal money, or all the power Among the middle class in England destigoes, through the medium of silver remonetization, I would caution to guard against disappointment. It is estimated that \$50,000,000 tom promissory notes. Does this evince, after middle class which styles itself professional. can be coined in a year, of the new dollars; all, a doubt of the practicability of the new The number is all the while increasing, so that is a small sum, comparatively, and a whole year to wait for even that, is very full strength of the enemy that they may den three-quarters million, including of course long to have hope deferred. Again, without molish him at a blow? each and every one of us can get those dollars into our actual possession, they will not benefit us. Soberly considered, I see but one road to that good time wished for, which is, steady, plodding industry and economy. Hard times have come to stay; we are in debt, and all our surplus earnings must necessarily go to pay interest and principle on our multitudinous debts. No system of finance can help us, These paper, gold and silver money theories answer as well as anything else to help the Americans in talk, but when analyzed and put to the test of practice, there will be found but slight difference in results. The kind and quantity of money we have, produces nothing. We use it mainly to strike the balance between commodities which are constantly pass ing in exchange among us. For actual use, gold has about 16 times the advantage of allver, because silver is 16 times as heavy as the former metal in quantities of similar value. The civilization which has taken into its service the electric telegraph, the railroad and steamship, has found it simply impossible to use absolutely the precious metals as money, and has been constantly endeavoring to retire them from active duty and substitute them

as a basis for paper. Here is the point at !which the old money philosophers and the new begin to differ. The Master, John Gaston; Overseer, N. Gishwiller; ion of property, as in France, has been urged, termed in common parlance, argue that there is not precious metal enough in the world to form a perfect intrinsic value basis for paper money, and if every paper dollar is not boti tomed on the amount of gold or silver which its face claims to be, that it is a fraud and det lusion, and must therefore fluctuate and be an uncertain measure of value. This new school also further argues that in the use of the precious metals as money; that one to one and a half per cent. per annum is lost absolutely to the community, by abrasion; that the supply of those metals does not keep pace with the demand for coinage and manufacture, and hence this natural cause will constantly act to enhance their value. In short that they are unfit, on account of their weight and importable nature, to answer the demand of trade required of money in this active era; that if this was not an insuperable objection, they are not sufficient in quantity. It must be admitted that these points are well taken and sustained by seemingly strong data.

But the remedy or substitute for this old, and as the new school of financiers insist, imperfect system, is an untried theory, surrounded by grave doubts. This new greenback theory consists in the total abolition of all intrinsic value basis, or the abandoning of coin as money, except a small portion, possibly, as subsidiary for making change; and in its place a paper money issued by the government, not redeemable. That simply the power of the government shall compel an issue of paper to be substituted for, and made to perform all the functions incident to the coin and coin basis money now in use. This is an entirely new and untried philosophy, and although instances are cited in which nations have for a time apparently cut loose from coin money, but it was always expressed or understood that paper money was only intended as a temporary expedient, and that a return to the grange, like the good, old Methodist dea- the repast. With the ingenuous modesty of the use of coin was the ultimate intention. con, who said, "John, you must not go fishing The cutting loose entirely from the precious metals as money, and remanding them back home the fish." And I believe if any one can to the vulgar uses of merchandise, is a startling innovation of the nineteenth century, in which its desciples appear to have an enthusiastic confidence, but the practicability of which they fail to make clear to their sceptical and more cautious brethren. It has every appear- 82.00.

ance of a machine without a balance wheel. This regulator they propose to supply by what EDITOR FARMER: We report to you the a snow mountain.

Again, if a reckless congress could make money when it pleased, in place of promises to pay, where would be its limit? When would men's avarice cry enough, if freed from the keeper, John Hues; chaplain, Jacob Mires; laws of supply and demand which control ceres, Mrs. Grow; flora, Elizabeth Hadley; money of intrinsic value basis? Would five pomona, Mrs. Hite; lady assistant-steward, hundred millions, a thousand, ten thousand Hattle Treeweek; secretary, W. R. C. Burmillions suffice to serve as a circulating me. nette. dium, when every man who gathered a surplus could go to government and have an interest bearing bond? Some money sharks, as such people are termed, would follow this business, as a system of investment the most profitable ever devised, while government

adding to a single gold basis, double the them.

Patrous of Husbandry.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, To-Colorado State Grange.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville. Missouri State Grange.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

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

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

AMONG THE GRANGES.

While in Jewell county, Kansas, about the 1st of March, I met with East Buffalo Grange No 406. This grange is composed of as good sional," and for every such place there are almaterial as any grange in the state. The ways thousands of applicants. The meanness members are wide awake, earnest and prompt of no employer daunts them. For a remedy in attendance. The following are the officers: nothing can be suggested. The equal divistles of the new, or greenback theory, as Lecturer, D. S. Matter; Steward, A. Nelson; but that will not be tried yet. Perhaps "busis Haggart; Treasurer, D. C. Harbor; Secretary, but modern education will still continue to S. A. Robbins; Ceres, Mrs. L. M. Steadman; drive young men to the professions instead. Flora, Mrs. L. Smith; Pomona, Mrs. E. Reece; Emigration will prove the only real relief. It Lady Asst. Steward, Mrs. Mary E. Nelson; will be in England, in this respect, just as it Purchasing Agent, C. C. Vandevanter. This has been in Ireland in another. We may

On the 23d of March, I met with Junction City grange. The members are striving to professions, let our young men seek to be. make a good grange, and their efforts will come skilled artizans and farmers, and they most assuredly be crowned with abundant success, if they will drop all dead weights.

The following are the officers: Master, Wm. Cutter; Overseer, J. L. Hulse; Lecturer, Moses Heath ; Steward, Earnest Theile ; Asst. live.—Mass. Ploughman. Steward. Chas. E. Whitehair; Chaplain, V. Pfister; Treasurer, J. Wallace; Secretary, Miss E. Harvey; Gatekeeper, Chas. Salchow; Ceres. Mrs. Chas. Whitehair; Pomona, Mrs. E. Wallace; Flors, Mrs. V. Remer.

Friend Otis has seen fit to make a favorable notice in the FARMER of last week, of a grange that I have had the honor of belongto for nearly four years, and he will pardon me if I correct a mistake that has crept, unine tentionally, into said report.

If Mission Creek Crange ever had any serious intentions of giving up their charter, I never knew it. This grange has had a library for at least three years, and the members have derived a vast deal of information and instruction from this source. This Grange commenced to purchase goods through the Order. over three years ago. While Bro. G. S. Kneeland has done a great deal to advance the cause of the grange, in a financial point of view yet the fact that this grange being composed of live active members, would have a tendency to build up any enterprise like this ceoperative store, rather than that the store should build up the grange.

I feel in regard to this making money out on Sunday, but if you do go, be sure and bring bring home the fish, Bro. G. S. Kneeland, of Mission Creek Grange, is the man to do it.

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

W. W. CONE,

AUGUSTA GRANGE.

they term an incontrovertable bond. This is a names of the officers installed into their offidebt-creating system which would grow like cial positions in the Augusta Grange, No. 1042:

Master, Joseph Hadley; overseer, Mr. Wisherd; lecturer, D. B. Hite; steward, Elder Grow; assistant-steward, Holmes Folks; gates

Wheat looks beautiful in this county. Catcle and hogs are in good condition. Farmers are commencing to plow for corn. Peach trees are in full bloom.

Augusta, Butler Co., Kansas

THE PROFESSIONS ALL CROWDED.

debts would be piled mountain high. And More and more do we see in this country taxes, how would they be paid? The smart the effect of crowding the professions, so politician would tell his constituents to send called. It is a great deal worse in England him to congress and he would pay their taxes than it is here, for there everything is by issuing more money, and they would send crowded, even to the ranks of poverty. Here the treasurer to print more notes. And then what? What happens if you fill a barrel with gunpowder and touch a lighted match to it?

But I set out by advising your readers to give the new money law a chance to bear fruit, and have disregarded my own advice by speculation on all the theories. How shall we reconcile consistency and conviction in the apostles of the new money theory, when we find them in the first hours of the silver mania denying their faith, as it were, and icining. denying their faith, as it were, and joining perate by making continued drafts on the

which eilver combined with gold can com- tution is reported to be rapidly increasing, mand as intrinsic value basis on which to both and, we are told, especially that part of the theory, or do they propose to draw out the that in 1871 it amounted to nearly one and the dependent women and children. In other words, there are three hundred thousand households in the United Kingdom which depend on professional avocations. All the avenues to success in that direction are choked. There is no chance for young men to rise, unless they have special abilities, large means, or special connections. The statement in a recent magazine is that "there are thousands upon thousands of young men in England fairly educated, sometimes educated at great expense, not below the average in intelligence, and neither vicious nor idle, who see no way in the world by which they can earn a fair living." It is, fortunately, not so bad sa that yet in this country.

