ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS. APRIL 18, 1877.

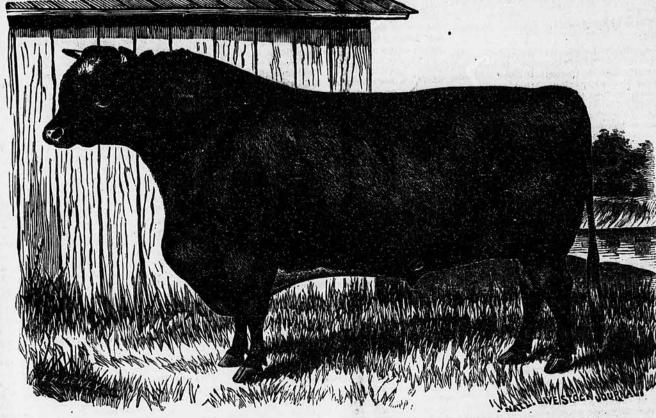
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LETTER FROM SCOTLAND.

EDITOR FARMER: In my sojourn in this great country the weekly visits of the "FAR. MER" have been a source of much profit and pleasure. Perhaps this may smack of the flavor of the love of home and country implanted in the human breast, but I have not found among the many superior newspapers of this country, one in which every page is more readable and attractive. Friends who have read one have requested others, and this leads me to think of the value of such a powerful organ to a young State like Kansas. Like a beacon light shining, not only in its own State but to the very ends of the earth, with a bright and spirit cheering ray, it merits the support of every true Kansan, not merely that he may enjoy its bea ms, but that he may aid

in reflecting them. In a letter like this it is only possible to mention a few impressions made during the progress of a short visit; and from a Kansas point of view, one of the first after landing, is the solidity and wealth of every institution, as if the possession of all that was valuable in the universe had, somehow, been gathered up here, and in the hands of a truly great people was made enjoyable at every turn. The lux urious style of living generally prevalent among all classes, save the abject poor, soon becomes apparent. To be rich here, is, no doubt, a human paradise; but to be poor here, is poverty indeed. It is also plain that a kind of luxury, perhaps extravagance sometimes, has obtained here during even the past decade which used to be the special privilege of the upper ten. It is always specially pleasant to mark the refinement, taste and beauty of chart acter and material surroundings developed as a result of a high state of cultivation, but even this golden state of things has its alloy, in the tendency of the weak to imitate the strong; the demands of class society lead multitudes into habits for which their means are totally inadequate, and as there is seldom a way of escape, disasters inevitably follow. Blessed with a favorable location and genial climate, the face of the country has, apparently, reached its highest development and beauty. The soil has been scientifically dosed and doctored to draw out the utmost returns, so that the ex-The seeming result of this is, that the maximum of the soil's power of production has been reached, but the up and up tendencies of been reached, but the up and up tendencies of the soil's power to rise that ought to be used more than been reached, but the up and up tendencies of the soil's power to rise that ought to be used more than been reached, but the up and up tendencies of the soil's power to rise that ought to be used more than been reached, but the up and up tendencies of the soil's power to rise that ought to be used more than been reached, but the up and up tendencies of the soil's power to rise that ought to be used more than the soil is power to rise the soil is a soil i been reached, butten up and up tendencies of the social life still go on. Added to this is the general commercial depression throughout the world, making up a state of matters not to sour, then churn. When the butter is the spring months. The cream should be deading breed of hogs now being raised in the before the war, 42 and 8-10 cents per pound the spring months. It is. I admit they are fettered by foolish the spring months. The cream should be united States. I have come to the conclusion that the Poland-China are the most profitable that the Poland-China are the world as lit. over relishable by the go-ahead Briton. In consequence, a feeling of unrest is noticeable, capital is seeking a better investment, and upon large business ventures, are casting certainly would be better than bolstering up be salted with dairy salt—not the common bar that breed from Ohio. I bred them for some about for a better way. Farmers and stockraisers are greatly exercised by the signs of the times. Having worked up their farms to their full capacity, they find themselves eaten up by heavy taxes, high rents and intolerable leasehold restrictions, and extravagant wages at home, and imposed (?) upon by the meat and grain trade from abroad. Many must and will emigrate to new fields, where with their capital and efficiency they can at least rely upon a fair return for labor and capital invested. Possibly, Kansas may see a fair share of such men during the coming season, and I would bespeak for them the best Kansas welcome and kindly counsel in seeking their new homes. Change seems stamped on everything, everywhere. It is positively astounding to note the rate at which the world wags. Steam and telegraphy have blotted out old usages, turned the internal arrangement of things entirely around, and brought the uttermost parts of the earth together; and here I cannot help noting the close relationship of England and America, they are as twin brothers, hurt one and you hurt both, the benefit of one is also that of the other. It appears to me that to support this country the whole world is taxed. What part of the earth is it that does not find in Briton its best market;? And where is it British capital is not at work? And don't John Bull know well how to make the world pay interest with a good grace, too?

Let a man look on the millions of clean. fingered people here, who "toil not nor spin," who "fare sumptuously every day," and then and see the millions toiling in fair weather impossible to separate the produce into prop-



20th Duke of Airdrie, property of S. Merideth & Son, Cambridge City, Indiana.

for instance, and it does seem to me possible credibly short time, which may seem sweet cluded that it pays to rear thoroughbred, or that the producers of the West can and should and good when first produced, while butter improved stock of all kinds. be brought into closer contact with the con- properly handled by the manufacturer will Now then the question naturally arises, sumers of the east; but here my observations keep sweet and good and command ready sale. which of the many improved kinds does it pay lead me to the conclusion that the farmers or the West would do well to take a few leaves firmness, and pay only a good price for good there is scarcely any one who does not breed of production not exceeded the cost of the farmers of the book of practice of the farmers of the book of practice of the farmers of the book of practice of the farmers of the miserable, spoiled stuff the East and become better farmers, then with it is worth for the miserable, spoiled stuff a better outlet and a reduced freight tariff, the which pollutes the market under the name of the production not exceeded at time it has everaged at rife into the conclusion that the farmers or firmness, and pay only a good price for good there is scarcely any one who does not breed of production not exceeded at the cost of the cost of production not exceeded at the cost of the cost of the farmers of the cost of the cost of the farmers o a better outlet and a reduced freight tariff, the which pollutes the market under the name of a produce would butter, they would speedily advance the qual-prices of Western stock and produce would butter, they would speedily advance the qual-bred hope, he may not on account of financial butter, they would speedily advance the qual-bred hope, he may not on account of financial butter, they would speedily advance the qual-bred hope, he may not on account of financial butter, they would speedily advance the qual-bred hope, he may not on account of financial butter, they would speedily advance the qual-bred hope, he may not on account of financial butter, they would speedily advance the qual-bred hope, he may not on account of financial butter, they would speedily advance the qual-bred hope, he may not on account of financial butter, they would speedily advance the qual-bred hope, he may not on account of financial butter, they would speedily advance the qual-bred hope. The American beef trade has taken ity of the article which comes to market. prices of Western stock and produce would butter, they would speedily advance the qual- bred hogs, he may not on account of financial the country by storm, and seeing it is now a While they continue to pay as much for poor bred bull or cow. I am aware that every glorious success the farmers of Kansas ought butter as for the best grades, it is giving a breed of hoge have their advocates or votaries to give this their closest attention. I cannot premium to the woman who sells butter- and it is well they have, for it would not do understand why it is that the world acknowl- milk and curds, while the pernicious practice for every one to worship at the "same shrine," edges the farmer to be its mainstay, and at the discourages more cleanly and careful manage even in regard to swine, but as every men and same time he is its drudge; I think the farm- ers of their milk and butter. ers have themselves to blame. In Kansas, A lack of knowledge is generally the cause ing ene; will it pay the best to raise the Berkwith the Grange at their back, they have a of poor butter, although it is comparatively an in the National money standard of value.

the subject is so inviting.

A. MAITLAND. Dunbar, Scotland, March 22, 1877.

Fully the half of this butter is thoroughly spoiled in making, through a lack of knowlto pursue the work properly, and other causes. ways be kept in a clean, sweet room tree from Every pound of butter spoiled in the making odors, and the milk and dairy utensils should sidered, that I have ever handled. In the first dairyman or farmer who produces this indispenter, and kept scrupulously sweet. Plenty of position; I believe they are less liable to dissable article of food, and to the merchants who fresh air and not much sunshine, is best for deal in it. A lump of poor butter when mixed dairy fixtures. with a good article will frequently injure the whole package and reduce the price, which reduction in the aggregate amounts to many times more than the worth of the vile stuff which causes the damage. When large quan hard to convince a great many persons, that tities are received at the same depot, where it "thoroughbred" stock was in any respect suis necessary to handle it hastily, it becomes perior to the native stock of the country, and er grades. Frequent recurring losses from was the corn crib, and the swill barrel that and rour, each and all in one way or another ministering to his imperial comfort.