Not one third of them all can earn decen livelihoods for themselves. After some years they manage to get some kind of a position, a small curacy, a clerkship, appointments as assistants, places in banks and mercantile houses, all of which yield starvation incomer, but never enough to support a household. Of course they grow listless, dissatisfied, and finally discouraged. They take any kind of a place that comes under the head of "profes. Asst. Steward, E. D. Smith; Chaplain, D. C. ness" will in time supersede the professions, grange is in a thriving, prosperous condition. take a lesson here from what is to be with nessed in England. Instead of crowding the will be far surer of a living than men who think it so much more respectable to be a lawyer or a doctor, but must needs encounter with it the risk of a half existence while they

> "Don't put two much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs," said Mrs. Partington to her niece; "let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like a tarnation and eyes like an asterisk; but such things oftener come from a tender head than a tender heart.'

"Don't." remarks a newspaper moralist, "be constantly reminding your wife of her faults."
And as we gaze on the sea of bald heads that glisten in the gas-light at church or theater, we can't help thinking that the philosopher should have started out with that advice about twenty-two years ago.

When you see a man with a long, willow switch in his hand, sneak cautiously down to the back fence and stealthily pull himself up until his head is above the top of it, and then looking anxiously, longingly, and with a disappointed expression withal, up and down, and all around a vast, lifeless, uninhabited scope of vacant lot, without a sign of human about it, you may safely bet your little pile that there is a broken window in that man's house, and a twelve-year old boy about a thousand miles away, and still going.

The logical capacity is one of the most beautiful and touching things to be seen in the modern small boy. At the conclusion of a festival last summer an excellent teacher, desirous of administering a trifling moral lesson, inquired of the boys if they had enjoyed youth, they all responded, "Yes, sir."

"Then," asked the excellent teacher, "if you had slipped into my garden and picked those strawberries without my leave, would they have tasted as good as now?" Every small boy in the stained and sticky

company shricked, "No, sir!" Why not?" "Cause," said little Thomas, with the cheerfulness of conscious virtue, "then we shouldn't have had sugar and cream with

Fowls and Eggs. For Sale.

I will sell eggs from eight varieties of pure bred, high class, poultry. Bramahs, Cochius, Games, Leghors, Hamburgs and Fekin and Aylabury ducks. Some good fowls for sale. At the Lesvenworth poultry show, held in Dec, 187, I won 12 regular premiums out of 13 entries. Write for prices. Address, J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas.

Booth Bulls.



GREAT PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horn Cattle

Villisca, Montgomery Co., Iowa. ON WEDNESDAY MAY 15th, 1878.

H. N. MOORE, Red Oak, Iowa. A. P. WEST, Villisca, Iowa. R. F. TUBBS, Villisca, Iowa.



L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnes Co., Kansas. breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 13 miles south of Ross-ville.

Walnut Grove Herd



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

PURE BRED



I have now a very choice collection of pigs sired by Imported "Kansas King" 1839 and Matchless Liver-pool and out of fine sows sired by my famous old Boar Richard 1059, Lord Liverpool 221, and Lord Liverpool 2nd. Can sell at 'let live' prices and will guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. Stock all eligible to registry in A. B. Record. Address. SOLON ROG-ERS, Prairie Center, Johnson Co. Kansas.

Vinland Nursery & Fruit Farm COMMENCED IN 1857.

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

W. B. Darnes Proprietor, oners for sale a complete assortment of nursery stock.

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

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

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

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weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale
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J. R. DUNLAP & CO., IOLA, KAS., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices: J BELL & SON. Brighton. Macoupin County, Illinois, Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Mering Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable; Reference furnished.

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

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Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White, Guineas.,
Write to me.

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

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rom the Humphrey's importation in 1802. Also CRESTER
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500,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root Grafts putup to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists .E. F. OADWALLADER, Miami-County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

m prices. Try us. Price list free.

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25.000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old.
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PIGS. Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Cor-

spondence solicited. OUR IMPROVED

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

SUICIDE CAUSED BY WHISKEY, AND SOME, PLAIN REMARKS CONCERN-ING IT.

A short time since, a young man by the name of Griffia, committed suicide in Leavenworth. He was well known as a brilliant, scholarly man who had enjoyed exceptional advantages. He graduated at the head of his class in Dartmouth, was elected to the State Legislature on his return from college, and had every prospect before him of a useful and honorable career. To make a long story short wine, champaign and whickey beat him, as it always does any man, whether he is bright or stupid. In Leavenworth, a few weeks since, this young man, once so full of promise, frenzied and maddened by the terrible appetite from which he could not flee, shot and killed himself. A friend who knew him well and prized his warm heart and bright mind, wrote to defend his memory and his many generous qualities, placing the censure more directly upon the liquor seller and the community for not enforcing laws which would restrict the sale of liquor. To this letter the following strong and sensible reply was made by a wellknown citizen of Topeka, signed "Tetotaller." The correspondence appeared in the Commons wealth. The following chunk of temperance sense, which is a part of the article, we commend to our readers :

Years ago I was as rabid and intolerant on this question as one well could be, but like the average duestion as one well could be, but has a volume temperance agitator, I was always barking up the wrong tree. While I did what I could to persuade the drinker to desist, the great bulk of my zeal was wasted in abuse of the seller. The principal in the crime I surrounded with all sorts of sentiment, while the very remote accessory, the seller, annoyed me to distraction. It is now the drinker that is distracting me. I have come to the conclusion that the drinker is the scoundrel in the play. In all our dealings with this temperance question we are guilty of the most absurd inconsistency. The results of the sin of drinking, in hourly and daily annoyance and mortification to others, not only immediate and far-reaching, are ten-fold that of the sin of the highway robber. mediate and far-reaching, are ten-fold that of the sin of the highway robber. The highway robber, who steals our trash we vulgarly lock up, without he slightest sentiment. The drinker, for the sole gratification of a very coarse desire, which is acquired and cultivated and not natural, prefers to indulge, and the output, in a sin, which is cerdeliberately and knowingly, in a sin which is cer neglected and outraged children, disgraced and disappointed friends, a ruined life and lost soul, and which inflames to the commission of disappointed friends, a ruined in and which inflames to the commission of every crime. The thief who breaks in and steals my property, cannot possibly approxime as much as the relative cannot possibly annoy me as much as the relative or friend who will persist in filling his skin with the unnecessary and outrageous stuff which makes drunk. lude, from my own experience and from that which I see every day as the experience of others, that the drinker of whiskey is the greater soound drel of the two, and there should be some penalty prescribed commensurate to the nature and results of this crime against society. The question of individual responsibility is lost sight of. It is the privilege of the individual to let it alone, or not, and the existence of callenge of the individual to let it alone, or not, and the existence of sellers to tempt is no more excuse, and has no more relation to his duty in the premises, than the existence of the hen roost is responsible for the actions of the chicken thief. And I never heard of the hen roost being made the scape-goat of the thief, as the seller is for the drinker. Nor will the existence of the seller secure any credit at the last day are consistent the size of the drinker. last day as against the sins of the drinker. therefore patent to me that the responsibility is absolutely and exclusively with the drinker.

I might probably write, in behalf of a friend, as did Mr. Rossington; but such beautiful sentiment cannot wipe out the terrible facts. I believe it between the additional and the sentiment of the plain should be action. ter to be plain about these things, and not, for the sake of screening any man's life, risk the sowing of doubtful seeds, sugar-coated in this way. The "unfortunate" in this instance was a young man of fine attainments, of first-class opportunities, and had en joyed excellent advantages. How did he use them? He deliberately preferred an indulgence of his own the deliberately preferred an indulgence of his own richest farmers of southern Illinois; received reating, with all possible light and example against bringing it, and thereby broke his mother's heart, bringing her hairs in sorrow to the grave, persistently annoyed his friends and ruined himself. Now, how "brilliant" and "talented" was such a course? was more idiotic than brainy, absolutely stupid instead of brilliant, and so essentially hoggish to swill bug-juice, and so supremely selfish to indulge at cupied ever since. His agricultural tastes and of others, as to be anyh cost, and so regardless such cost, and so regardless of others, at thing but genial. I want this thing of stuffing my boy with this "smart" and genial busniess to stop. I want him to understand that there is no distinction want him to understand that there is no distinction want him to "door" and "brilliant" sot and the blearbetween the "tony" and "brilliant" sot and the bleareyed old bloat who hangs out in front of the dirties doggery. I want the boys to understand that there is no fun in getting drunk; that to get drunk is no sign of genius; that it is an awful crime; as disgraceful, villainous and disastrous as any crime in the catalogue being the father catalogue and in the catalogue being the father catalogue being the father catalogue and the father catalogue being the father catalogue and the fat alogue, being the father and mother of all of them; that the miserable and abandoned lout who sells whiskey is not responsible for their course in life; that the man who leads a sober life, and who never led any other kind, exhibits more brains and brils liancy and geniality than the man who drinks rotgut of any grade; that the first drink is the key to all this misery, and to hell itself.