Grumbling is proverbially the Englishman's privilege, perhaps others take a share at times when "John', wont pay enough for his dinner,"

Was the corn crib, and the swill barrel that of all kinds. We welcome Mr. Wauchope to made the animal. But ignorance is bound to give place to knowledge, in this age of the uncertainty for a the well prove an addition give place to knowledge, in this age of the uncertainty for a the well prove an addition give place to knowledge, in this age of the uncertainty for a the well prove an addition give place to knowledge, in this age of the uncertainty for a the well prove an addition give place to knowledge, in this age of the uncertainty for a the well prove an addition give place to knowledge, in this age of the uncertainty for a the well prove an addition give place to knowledge, in this age of the uncertainty for a the well prove an addition give place to knowledge, in this age of the uncertainty for a the well prove an addition give place to knowledge, in this age of the uncertainty for a the well prove an addition give place to knowledge, in this age of the uncertainty for a world's history, and this question has at last then he frequently finds himself the loser.

A poorly made article grows rancid in an in-

providing them with money at a cheap rate, by which their vast resources can be developed. I see no just cause or impediment why this should not be a government matter. It should be worked as little as possible and washed in cold water. The the should state with a profits and washed in cold water. The the specimens of the butter milk is readily septimised to the profits. Summary would be a government matter. It certainly would be better than bolstering up the salted with dairy salt—not the common bar that breed from Ohio. I bred them for some that breed from Ohio. I bred them for some that breed from Ohio. I bred them for some that breed from Ohio. I bred them for some that breed from Ohio. I bred them for some that breed from Ohio. I bred them for some that breed from Ohio. I bred them for some that breed from Ohio. providing them with money at a cheap rate, ken from the churn it should be worked as lit. hog for the general farmer, and have come to the Banks to prey upon the people's interests. rel salt mostly used in Kansas—and set away time, and found them a great improvement demonetizing silver, or denying silver a place in a cool, sweet cellar or spring house. When thoroughly cool after standing some hours which were decended from hogs brought from But I have made this letter longer than I and the butter has become firm, work it over, the stys of Prince Albert, England. They were intended, and must ask your indulgence when being careful to work barely enough to separi too small and fine haired for so cold a country ate the remaining milk from the mass. Then as Iowa. divide into prints or rolls and set it away, in But I drifted with the tide, and after a time a cool, sweet cellar or dairy-room, and the hearing of the far-famed tribe of Berkshires I work is done. One ounce of pure, dairy salt: sent into Kansas and procured a pair of as As spring advances with genial rays and should be used to a pound of butter, and choice pigs as could be obtained. They were green pastures, one of the very important interests of Kansas will increase with the ad- ing to make up for what is extracted with isfied with their dispositions, I concluded to vance of the vernal season. That interest is the milk when giving it the final touch, to try the Poland-Chinas. Accordingly I sent vance of the vernal season. That interest is leave about an ounce of salt thoroughly in: ture, and consequently is growing to be a corporated with each pound. Fine dairy salt try the two breeds together and see which I great dairy State. Every year increases the quantity of butter and cheese manufactured salt that should be allowed to touch butter. arate and I crossed them together, I found within her borders. Many tons of butter and Any butter maker can learn to make, if not a that the cross produced a good animal, but what purports to be butter are sold by the glit-edged article, fairly good butter, if she after a while I came to the conclusion that I producers to the merchants of Topeks alone. will, and docking inferior butter in price liked the Poland-Chinas the best, so I sold evseems to be the only remedy for the evil.

Topeka, Kansas.

THE BREEDING AND CARE OF HOGS.

EDITOR FARMER: A few years ago it was

ery thing of the hog kind but them, and am One other important fact I neglected to now engaged in breeding nothing but the place they are more docile and gentle in disposition; I believe they are less liable to disease, and they attain greater weight in a shorter time, and with less feed than any other hog, which facts make a great difference to the farmer who has to procure his corn by hard labor, and hence, is interested in knowing how to get the most money from it. STOCKBAISER.