All other schemes have failed, let us try the idea of making a criminal of the drinker. But, I hear you say this is too long. This is an endless subject, and I might as well quit here as anywhere else. There is no poetry in this piece of mine, and I have not attempted to decorate graves. I hope it is sufficiently clear and distinct as to strike somewhere.

We know no fault or crime or weakness of the human family, around which good men and women throw so broad a mantle of charity, as around the drinking of whiskey. Beasts ly, insulting conduct at home and abroad, is overlooked. Looseness in business and official life, is excused in a man who is drunk a part of his time, that would not be if he was a sober man. An effort on the part of any drunkard to reform, brings back friends and business and social recognition; in fact, the temperate portion of society always are to be found trying to help the man out of the gut ter who makes any effort to help himself. An-A very ordinary young man begins to show his keeping would pay. Is there any such locallack of sense, self-respect and manhood by getting drunk. At once may be heard the expression, "He is a very smart young man, pity he drinks," or, "He is a young man of brains, great loss to his friends," etc. It is safe to say that every observing man and wodrunkards, who would never have been heard phone tuned up, and tell us?

of, or thought, of, in that particular direction, ined sober industrious citizens. if they had ret There is a great deal of general gush on this temperance question, a great deal of heavy, common-place twaddle that fails to low cate the responsibility or indicate a practical remedy. It is easy enough to denounce the evils of intemperance, they are mountain high but to individualize and show the responsibility of the man who rente his building for a aloon, the city and citizens who are benefited by the high license fees, the respectable city officers who aid and abet in making whiskeys selling and drinking respectable, all these personalities of the temperance question are dodged by the average temperance orator, because it is sasier to disburse glittering generalisies than unwholesome, practical facts Gambling, prostitution and whiskey, go hand in hand all over the land ; they make common cause against everything that is honest, pure and good, but as long as they are taxed for the support ot city governments, they form a part of the recognized, legitimate business callings of the communities, and as such will outlast the spasmodic efforts at annihilation.

We believe the contest against whisky can only be made with clean hands, free from participation in the profits of the trade, and that the responsibility and disgrace of the drinker, manufacturer and seller must be individualized. The temperance man cannot consistentently fight the business of selling whiskey, while, as a tax-payer, he advecates license, and partakes of its profits. Meanwhile let us consider a sober man entitled to as much respect as the man who "puts an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains."

THE SILK EXHIBIT OF KANSAS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. L. S Crozier, of Williamsburg, Kansas, who will make an exhibit of Kansus silk at Paris. The space for this exhibit will be retained for Mr. Crozier until next June to enable him to exhibit the product of 1878. In addition to his own individual exhibit, he wishes to make a district exhibit of the products of the new silk-growers, with their names upon each sample. We quote Mr. Crozier's letter :

sample. We quote Mr. Crozier's letter:

EDITOR FARMER: As these new breeders are all among four readers. I beg the publicative of your highly valued paper to announce to all the owners of mulberry trees that one thousand of eggs will be mailed them for 25 cents instead of \$1. The eggs are guaranteed free from disease. They belong to the best breeds, as will be proved by competent judges in Paris. For coccons of this kind, will be paid \$1 per pound alive or \$2.50 to \$3 when dried up in September. Samples and names to be sent as soon as the crops are ready for the exposition. I am sure that such an exhibition, competing successfully with all an exhibition, competing successfully with all the silk countries of the world, will prove beneficial to our state. But nothing must be neglected to secure the best results. All must use carefully examined eggs. They will be sent free of charge, say for one three-cent stamp, to all the breeders who bought eggs from me last year or the year before.

It will be remembered that Mr. Crozier's exhibit at the Centennial was awarded the grand medal, and, in this exhibit, he is entitled to the cordial co-operation of those interested in silk culture.

DEATH OF HON. W. C. FLAGG.

Hon. Willard C. Flagg died at his residence school in St. Louis, and afterwards went to Yale college, where he was graduated with high honor. Returning he took charge of his father's farm, near Moro, which he has ocpursuits did not prevent him from taking a deep interest and an active part in public affairs, and he held several important positions with credit to himself and benefit to the community. He was an effective writer and speaker, an ardent advocate of social and pos litical reform, and a thoroughly honest and honorable man in all the relations of life. In best brains engaged in their service. The McPherson the prime of his manhood and usefulness, is a calamity of no common magnitude to the people for whom he labored so faithfully and so well.-St. Louis Republican.

A LITTLE PLAIN TALK TO OUR BOYS, was the title of an editorial in the FARMER, December 12th, 1877. Since that time we have seen it used as an editorial in a Maine paper, copied without credit in an Indianapolis Journal, and in a number of Kansas papers it has been credited to "Exchange." It was brought to our mind to-day by seeing it in the Educational Calendar, credited to the Winfield Courier. To these older boys we would say, we feel like the man who remarked: "We always like our own children if they are ugly."

Do Bees Do Well ?-A correspondent from Illinois inquires: " Do bees do well in the vicinity of Topeka? I am going to move west this spring on account of my health, and would like to settle in a locality where bee-

We ask Cameron, Staggs, or Felter, to give the desired information. Our own experience with a half-dozen stands has not left us entirely free from prejudice on the subject.

A subscriber asks, "How many hours per day man can mention half a dozen men who have of manual labor are students required to permade reputations for "brains," "brilliancy" form at the Kansas Agricultural College? and "great business capacity," by becoming Will President Anderson please have his teler

work are informed that the third volume of to go to your state if it were not for the win-Bruce's American Stud Book, for thoroughbreds, will be ready for delivery on the 10th of April next. Price \$10, mailed free to any part of the United States or the Canadas. As an inducement to new subscribers, a complete set of the Stud Book, three volumes, will be furnished for \$25. Breeders and owners of thoroughbred stock will find the third volume of this publication indispensable to them as a large breadth of land has been sown to Odessa work of ready reference, as it contains, in addition to many omissions and corrections, all the importations of thoroughbred horses from and including the year 1873, up to the present time, all native horses and msres with their produce, not enumerated in the two preceding volumes besides the foals of the present year never failed here of making a crop, and I have that have been dropped up to the date of this issue. Contrary to the established usage of els to the acre, and usually 20 to 25 bushels, similar publications, the proprietor of the and sells for about the same price as other Stud Book has made no charge for registering wheat of the same grade. Fall wheat is lookanimals therein, and, in return, feels justified ing very well, the promise of a crop was nevin soliciting the patronage of turimen generally to this useful work.

To Exchange.-A new twelve foot, first-class wind mill and feed grinder is offered in exa standing the croaking of the old settlers, who change for a good family horse. Address S. H. Downs & Co., Topeka, Kansas.

zle he offers for sale is highly reccommended by farmers who have used it.

see by reference to our advertising columns that the Chicago Lumber Co., successors to J. H. Leidigh, have established an extensive yard in Topeka. The company is a large cor poration having twenty two yards in various parts of the west. During the past year the company handled over fifty million feet of lumber, which exceeds the transactions of any other firm. The company are enabled to offer special advantages to farmers desirous of purchasing in carload lots. The Topeka yard is under the management of Mr. Robt. Pierce of Chicago.

Prentis will deliver his lecture on Europe at Dover, on Monday evening, April 22nd, 1878. It will well pay our readers in that vicinity to hear this lecture.

OUR AGENTS TRACKS.

W. W. Cone, traveling correspondent of the Kansas FARMER, has been spending several days in Davis county. He is a good writer and is furnishing his paper some excellent letters on Kansas.—Junction City Union.

W. W. Cone, representing the Kansas FARMER, gave The Record a call on Tuesday. We found Mr. Cone a very pleasant and wellnformed gentlemen, and were glad to learn rom him that the FARMER is steadily increase ing its circulation. The Kansas FARMER is an institution of our own State, and the farmers throughout the State should give it substantial encouragement.—Beloit Record.

W. W. Cone, of the Kansas FARMER, is here, writing up the agriculture of the county and canvassing for the excellent journal which he represents. Mr. Cone is an earnest worker and good writer. We wish him unbounded success.—Junction City Tribune.

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN KANSAS. The following statement shows the number chool children in each county in this State at

COUNTIES.

Corn is worth 28c in Indianapolis; there is most in bloom, rather early yet, and I fear pects for wheat the coming year. Land is worth from \$40@\$100 per acre; farm hands from \$10@\$18. No improvement in stock; winter. While I am writing this I can see hogs are doing well, and all stock generally. Hogs are \$3 50@\$4 00, and very scarce. We all have the Texas fever, in this locality, and

The American Stud Books Subscribers to the I think of going there this fall. I would like

From Saline County.