Tipton, Cedar Co. Iowa, April 8th

Mr. J. H. Wauchope, of Ill., has located in

SHEEP RAISING.

The following is an extract from an address

The following is an extract from an address by Mr. George Lawrence, before the Minn. Agricultural Society:

Wool in the United States is a great commedity of trade, and its consumption is without limit. Although our country is advanced in years and well established, yet we caunot extense wool anough for home demand. Our oduce wool enough for home demand. Our portations of wool from foreign countries importations of wool from foreign countries amount to many millions of dollars annually. We paid for wool raised in foreign countries in eleven years, from 1861 to 1879, 572,647,877 pognds, exclusive of shoddy, an average 0,152, 055,843 pounds, costing in gold at the point of shipment \$89,375,908 or \$8,125,843 per annum. Then the importations of 1872 were 122,256, 499 pounds, costing \$26,314,195, and in .1878, we imported 85,496,649 pounds, costing \$20,483,988. These are figures from sctual reports Of the remaining years from 778 to the end of Of the remaining years from 778 to the end of 78, I have no records at hand, but it is plainly seen instead of producing wool enough in the United States for home enough in the United States for home consumption, we have not done it, and we actually are falling behind, for in 1873 we imported \$18,088,552 worth more than we did in the average of the eleven years previous to "72. In "73 there was a little falling off, but then we raid \$12,000,000 more than an but then we paid \$12,308,095 more than an average. Only for the pretection we have obtained, at the earnest solicitation of wool growers, and the support of Congress, our annual imports would amount to many millions of dollars more.

Is this vast country of ours inferior to others? have we not the broad acres of fertile soil, and people energetic enough to compete with foreign countries? Is it because we are afraid to enter into competition, or afraid we cannot pay the cost of production?

pay the cost of production?

Articles grown from the soil, and produced on the farm, have fluctuated in prices almost ruinous to the producer at times. Wool has the most uniform price of any article of trade.

Randall in his Practicable Shepherd says that for a term of thirty-five years from the beginning of 1837 to the end of 1861; fine or medium wool averaged 42 and 3-10 cents per pound; since that time it has averaged a trifle large herds, the cost will not exceed 25 cents per head. Without a doubt it would be more profitable to provide some shelter in winter, and give a little in extreme bad weather. It might increase the cost in the south and south-west to 50 cents per head. The actual cost of

keeping will vary between these two extrem manure is not reckoned as profits, and the cost

thirds his fleece profit en each sheep.

Good grade merino sheep have averaged about \$2.00 per head in the fall for store sheep, and when fat have averaged \$3.00. The increasing demand for mutton is steadily increasing the price.

The lamb and manure will about equal the

fleece, or the increase and manure will pay the keeping, leaving the fleece for actual profit. Judging the future by the past, we need fear nothing. We have not produced near the demand of wool at home, and the

Although the increase in numbers of sheep since 1860 up to 1876, amounts to 18,484,025, seemingly a large number, but if we stop to consider the increased population in that time, and the improved facilities to manufacture goods won will see we have not reached the goods, you will see we have not reached the desired point, nor are we any nearer producing wool enough for home consumption than we were 16 years ago. If we could have 20 000,000, more sheep than we now have, we would only supply ourselves, but when we consider the time it will take to increase our number to those figures, and the still increasing population in this time, you will see at a

Let us be nursed and fostered in our infancy, for really we are in our infancy in wool growing until we can stand alone; let the wool growing tariff remain a short time, and we will show the world we can not only compete but export, and that in the shape of man-

ufactured goods.

Look to the honest yeomanry of our land sweltering and toiling from sua to sun, his fevered brain in trouble to see how he can produce grain or staples from the soil that

Korticulture.

TRANSPLANTING.

As a broad principle, transplanting will be found most successful where the conditions and season selected are such as to produce the steadlest growth with least check. Now these conditions may be more attainable in spring for some trees, and in the fall for others. We cannot, therefore, select either, in general terms, as the most favorable of all planting seasons; for while there are, un-doubtedly, many trees that suffer much from "intense cold or extremes of temperature" when planted in the autumn, there is still a larger number that experience practically no injury from the winter atter fall planting. Maples, Eims, and most trees and shrubs belong to the last category, and such as do suffer—Magnolias, Tulips, Cypresses, etc.—have light wood and spongy roots, which are slow and reculiar in adapting themselves to new surpeculiar in adapting themselves to new surroundings.

Ordinarily trees will, even while dormant, form callus surfaces on fresh cut roots : that they will make actual fiber during their mant period we are not at all prepared to say. But it readily appears that a tree with roots already callused stands a far better chance of throwing out fiber immediately in the spring, and extending thesame vigorous action through out the summer, than the half growth that may often fall to the lot of the spring-planted tree, which is obliged to consume precious spring days to attain the condition already acquired by trees planted in fall. Perhaps, also, we hardly realize the injury done by mer heat and drought in delaying and impairing maturity in a plant weak from the strains of transplanting. Often an apparently vigorous growth will give a deceptive ap-pearance of permanent life that is not based on a corresponding action of the roots, when death by midsummer will ensue, or mayhap a late growth, that is worse than no growth Under the latter circumstances, winter steals on it unawares, and effects injuries that it would be impossible to effect upon a sea-sonable and healthy development.

In making these remarks, we do not wish to be understood as decrying in any way spring planting. Our simple object is to show that we may plant most trees successfully in fall, and thereby afford ourselves a longer time to accomplish work for which the busy days of spring may ill suffice. The dangers of planting, with a rigorous winter to follow, may be often and fairly balanced by the severities of summer already cited.

Of course, conditions and localities may exist quite inimical to fall planting, such as clay soils and low, wet spots, whereby heaving from frost and death from diseased growths may ensue. We speak, however, in general terms, and of ordinary soils, for, in fact, planting may be done quite successfully during favora ble weather, at any season of the year, except that of full growth, provided, in the case of deciduous trees, the adhering leaves be re-moved from the tree. It should be said here that fall-planted Evergreens often suffer much from the following winter, when removed so late that insufficient time is allowed for the reots to take hold of the new soil; although such work, if properly done, may still count in its favor the freedom from burning to which Evergreens are specially liable in sum Whether it is the hard surface of heavy leaves the Evergreen presents to the swaying winds and burning suns, or a less agile nature, that fails to adapt itself readily to changing conditions, we will not attempt to determine but the fact remains the same, that Evergreens transplant, on the whole, less successfully than deciduous trees, and, therefore, can be expected to do relatively as well as in the fall. Nature institutes such complex methods of bringing about her objects, that we dare not hazard any explanations of her secrets. We leave that to more daring and ingenious minds; but before closing these rather discursive remarks, we feel constrained to enter a protest against Evergreen planting in early spring .- Samuel Parsons in Moore' Rural New Yorker.

TIME FOR SOWING SEEDS.

A subscriber at Sarpey Centre, Nebraska, asks us to publish a table to show the time required for the ripening of the various farm crops from the time of sowing the seed, that farmers in the grasshopper region may be enabled to get in crops to succeed those des-troyed by "the pest."

It would be difficult to embody in tabular

form the information our correspondent requires, since the time elapsing from the sowing, to the ripening of a crop, depends upon the season in which it is sown. For instance, wheat sown in February or March will ripen but little in advance of that sown in April, or even in May. Nevertheless, the rule should be with all seed to sow as early as the ground is in condition to receive the crop, the prop er season being at hand.

The following table prepared by us some vears since, and now revised, giving the weight per bushel, time of sowing, and the quantity sown per acre, will be of value, as showing not only the earliest time for sowing in Nebraska and corresponding latitudes, but also how late the crops may be sown, and will give you the information you require The letter "a" signifies the months when they may be sown.