Our long spell of wet weather closed with the month of February, and since then the weather has been favorable for farm work, but the land was left so wet that it has not been in as good order to plow as usual. A wheat. This wheat has steadily gained favor with our farmers, and on many farms is the leading crop. It can be sown from August to April, which gives it great advantage over any other variety, as what cannot be got in in the fall, can be sown in the spring. It has never known of its making less than 15 busher better. Oats are mostly sown and the farmers are commencing to plow for corn, of which a large crop will be put in, notwithsay, "If the wind blows from the south on the day that the sun crosses the line, there will be no corn crop." These old superstitions are Mr. J. W. Gedney, of New York. The muz- slowly passing away, but still have a hold upon the common people that is hard to be shaken. A large amount of land has been The Chicago Lumber Co.—Our readers will bought by new comers, mostly from Pennsylvania. Nearly every farm offered for sale, finds a purchaser at fair prices. Unimproved lands are selling from \$4 to \$10 per acre, and improved farms from \$10 to \$30 per acre, and purchasers are plenty at these prices. The prospect for fruit is very promising. The peach and plum trees are in full bloom, making the eye glad with their beauty and filling the air with their fragrance. The season is so early that all this fair promise may yet be blighted by a late frost, but we will hope for the best. The prairie grass is coming forward unusually early, and cattle will soon be able to do well on the range. Here in the Gypsum valley we have no range left, and have to send our young stock 15 to 20 miles south, to have them herded during the sum-WM. PETTES.

From Cloud County,

I see in your issue of March 27, that you invite correspondence in regard to each' county : I thought to say a word for Cloud county. It is situated in the northern part of the state, and about central, east and west, being of the tier of counties south of the Nebraska line. The Republican river runs through the northern portion, and the Solomon river through the southwest corner of the county. Both streams afford abundant water-power, and we need more mills. The river bottoms are wide and rich and are among the finest in the west for both stock and grain. Numerous creeks, well skirted with timber, are tributary to said rivers, and there is also plenty of coal of a good quality being mined near Concordia, the count ty seat, which city is also the terminus of the C. B. U. P. R. R., and one of the busiest towns in the state. A large [body of State Normal] School lands is located in this county, and are suitable either for a single purchaser, or to locate a colony. These lands are sold at \$5. per acre, one-tenth cash and the balance at the option of the purchaser, with 10 per cent. the option of the purchaser, with 10 per 6,418 interest. Best farming lands are selling here 6,231 at from \$5 to \$12 per acre. Good horses can \$100 per acre. be bought for \$60; cows, \$20; sheep at \$2; hogs are very low. Lands can be rented at \$2 per acre. Peach trees seem to be uninjured by the late cold weather. The herd law is in force in this county, and new comers can raise s crop the first year without the delay and expense of fencing. Hedges do well here when properly cared for. One thing more we need, and that is a law limiting freight and passen. ger tariffs on railroads, and then Cloud county will be well fixed. C. W. McDonald.

From Marion County. Vast quantities of Odessa spring wheat sown this spring ; it is all the rage in this region; it looks well and the prospect for a magnificent crop of wheat, fall and spring, is most inspiring. Farmers are greatly crippled because they realize only about one half from their hogs that they expected, but hogs will pay next year. Many fine Durham cattle in this region now; you can buy just as good bulls from the smaller breeders as from the great ones, and at one-fifth the cost. This county is also becoming famous for its breeding of fine Berkshires, they are very cheap now, too. Great demand for horses and oxen, and prices are high. Cows are cheap, as low as \$20. Vast immigration coming into this as \$20. Vast immigration coming into this substantial and thriving town, not with standing the opposition of the A.,T. & S. F. R. R. Co. A good mill site is offered, near Peabody, for a water mill; one is greatly needed. We need

is looking well; it is worth \$1 per bushel. deal has been sown already. Peaches are alvery little old corn on hand. Very good pros they will be injured by the frost; other trees pects for wheat the coming year. Land is and shrubbery are leaving out, and everything

people are very careless in putting out fires; it often causes trouble and loss of property. The roads are hard and dry, but very rough. There are several large business houses going up in Beloit. Immigrants are coming in by J. T. CREITZ. the hundreds.

Markets.

New York Money Market. Naw York, April 1, 1878. Naw York, April 1, 1878.

GOLD—Opened at \$1.01½, and closed at \$1.01½
LOANS—Carrying rates by to 7 per cent.

SILVER—Bars, \$1.21½ in greenbacks; \$1.20½ in
gold; coin, ½@1½ per cent. discount,

BONDS—Governments, firm. Railroad, Irregular
but in the main strong. State, steady.

STOCES—Firm and active; the feature of the market was a continued advance in Granger shares under
large purchases on largely increased earnings and a
belief that dividends will be declared.

Kansas City Produce Market.
KANSAS CITY, April 1, 1878. WHEAT-Quiet and steady; No. 3, \$1.07%; No. 4, CORN—Quiet; No. 2, 31%c; rejected, 31%c. .. OATS—Nominal. RYE—Nominal. BARLEY—Nominal.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. Kansas City, April 1, 1878. CATTLE—Receipts, 132, shipments, 84; dull and yeak; sales of native steers at \$3.50@4.
HOGS—Receipts, 227; steady; sales at \$2.85@3.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, April 1, 1878. FLOUR—Fine brands in moderate inquiry; shipping grades dull and less firm, superfine western, \$4 50@5.10; common to good, \$5.10@5.25; good to choice, \$5.30@5.85; white wheat extra, \$5.90@6.50; St. Louis, \$5.20@7.75.

WHEAT—Fair demand; opened a shide stronger;

WHEAT—Fair demand; opened a shade stronger; closed a shade easier; spring, \$123\(\)\(\)\(\)\(23\) \)\(1.23\); No. 2. Chicago, \$1.88\(\)\(\); No. 2. \$1.29\(\)\(\)\(1.23\); No. 2. Chicago, \$1.86\(\)\(\)\(1.37\); \)\(\)\(1.23\); No. 2. White, \$1.37\(\)\(0.137\); extra. \$1.45; No. 2. Northwestern, \$1.29\(\)\(\)\(1.37\); extra. \$1.45; No. 2. Northwestern, \$1.29\(\)\(1.37\); extra. \$1.45; No. 2. Northwestern, \$1.29\(\)\(1.37\); extra. \$1.45; No. 2. Northwestern, \$1.29\(\)\(1.37\); extra. \$1.45\); No. 2. Northwestern usgraded, \$47\(\)\(1.37\); extra. \$1.45\); No. 2. \$55\(\)\(0.37\); extra. \$1.37\(0.13\); extra.

Steady.

-Unchanged.

-Mess, less firm; \$10.85@10.50. BEEF—Quiet.
MIDDLES—Long clear steady; 5%c.
LARD—Prime steam steady; \$7.52%@7.60.
CHEESE—Quiet; 6@12%c.
WHISKY—Quiet; \$1.06%.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. Louis, April 1, 1878. FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Lower; No. 3, red, \$1.17@1.17½; No. 4, red, \$1.11@1.11½;
CORN—Lower; 39½c.
OATS—Easier; 25½@25½c.

OATS—Easier; 25%@25%c.
RYE—Lower; 57c.
WHISKY—Higher; \$1.04.
BUTTER—Choice fresh dairy scarce and wanted at 5%30c; choice fresh country, 16%20c.
EGGS—Steady; 7c.
LEAD—Unchanged.
HIDES—Unchanged.
HIDES—Unchanged.
DRY SALT MEATS—Quiet; only jobbing trade.
BACON—Better; \$4%4.12%, 5.62%@5.70; \$5.75@5.80.

LARD-Nominally higher; \$7.05 bid. St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. Louis, April 1, 1878.

CATTLE—Steady and firm; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4.90\(\pi_6\)5.25; fair to good, \$4.35\(\phi_4\)80; fair 0 good butchers, \$3.75\(\phi_4\)15; cows and haifers, \$3.00\(\phi_1\)15; feeding steers, \$3.75\(\phi_4\)25; stockers, \$3.25\(\phi_3\)37; corn-fed Texans, \$3.50\(\phi_4\)25; stockers, \$3.25\(\phi_4\)35; proceipts, \$5.00\(\phi_4\)5; packing, \$3.25\(\phi_4\)80; butchers' to select heavy, \$3.45\(\phi_3\)36; receipts, 5.300.

SHEEP—Strong and higher; extra heavy-shipping, 5\(\phi_5\)50; good to choice, \$4.25\(\phi_4\)80; common to fair, \$3.25\(\phi_4\); receipts, 500.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, April 1, 1878. FLOUR-Firmer; spring extras. \$4.50\(\pi\)5.50; superfine, \$1.75\(\phi\)4; winter extras. @5 75. WHEAT-Active but lower; fair demand; No. 1,

BARLEY—Fair demand and lower; 45%c. PORK—Fair demand and lower; 45%c. April.

LARD—Fair demand and lower; \$7,20 cash.
BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—32c; firm.

Chicago Live Stock Market. CHICAGO, April 1, 1878. HOGS—Receipts, 13,000; strong and higher; mixed rough, \$3,40@3.60; light, \$3,45@3.60; heavy, \$3.60@ 3.90; all sold.