Weight per bu		March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	QUANTITY PER ACRE,
60	Red Clover	8	8	0		Γ.	5	7.		8 to 10 lbs.
45		8	8				8	8		14 to 16 bushel.
14	Red Top		8	8			8			% to I bushel.
14	Ky. blue grass		8	8		4	8			1% to 2% bu.
50	Hung. grass			8	8			• •		14 to 16 bushel.
50	Millet			B	8			•••	٠.	14 to 1/2 bushel.
	Sugar C seed.			8	a			•	•••	2 quarts.
	Flax seed		a	8	A			••		1 to 3 bushel.
	Corn	8	B	8	8			4		4 to 6 quarts.
00	Rye Wheat	-	B					8	4	1 to 2 bu.
60	Barley		12	a		••	8			1 to 2 bu.
		ā	1	la.				4		11/2 to 2 bu.
32	Oats Buckwheat		14	10		1:				2 to 3 bu.
				B	2	15				% to % bushel.
	Potatoes		1	a	8	-				10 to 15 bn.
99	S. Potatoes	•••	8	4	4	1				14. 40 3
	Beets Carrots		8	a	H	**	••			4 to 10 bu.
22	Carrots			8				**	**	2 to 3 lbs. 1 lb.
00	Turnips			8	8			4		1 10.
**	Parsnips Onions	A	8					••	••	2 to 8 lbs.
	White beans.					• •		••	• • •	4 to 6 lbs.
00	Peas	2				44	20	1		% to 2% bu.
OU	r cas	= 1	8 1				100			26 to 256 Du.

The larger quantity of flax should only be sown when the lint exclusively is wanted and then only on exceedingly rich and mellow land. Sweet potatoes, if in hills three feet each way, will require per acre 4 840 plants. If in ridges four feet apart by six-teen inches in the row, it will take 8,166 plants. Beets carrots and parenips should not be planted in June, except for the purpose of getting small and tender roots for fam

usually produce excellent crops after the nights become cool in the fall. It is better nights become cool in the fall. It is better to plant any potatoes in March and April than in May—except in very high latitudes. Of potatoes, 8 bushels will plant an acre in hills 3 feet apart each way—two pieces in each hill—if cut small, but 15 bushels will be used in drills 3 feet apart, by about 15 inches in the drill, if cut to two to three eyes.

As a rule, the applies we exceemably plant

Morse Department.

BREBDING OF HORSES.

A paper, Breeding for Profit, read before the American Institute Farmers'Club of New York by Henry G. Cuckmore, the sporting editor of the New York World, is well worth a careful reading.

Gentlemen of the American Institute Farmers' Club:

Many thanks for your invitation to prepare a paper on the "Horse Question" as embraced under the general heads: Different breeds, crossing breeds to produce particular results or qualities, thoroughbreds, fancy strains, and preeding for profit in this section of the United States. I am afraid that what knowledge I possess on the subjects named is so meagre as to make it scarcely worthy your time or attention, but what I have is at your command. Of the first four points under the general head I really know nothing, except that I believe the American trotting horse to be one of the most useful animals known, not exactly in the light of a racing machine, but as a useful domestic animal, one capable of being used for every purpose known,in pleasure or business. It is a breed capable of an immense amount of work of a certain kind, especially light draught work; that when "hitched" to a country wagon or carry-all will jog along fast enough for all particular purposes, while, as a whole, ninety out of a hundred can be driven from one end of Manhattan Island to another by any man or woman with average intelligence. The improvement of this class of horses is worthy the attention of farmers everywhere, not only from the merely human points of view, but because it must eventually be the source of great revenue to this country.

Therefore the fifth point of your invitation,

"breeding for profit," is a subject to which I think every farmer in the United States should give most careful and thoughtful attention, more especially that class owning or working a farm for which it requires the labor of four, six or eight horses, half of which should be mares. In the little travel I have had during the last few years, I have often noticed that very few farmers possess fine looking, big bodied mares, many perhaps a trifle coarse to critical eyes, but not one of which could not, with a little care and some judgment, be made to produce a good percentage on the capital invested in her without any great loss of time as far as usefulness is concerned.

The natural tendency of the wealthy classes of our large cities since the war has been for show and display in hores and equipages. The light skeleton wagon is rapidly giving way to the heavy phaetons and dog carts for gentle-men, and the stylish carriages and coupes for ladies. Already we have a four-in-hand club, one member of which followed the English style of driving a public route nearly the whole summer season, with a fair promise that he will do the same this summer, with more or less opposition from others anxious to shine in the same sphere. Now, while these may be luxuries that our forefathers would scarcely luxuries that our foreignment of gov-think conducive to a republican form of gover possessing the means should assist all in his power, for it not only means horseflesh, but it means an increased demand for hay, oats, corn and other products of the earth. Of course, this is no defense of the system