CATTLE—Receipts, 40,000; weak and lower; shipping steers, \$3.85@5.05; feeders and stockers, \$3@3.85; ping steers, \$3.85@5.05; feeders and stockers, \$3@3.85; butchers in fair demand; steers, \$3.10@3.90; cuas, SHEBP-Receipts, 30; some left over from last week; light supply of good.

Lawrence Market. Lawrence, April 2, 1878. Wheat, No. 3 90@—

No. 4 80g—

rejected 60@80

Corn 90@—

Oats 15@—

Rye 33@—

Atchison Produce Market. ATCHISON, April 1, 1878

Topeka Produce Market. county, and Peabody is destined to become a County, and Peabody is destined to become a County produce quoted at buying prices. washedused with some capital, and a lass of loss of lo Leather Market. Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson. Fencing No. 2. Common boards, surface. Stock D

Finishing Lumber.
Flooring.
Shingles.
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Roasts

Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.

Hind

By the carcass

MUTTON—Chops per lb.

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

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

"I have suffered for a long time with goitre cake or swelled Liver, indigestion and general bad health, and after trying many other remedies, nothing did me so much good as Simmons' Liver Regulator. It cured me and now I have not to take any medicine, for I am well; but I shall always keep it in the house to cure any one else of the family that have anything the matter. It is good for nearly everything. "M. I. WILTA, Clinton, Ga."

CLEAN AS A PIN.

We are happy to say that we never had a better stove than the Charter Oak. The even is high and roomy, bakes perfectly, takes but little fuel, easy to control, and clean as a pin.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

SEND US A LETTER.

Write us a letter about your county. Give us the price of land improved and unimproved. What land rents for per acre. Give also market price of your products, what cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, etc., are worth in cash. In this connection if you have the time give us the relative acreage of small grains this year compared with last year, how planting progresses. What last year's crops averaged, and such information citizens in other parts of the state want and also state these things for the benefit of those who are thinking of coming to Kansas. We want nothing but facts: leave out exaggeration and puffery in the interest of emigration.

Seed oats, seed corn, English blue-grass seed, and German or Golden millet seed.

Topeka, Kansas

8 and 9

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

Ten per cent on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

PRESCOTT & Co. Opposite Tefft House.

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

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

C. COLBY & CO., BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN. BERRY BOXES and BASKETS

Warranted equal to the best. Send for price list.

Topeka Lime Works

The cheapest place in the city to buy lime. Situated between Earnest's Brick Yard, and the King Bridge Shops, Topeka, Kaneas. Lime of the best quality always on band. Address, SILLS & EARNEST, Topeka, Kaneas.

A TRADE!

I have a due bill of \$450.00, which will be received as that much cash on a \$600.00 Marshall & Smith, Plano, warranted for 6 years; one of \$147. on a \$245. Estey orzan, one of \$575 on a \$750 Beatty Plano. Will trade any of them for land or town lots in Kansas. Write full particulars in regard to your property, and I will give you a bargaiu. Address P. D. SWICK, Lovilla, Iowa.

Hedge Plants. Strong 2 years. old, from \$1.25 to \$1 00 per M. according to quantity taken. Address, W. D. JONES, Barclay, Osage Co., Kansas.

HIGH CLASS

Dark Brahma Fowls.

Eggs for setting now. \$2.50 for 18. \$4.00 for 26. Address, H. DzWOLFE, Chillicothe, Livingston, Co. Mo.

The Stallion Season FOR 1878.

The following horses will be found at the corner of 12th and Harrison streets, Topeka, Kansas, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on Thursdays and Fridays; at Silver Lake:

Young Royal George.

Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recom-mend himself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all are his own color and style.

his own color and style.

Cumberland's Royal George imported from England
His Dam was also an Imported mare. Royal George
was raised by Mr. Thos. Betts. of Montreal, Canada
Terms \$5 for first service, \$1. for each additional service. \$10 to insure a colt. Paid when the mare is
known to be with foal. Parting with the mare forfeits insurance.

Kickapoo Ranger

is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Comus, he by Green's Bashaw, Dam Baltimore Maid, he is a good traveler, he has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrino. For extended pedigree call on the

owner.
TERMS:-\$10. the season, \$15. to insure. Season from April 15th, to July 4th. Address T. K. McGLATHERY.

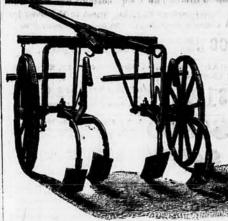


COMPANY, FREEPORT, - ILL.

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

S. H. DOWNS. Agt., Topeka, Kansas.

Weir Cultivator.



Meritorious Features of the Weir Cultivator.

Simplicity in construction.

Ease of management.

Economy of labor to man and team
Depth of penetration
Strength and durability.
Protection of the axles from dust and sand.

Ability to raise and lower the point of beams.

Securing wheel to axle with bolt and nut, instead of inch.nin.

linch-pin Size and shape of shovels being very long in the

Size and shape of shovels being very long in the points.

Method of tempering shovels.

An adjustable evener, avoiding all neck draft.

A joint which holds the beam firmly, yet zemits of free isteral and vertical movement.

A fifth shovel can be attached.

Broadcast Seeders, for sowing all kinds of small grain, flax seed. &c., can be attached.

Breakage of parts less than any other Cultivator.

By their deep penetration and pulverization of the soil, farmers claim for it the largest production of corn to the acre.

There are 50.000 more "Weir's" in use than any other kind. Send for 55 page book containing much valuable information for farmers and full description of Weir Plows, Cultivators, Sulky Plows, &c., SENT FREE. Address,

WEIR PLOW CO.,

Monmouth, Ills.

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The attention of consumers is called to the manner of dealing adopted by the Wholesale Lumber, Building Material and Farm Supply House of George Wood ley, dealing exclusively with consumers on the distributive, oc-operative system. For the purpose of establishing a reliable warehouse where farmers could without leaving home or business, order their lumber and sapplies with a certainty of receiving standard qualities at strictly wholesale prices, prominent farmers, in 1874 pledged this firm their patronage and influence, this firm agreed to purchase in large quantities of manufacturers and to sell to all customers at two and a half per cent above actual cost. This manner of dealing proved so satisfactory, that trade rapidly increased, and in 1877 it received the patronage of over six thousand extensive farmers, giving them general satisfaction. All purchases and sales are for net cash, No fraud or deception is ever practiced. Each customer pays the same price for the same quality, and, and by a direct shipment, saves all intermediate expenses and profits, the savings being variously reported at from twenty to one hundred per cent. On usual retail prices, and on the large amounts sold for cash, without expense in getting patronage or loss on collection. This small per cent, proves a reasonable compensation for transacting the business. This is the most direct and economical plan that can be divised to transfer merchandise, from munufacturers to consumers, and will soon be adopted by all costomers. We ask for a careful investigation of this system of dealing. With largely increased facilities we are prepared to fill orders for all honorable dealing and responsible farmers who may wish to patronize us, and to such we guarantee perfect satisfaction. Catalogues giving full information sant free. Address GEORGE WOODLEY, 242 South Water Street, Chicago, Ili., Wholessle Lumber, Building Material and Farm Supplies. (Preserve—this notice will not appear again.)

\$200,000

For ONE DOLLAR we will send as below, all Warranted Gold Plated: 1 Pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons; 1 set Pointed
Studs; 1 set Amethyat Studes; 1 Wedding Rior: 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyat Stone Ring; 1
Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship." .1 Handsome
Scar Pin 1 splendid Sliver-Hat Pin; 1 set Ladics' Jet
and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set, Jet and Gold
Ladics' Jot Bet, Ornamented; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gent's Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 Pair
Ladics' Pearl Ear Drops. 1 Ladics' Ornamented Jet
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Tuke your choice, the entire tot of 20 places sent postpaid for \$1\$ or any \$8\$ picces you choose for 10 cents.
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NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,



RAIN Raisers will not Submit to enormous wastage of Grain & the interior work do the other machines, when once posted on the differ THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses

O Revolving Shafts Inside the Sepa-rator, Entirely free from Besters, Pickers, Raddles,

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Bye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Suc-cessful Thresher in Plax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

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N Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Pinish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vinnaron" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable. FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

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LANE'S Improved Yellow Danvers
Onion Seed. Originated 15 years ago
from one Onion, improved since by
thoice selections. Is free from rust.
Yielded past season 900 bushels per acre
Sent by mail if cts. per pkt, \$1,25 per D,
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PENMANSHIP TAUGIIT BY MAIL, by Prof. R. C. Loveridge, of Yale Business College. New Haven, Conn. Send stamp for specimen and circular.

For want of room 1 with sell very low four tries, each of Dark Brahmus, and Buff Cochins, one year old fowis, choices Breed up stock. Todd's strains, also two pair each Bremen & Brown China geese, two pair colored Muscovy Ducks, these five varieties, I will close out, sles for sale a large lot of young stock, Pekin find Avisbury ducks, white and brown Leghorns, Brahmus Cochi s and S. S. Hamburgs. Everything warranted to go safely by express, and to be pure bred. Address. J. DONAVAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth Co. Kansas.

BUTTERWORKER The most effective sim



thoroughly working out buttermilk and mixing the salt. ACENTS
WANTED, Send for
Circular, A. H. REID,

6 N. Eighteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

INFORMATION WANTED,

I wash if possible to get information of the whereabouts of the following named family, or any of itmembers, who meved to Kansas in 1861, where last
heard from in 1861, they were in Oskaloosa. Jefferson
County. The family consisted of the father, three
sons, one sou-in-law, and three daughters, as follows.
John Bund, Sr. John. James, and Edward the three
sons, Sarah, Amelia, and Elizabeth, the three daughters, and Henry Fisher the son-in-law. Fisher if is
living a wagonmaker by trade. Any Information of
their whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address RICHARD DAVIS, Milwankee, Wisconsin.

A NEW BOOK FOR FARMERS

"Carrots, Mangolds and Sugar Boets. What kinds to raise, how to raise, and how to feed." By mail. 30 cents, Also, my three works, on "Cabbages, and How to Grow Them." "Squashes, and How to Grow Them." Full of just such minute details as farmers want. Each, 30cts by mail. My large Illustrated Seed Catalogue free to all.

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White Oil Corn.

The Earliest Matured. The Largest Grain.
The Smallest Gob.
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Most Productive Corn in the World,
Sixteen years' experience in corn-growing, feeding and improving has demonstrated this to be the best, because, it contains more oil, thence its name), and yields a larger crop of better feeding, quicker fattening corn than any other variety in this country. Matures from four to six weeks earlier than the common varieties. By the common measure of corn in the cob, it shells one bushel and one gallon to the bushel of each. Address, JAMES W. GEDNEY, Patentse and so in each in dismeter—and from 14 to disrows to the 1ar.

The corn has been sold the past two years throughout Indiana with general satisfaction. Some of those who bought a 25 cent package last year, have refused twice that amount, while old corn and it turned out better than any corn that was raised in the County. "The White Oil Corn as he tert than any yellow corn for feeding." "I never saw any thing that would beat it nyield." "I am well pleased with it." "I am well pleased with it." "I ask will pleased with it." "I am well pleased in the Connected with it. ""I am well pleased with it." "I am well pleased in the Connected with it." "I am well pleased in the Connected with it." "I am well pleased with it." "I am well pleased in the Connected with it." "I am well pleased with it." "I am well pleased in the Connected with it." "I am we

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montgomeny wand & co., Original Grange Supply House, 22 & 23 Wabash Aps., CHICAGO, 111.

GEM & SWEEPSTAKES



THE FARMER'S **Account Book**

COMPLETE SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING

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Price 75 cents Send all orders to this paper.

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Gedney's Patent Improved





And Thermometer Combined.—Forstells cerrectly are change in the Weather, 18 to 24 hours in stwace. Endersed by the most eminent Professors and Scientific men as the Sest Weather Indicator in the World. FARMERS can plan their work according to its predictions. It will save fifty times its cost in a single season. Warranted Perfect and Reliable. We will send it free to any address on receipt of \$2.00 Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine without our trade mark. Agents Wanted. Send Stamp for Circular.

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Please state where you saw advertisement.
SendMoneyOrders or Registered Letters at our risk

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SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

CLIMA X and BOSS two horse cruck now planters, SUCHER STATE ore berse core drill, Capital hand planter; all wnsurpassed for excellence of work-danking, simplicity of con-

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ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD!

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Chicago Lumber The Sucessors to Ino. H. Leidigh, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LUMBER AND COAL. ROBT, PIERCE, Manager

The BEST SPRING BED in the WORLD for ONLY \$3.00.



The only Double-Coll Spring ever invented, it having two ends at the bottom and is self-fastening
on both sides of the slat. Perfectly clean and noiseless. No harbor for bugs. Smooth and even surface. No ends to chate and
wear the mattress. Hade from the best Bessener Spring Steel
Wire, and will last a lifetime. Each spring is ingeaniously made
from one plece of wire, and can be instantly applied to any slatbedstess. They cannot work off the slat (reing bastened on both
sides), a with the old-style single springs.

Take Notice made for the purpose of introducing sample
sets of my springs. If you want the BEST SPRING BED, eser
inverted at half-price, you should not delay to send in your order
at once, as this advertisement will appear only once in this paper,
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pers set. By buying of me direct, you avoid paying profits to
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county is the U. S. to manufacture and sell these Springs, to
whom I will give the exclusive control, upon the most advantageous terms. Address E. MORRIS, 151 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

Kelly Steel Barb Wire. One pound to the makos a Pat. 1868, and licensed under all patents parfect stock feace. rod. before it. Steel Wire, Best and Strongest Steel Barb. Best Paint; Rust Proof.

FREE FROM PATENT LAW SUITS. Absolutely 2 Wires with Rust posts 2 rods The Kelly Wire safe to handle. THORN WIRE HEDGE CO., a good fence, 277 Madison Street, CHICAGO,



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HOG RINGER RINGS AND HOLDER Only double ring ever invented. The only Ring that will effectually keep HOGs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

BROWN'S

HOG AND PIG RINGER AND RINGS

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

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN.
Exclusive Manufacturers. Decatur, Ill. 30

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SOMEBODY'S MOTHER. The woman was old and ragged and gray, And best with the chill of the winter's day; The street was wet with a recent snow. And the woman's feet were aged and slow. She stood at the crossing, and waited long, Alone, uncared for, amid the throng Of humen beings who passed her by, Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye Down the street, with laughter and shout, Glad in the freedom of "school let out," Came the boys, like a flock of sheep, Hailing the snow pliesd white and deep. Past the woman so old and gray Hastened the children on their way, Nor offered a helping hand to her, So meek, so timid, straid to stir Lest the carriage wheels or, the horses' teet Should crowd her down in the slippery street. At last came one of the merry troops-The gayest laddle of all the group; He paused beside her, and whispered low, "I'll help you across, if you wish to go." Her aged hand on his strong young arm She placed, and so, without hart or harm, He guided the trembling feet along, Proud that his own were firm and strong. Then back again to his friends he went, His young heart happy and well content. "She's somebody's mother, boys, you know, For all she's aged and poor and slow; And I hope some fellow will lend a hand To help my mother, you understand, If ever she's poor and old and gray, When her own dear boy is far away." And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head In her home that night, and the prayer she said

DARNING AND THINKING. Is it not nearly time we were thinking and even the prairies begin to grow green, almost any time, but nobody wants to put up soon, so what can we do but wait. Oh, yes!

Was, "God, be kind to the noble boy, Who is somebody's son and pride and joy!"

about cellars, in his lecture on "Wastes and carpet in our large, pleasant sitting-room, as Burdens of Society," and would read what as we have four children. It is as fresh and Prof. Kedzie says about walls in last week's cheerful-looking as ever, and visitors, espe-FARMER, and use their own common/sense cially gentlemen, often say, "What a pretty about carpets, a revolution would take place carpet, it is not rag carpet, is it?" Many of immediately, in the structure of the homes of my friends go to so much trouble to have

there.

ers and orators of the age shall lift up his one a pretty pea-green, and there is a good voice throughout the length and breadth of deal of that; next red, and two threads of the land, upon subjects which so practically yellow, which on each side of fancy stripe is and vitally concern our every-day home life? enough to suit most tastes. The green is all Beecher says that when the little child is tak- old, white flannel, and shaker flannel colored. trinity of skeletons. They do not reside here about the elegant apartments and at the vel- yellow is white cotton rags colored with cope property," and I hope, en sick and the doctor is called in, he looks vet carpets, and wonders how disease could peras, set with lye, then washed in two or come into such a delightful home. Later, when the mother falls sick too, he says it vent rotting. This is the only perfectly durs is marvelous that in such a healthy location able cotton coloring that I have tried. Of to be a tornado. "It is certainly coming now, shakes his head mournfully and says it is a "mysterious dispensation of Providence." Myst terious providence, indeed! It is rotten onions of decay begins; towards spring it is accelerated, the poisonous gases escape and steal upward into our living rooms through every crevice, and Beecher is right when he says that as long as we continue to live over these mines of slow poison, so long will we continue to fall mysteriously sick.

It seems strange that even people who had grown. never seen the great preacher, until this wests ern trip, and who were curious and suspicious concerning him, should remember so little of him and so much of what he said. His masterly power of making people think, soon overcame what there may have been of wonder and doubt and scorn in the minds of his audience. The subject in hand became all-imports ant and absorbing, and every man and woman went from his presence feeling stronger, with good purpose, good intent, and good will. We have all heard a great deal about his strong personality, but it can be best understood by remembering that every listener feels as if a new element had been injected into his I was so vexed that I wished he was with veins; all take away something. And yet one Lonesome Ben, making his own yeast bread a reserve power he seems to have; one would think that if his subject called for it he could explode." And another said : "What tenderness and pathos he must express when he commodity higher.

talked, perhaps in season and out of season, home agreeable? and we will only say now that a carpet wears twice as long if the breadths are ripped apart occasionally and moved about. Carpets on YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for ommon living-rooms should be taken up \$2.00.

every spring and fall at least, and the oftener the better. If it is thought best to let them In one particular, he (or she) is like the remain longer on rooms that are seldom used, they can be best cleaned by sweeping with a thing utterly useless, but equally impossible carpet-sweeper. If that cannot be had, open to suppress. They are of spontaneous product the windows and doors so as to have a direct tions, coming up like volunteer hills of corn draught, some windy day, and sweep hard or potatoes, in the spring, in some choice lothat do not have much hard wear.

ANOTHER BUNCH OF LETTERS.

DEAR FARMER: I keep my milk in a warm room, in winter; fill the pans about two-thirds full, and put a tablespoonful of buttermilk in each pan, this will cause it to sour and be ready to skim in about 36 hours. If it has to stand longer it is apt to get strong, and that is a great cause of so much bad butter in winter. I am in the habit of churning twice a week; I take it out of the churn and salt it and let it stand about four hours, then work again. If the color is not just what I want, I use the "Perfect Butter Color," advertised in the Kansas FARMER; it makes a perfect imitation of gilt-edged butter, and cannot be told from it, if propery managed. MRS. MARY E. KENNEDY.

RAG CARPETS. your pleasant domestic department, though I tate to us, "Thus far shalt thou come but no MRS. HUDSON: This is my first visit to have been an interested observer of the say. farther." That we should have the right of ings and doings of others. I would like to franchise is unquestionable, but whether it say to Miss S. Wilson, that I think it most would be expedient to use the right is an decidedly does not pay to make rag carpets, open question. tearing My own health has always been is brought out on election day. excellent in every other respect, but I know I I do not think politics very attractive, inturned, and the clean curtains hung, and we carpets, and by that I mean those that will political whirl-pool; if not, then of the "two know the danger of banishing the stoves too stand wear and washing if necessary, and still evils let's choose the less." look bright and new. To many of us, a wishy. washy, faded rag carpet becomes disgusting very much if they are all put in order first. to learn, in thirteen years of busy, married practical point, I resolved that my work It seems to us that if every housekeeper should not be labor lost again. My last one. could hear what Henry Ward Beecher says made five years ago, I still use as a winter every color of the rainbow in their carpets, But is it not encouraging, from a sanitary and, in my estimation, just spoil them. Mine point of view, that one of the greatest think- has but three bright colors, the predominant three waters of strong soft soap suds, to prewhen at last the father comes down also, the brown, gray, and dark wool rags from men's are of rare occurrence elsewhere than about doctor brings the minister along, and he and boy's clothes. Mine is also striped in the St. Louis and Leavenworth. Mr. Tice offerwarp, half white and half brown, in stripes of of all sorts can be used for the "hit or miss stripe." I trust Miss Wilson will excuse me with vegetables of all descriptions, and no if I have exceeded her questions. If this is to the cellar, so as to be near the sweet pickles sooner are they put there than a slow process considered worthy insertion, I will mention a in case the house with the cupboard in is car-

which is something I have never seen in print. I have my opinion of Lonesome Ben, also, but I do not know that I shall tell it, for "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Without doubt he will have become more enlightened before that peach tree is MRS. I. S.

STARCH POLISH.

MRS. HUDSON: I have taken a great interest in your department, and have seen some very good recipes, but I have looked in vain for one that I would like you or one of your experienced readers to give me, and that is, how to make a starch that will iron with a nice polish. Now, I have been doing up ning? I never did, and I tell Mrs. H. so (she shirts for my big brothers for some time, but do not always succeed in pleasing them. For fers me to that bright and shining man who instance, the other day, after doing my best, brother came and looked at them, and said, "That will do very well, Sis, but you did not get very much of a shine on them, did you?" who heard him in Topeka, exclaimed : "What and doing up his own shirts. I do not think my brothers are exceptions to the rule, for they all find fault, more or or less, with their sisters, especially about their shirts. I am real glad Lonesome Ben has no sister to depend on preaches the love of God." During his whole for he would have her making his bread, and lecture he weighed every thing agains brains, then would tell her it was not like mother made and every one who hears him must value that I like his sentiments on a good wife, but what about the men? must they not be sociable Of the unwholesomeness of carpets we have and agreeable, and not fault finding, to make WILD ROSE.

NEIGHBORHOOD TATTLERS.

several times. It is astonishing how much dust cation, where they grow very thriftily, only will fly out the window. Matting, with here to find by and by that they are in somebody's and there a soft rug, is the coolest, cleanest way. Like the volunteer potato or grain of and prettiest carpeting for chambers, in sum- corn, they never lose the opportunity of getmer, and is quite as nice for sitting-rooms ting an early start. They are up and out by times with their lightning calculators. Their how few of the great number whose vivid success is generally proportioned to their abilimagination renders life often quite miserable, ity to get out reports of all the transactions are ever really in danger? Is there no way in the community, considerably in advance of of driving these grim, ungainly skeletons the transactions themselves. When their frem our houses? battery is well charged, they are prepared to annihilate time and distance. The neighborhood tattler belongs to a regular organization; notwithstanding this fact, he is self-appointed; he is never required to present his credentials; he works for nothing and boards himself. Sometimes they represent the wealth of the

community, and sometimes they are poor. Like buzzards, they sail high, prebably to red a stiff batter. Bake in a quick oven, in a roll pel the suspicion that they would feast on pan previously heated. carrion. The neighborhood tattler wants and expects all mankind to know and believe that

Mns. Hudson.-I too am a. woman's rights woman, I believe no one has the right to dic-

have done irreparable injury to my lungs by deed so dishonorable have been some things persisting in making rag carpet, before I felt in its connection, we should be glad we are able to buy others, and before good ingrain not responsible. It is said woman should not could be bought as cheaply as now. I think lower her standard but should raise politics early, usually, but when May comes in March after every article has been dusted and wash- to her level. I admit she might have a beneed, the cutting should be done during the ficial influence; but if we pour clear water summer months, in the open air, that the into a muddy pool it all becomes muddy, rule. If we had no stoves, we might begin wind may carry off some of the minute partithough it has a purifying tendency. Come, cles of lint, dust, etc. Aside from the health let us reason together and see if there is not question, I think it does pay to make good rag a way to secure equity without entering the

I was much interested in Aunt Mary's letter; am always glad when a spirited woman drawers, it expedites the general cleaning before half worn out. Having been obliged comes to the front; but do you not think if to And the cellar, it is never too soon to begin life, to condense every duty and effort to a those who are the best fitted to reflect honor would shrink from publicity?

If it were only true as the poetical story in the last FARMER would teach, that the wife always rules at home, then we might easily right our wrongs. Atchison, Kansas.

MRS. HUDSON : People seem to come to you with their troubles, and you have a good common sense way of advising them; even Ben the Lonesome, has received fifty dollars worth of yeast recipes.

They say there is a skeleton in every house now I discovered some, time since that there were three skeletons in our house, a sort of The red flannel from children's wear. The permanently, as yet they are only "personal

Whenever a dark cloud comes up from the southwest, my wife assures me there is going course, these colors are intermingled with what shall we do?" I tell her that tornados about one and one-half inches. Cotton rags preferred to take a car-load of almanacs instead. We can't decide where to go when the tornado comes. The children want to go friend's experience with her house plants, ried off. My wife insists on my building a "dug-out" in the garden, but I am ashamed to do it; my neighbors will laugh at me. I fear we shall have to compromise on the cis; tern, even if it drowns us all.

Then we are always going to be struck by lightning. If a storm comes up at night, my wife always gets up and lights the lamp; I don't know what for unless it is to see the lightning strike us, just what I don't want to see. I tell her only one person in 4,000,000 is struck in a month, but that don't make any difference. The beds are pulled out from the walls, and the children are put on pillows as far as the pillows extend. Now did you ever hear of a good Christian being struck by light is a Christian if ever there was one). She rewent up in a chariot of fire. "Wasn't he struck by lightning?"

We take a paper which frequently has act counts of burglaries; if I see these items, l forget to bring the paper home. My sleep is as sweet to me as that of a richer man. The skeleton comes in this way: At midnight I am dreaming of the hour when all my bills shall

"Captain, Captain!" says Mrs. H., in her quiet, persistent manner. "What is it ?" I ask.

"Did you hear that noise? There is somebody in the house."

The sweet dream fades, and the skeleton in armor treads upon the rag carpet in the kitchen-no I believe it is the dining-room. I THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN have ro faith in burglars, so without more ade, go to the land of Nod.

"Captain! there is some one in the house."

"Why of course there is, I am in the house and so are you."

"Do get up and see what it is." What surprises me is, that Mrs. H. is willng to have me killed so unceremoniously. However the peace of the family require the sacrifice, and the usual investigation follows,

Now, when I was in the army for a year or wo, I felt not much fear of personal harm, as statistics showed that only one bullet in 728 killed anybody. Can there not be some calculations made, some statistics given, showing

RECIPES.

TURNIP PICKLES -Wash several turnips clean, then boil till quite tender; then pee and slice them and pour over them hot vine gar. Add spices if you wish them,

BYE ROLLS.—One pint of sour milk, three eggs beaten light, a scant teaspoonful of saleratus, a little salt, and meal enough to make JELLY ROLL.-Take three eggs well beaten

one tablespoonful of water, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one cup of sugar, mix with flour, but not very thick, as this causes it to break in rolling. Spread paper in your dripping pan, and bake quickly, after which spread with tart jelly and roll up.

DRIED PEACH BROWN BETTY .- A layer of peach sauce in the bottom of the pudding dish, a layer of bread crumbs about an inch thick, sprinkled with sugar; another of stewed peaches, and a second layer of bread crumbs and sugar, with enough thin, sweet if one has even a suspicion of lung, throat or catarrhal trouble, and must do the cutting and to the polls side by side with an element that This to be eaten with good milk, but sweeten-ed cream will not spoil it.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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1 Blvira, retail price \$1.00, 1 Taylor, " 30, 30, 1 Goethe. " 30, 30, 6 Concord." 30,

1 Wilder. " 30, equal to 60, equal to 60, one year old Concord Grape Vines at \$18.00 per thousand; two year old at \$30.00 per thousand, deliver at Express office. One year old Concord vines by mail. prepaid, \$1.00 per doz. Two year \$1,50 per doz. Pure Concord Wines; put up expressly for Medical and Sacramental purposes. securely packed and delivered at express office, \$6.00 per doz. quart bottles.

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THE STRAY LIST. Strays For Week Ending April 3, 1878.

Brown County.-Henry Isely, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by A. E. Twidwell, Hamlin Tp. (Morrill P O) Nov. 25, 1877, one white steer 2 yrs old, red cars. Yaued at 820, erg. Ly—Taken up by A. Leonard, Hamlin Tp. (Hamlin P O) Nov. 1, 1877, one dark gray mare colt 2 yrs old, large size, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

Chase County-8, A. Breese, Clerk. MARE PONY—Taken up by J. W. Byram, Cotton-wood To. Jan 1, 1878, one sorrel mare nony, white strip in face, both hind feet white, flax mane and tall, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15. Also, one mare cott, dun, black stripe on back, one yr old. Valued at \$12.

Cloud County-E. E. Swearngin, Clerk. Taken up by B. C. Sanders, Sibley, Tp, March 13, 1878, 15 hogs described as follows:
One black sow, no marks nor brands, 18 months old.
Appraised at \$3.
One black sow, no marks nor brands, 18 months old.
Appraised at \$3,
One black sow, ear crop, 18 months old, Appraised at \$3. at 43.

One black sow, no marks, 18 months old. Appraised at 43.

One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Ap-One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Appraised at \$1.
One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Apone black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Appraised at \$1. praised at \$1. One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Apone black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Ap-

praised at \$1.
One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Appraised at \$1.
One black and white barrow shoat, 6 months old. Appraised at \$1. praised at \$1. Four black and white sow shoats, 6 months old. Appraised at \$4. One black sow, no marks, 18 months old. Appraised at \$3.00. Coffey County-Wm. H. Throck morton. Clerk

Coffey County—Wm. H. Throck morton. Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up Geo.W. Hannch. Key West Tp. one yellow heiter, white face, cropped-ears, branded K on right hip. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by W. W. Sanders, Star Tp. one red roan yearling steer, underbit in left ear. Valued at \$15.

GOLT—Taken up by Barah Steele, Liberty Tp. one black mare coit, 2 yrs old, 12 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

Also, one bay horse coit 2 yrs old, 12 hands high, star and lump in forehead, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by R. S. Lang, Burlington Tp., one red roan, yearling steer, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Allen, California Tp., one white, yearling steer, branded H on right hip. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Drum, Pottawatomic, Tp. one syr-old spotted steer, crop off left ear. Valued at \$15.

Edwards County—R. L. Förd, Clerk. Edwards County-R. L. Ford, Clerk.

F COW—Taken up by A. L. Kendall, Kinsley Tp, March 3 1878, one white cow with cropped cars. Valued at \$20. Jefferson County-J. N. Insley, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by John H. Davis, Oskaloosa Tp. one deep red steer, one yr old, white face and hind feet, small red spot on nose, some red between the horns, red around the eyes, tail partly white, slit in left ear, or of right ear, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$16. Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk,

PONY—Taken up by Charles T. Gibson, Victoria Tp. March 2, 1878, one mouse-colored pony, 14 hands high, two white feet. Valued at \$10. Sedgwick County-E. A. Dorsey, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by J. D. Cain, Payne Tp, March 16, 78, one large, white cow, 5 yrs old, no marks nor brands ppraised at \$20. Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk.

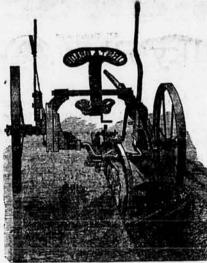
HORSE-Taken up by Michael Byrn, Kaw Tp, Feb. 18, 1878, one two-year-old sorrel horse, both hind legs and face white. Valued at \$20.

Also, one 2,yr-old sorrel mare, both hind feet and left fore foot white. Valued at \$20. Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. MARKE—Taken up by Smith Willhite, Toronto Tp, Jan 5. 1878, one black mare 3 yrs old, black face, no marks not brands. Valued at \$30.

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Notice of Final Settlement.

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

J. WILLETS.

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REMEDIES Golden Medical Discovery

Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.

Golden Medical Discovery In Pectoral.

Golden Medical Discovery Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.

Golden Medical Discovery

1s Tonic.

Golden Medical Discovery

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

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

P. P. P. P.

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Purely Vegetable. No care required

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

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

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BY QUIPPLE TARROW.

Mahs' Jedge o' de cote, an' de jury,
I have a few words to say
Afore you convince me o' stealin'
Fur which I is charged to day,
De hawyers, dey spinttered an' fiummered
'Bout intrunses, feathers an' tracks,
An' toi' youu v everything nearly,
But wouldn't git down to de fac's.

De ebberdunce say that the plainter—
Which 'earys is dis brack nigrer BenHad stolen from outh his peach tree
A valerable dominich hen.
Nex' mornin's hen was diskivered—
All trac—an' also it war dead—
A dominick hen, please yer honor,
Diskivered dar under my bed.

An' here is de Ginerl Returner
(Dey say he ain't numin but Dutch!)
Says I stole de hem — I a norter
. At longs to de Mefodis Chu'ch!
While the plainter—Well, he's been a mo'ner
A hunnud revivuis or two,
An' a hunnud, sah, mo' will be needed
Fur him au his likes to pull th'ough.

Now, de cote-ous, an' also de jury,
De troofs an' de fac's o' do case
Is just as I'm gwinter relate um,
In a mighty short per'od uy space,
You see dat de hen 'longed to me, sahs,
I owned her in good title-deed—
De same on' in conterryvary,
An' which all de witnesses seed.

De hen, she war berry domestic.
An'so when we'd et all'n her aiggs,
She settled down under de bedstead,
Among all the boxes an' kaigs,
An' tuck for to settin' an' settin',
Flat down on de smpty, hard flo',
On nuffin but two sweet potatoes—
A-settin' furebber mo'.

Wall, de night' at de stealin' war done on,
I heard a moe' curions soun';
Says I to my wife-which is Lucy''Ole 'oman,' says I, "I'll be boun'
De rat is killing dat chicken."
Nex' mornin, sho 'nough she war dead.
So dat's all I knows 'bout de hen, sahs,
Di skivered beneath o' my bed.

An' now, eahs, de cote'ouse an' juri-is,
I hopes you all fully perfee,
I'se splained de whole matter so cl'arly,
You's boun' fur to lemme go free.
'Sides dat, when de awficer comed dar,
An' looked far an' foun' de ole hen,
I'd 'termined myself fur to take her
An'carry her back to d's Bea !

A hornet is not so innocent as a katterpillar, but i venerate them more. There is one end of them that no man kan with impunity phool with.

A hawk swooped down upon a weather van on a church spire, and was disgusted to find it only an imitation rooster. That bird now agrees with the preacher of the church—that all is vane-ty.

About three-fifths of the jury trials in this country include at least one man on the jury who ought to have been born a mule.

"What is the age of your little boy?" inquired a venerable gentleman of the mother of an impertinent youngster. "The sauce age, of course," replied the mother. The sage saw it.

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mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other
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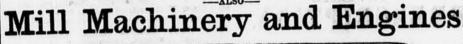
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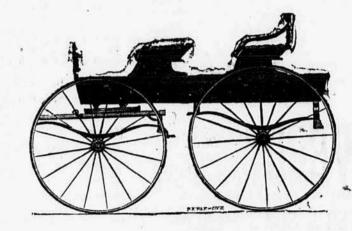
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