from a political standpoint. All such aristo-

cratic notions mean, of course, a centralization of money, to the advantage of the rich and to the injury of the poor. But that the fact exists there can be no denial, and that it will continue to exist to the end of the time is near ly as certain. Consequently it behooves those in a position to benefit by such ideas to make the most of the fashion by raising horses fit for the work, and he who excels will be the one to make the most money by it. When Mr. Bennett returned from England in 1875 he brought out with him two four-in-hand teams one of roune (a very fashionable color) and one of golden chestnuts, that cost him well up in a thousands. Hard work in New York and at Newport quickly used up the foreigners, and one or more visits had to be made to Kentucky to find horses to suit Mr. Bennett's somewhat fastidious taste. Having set, as it were, the fashion, other gentlemen of means and leisure followed Mr. Bennett's example, and I know that nearly all the horse breeding localities were scoured by agents and speculators to hores that suited his ideas. He did no want in every respect-not the heavy animal that my lady used for fashionable calls or to go to church or the opera with, but the compact, wiry fifteen-hand animal, with plenty of style, capable of doing his eight miles an hour and repeat morning and afternoon if necessary. The result was that the Western breeders quickly found a market for their stock, and as there is seen on Fifth avenue daily, and of the medium kind, such as the Four-in-Hand Club requires, it seems to me that the farmers resident east of the Alleganies, especially those owning meadow or grass land along our watercourses, cannot do better than turn their attention to breeding. It certainly requires but little time. There need be no great expense, while the interest every man and woman has in raising young stock would be such an agreeable variation in the daily routine of life as to at once become a pleasure as well a profit.

chances this country affords for being the basis tain horses both for cavalry and artillery purfrom Canada to England for domestic purposes. They found a ready sale, and were much Free Press.

ily use. The greater number of pounds per admired; and no longer ago than last autumn age is used only in field culture where many that distinguished young statesman and turn-plants are necessarily lost. The quantity of ite, Lord Rosebery, said in my presence that peas is for sowing broadcast;—when diffiled, he thought the domestic horses of the United from 1 to 1½ bushels only will be required. States were among the best that he had ever potatoes should not be planted in June and July, except early maturing sorts. These will would be a great demand for them. This must be taken in connection with the fact that he was one of the original movers for the investigation as to the deterioration of horses in Great Britain, and wrote the report made to the House of Lords on the subject. I know him to be an admirer of the products and industries of the United States, and that the country has in him a friend who will not hesi-As a rule, the earlier we seasonably plant tion to the markets of the United States, our crops in the West, the better the crops should England ever need horsestesh for her will be, except turnips, buckwheat, etc., which require cool weather to mature in the continental governments may eventually be compelled to look to us for the same mature, the better the crop.—Prairie Farmer whole, they are at the present time better sup-plied with horses than England, having given dne attention to the subject of breeding horses some years ago. Having thus endeavored to show that there

is a market for our horses, the next thing is to show how the market can be supplied, and in this respect I must crave your attention for a moment and travel directly from the subject matter of this paper. As a turf reporter it has long seemed to me that nearly all the State and county agricultural societies have been somewhat neglectful of their true interests. and instead of encouraging the breeding of useful animals in their immediate districts by off-ring encouraging premiums for young stock, brood mares and stallions, they have offered a few cheap medals, with little or no attention or accomodation to exhibitors or the exhibited. At the same time they have paid too much attention to the trotting of a lot of worthless geldings, which for any real use were not worth their shoes. Instead of risking so much money on "exhibitions of speed," the societies should buy a half or quarter Hambletonian stallion, or a thoroughbred stallion -the get of Lexington, Australian, or in fact any well-bred stallion—possessing bone and substance, with good trotting action if a trot-ter—a horse with intelligence, that would at once win the eye, and if necessary pass the in-spection by a German or Russian Government inspector. Any association adopting such a course, with the presumption that the horse would be in the hands of an honest, capable man, devoted to his business, would in a few years introduce a new source of wealth to their members, instead of their mares as is now often the case, dropping worthless colts and fillies, possessing neither shape nor strength, and often inheriting diseases rendering them at five years old only fit to drag out a miserable existence in a brick-yard. Such an associa-tion would accomplish at least one object for which it was organized. Not only would the members of the association benefit by the services of their stallion, but new interests would spring up in the vicinity. Every breeder would naturally endeavor to show the best stock, and in course of time "horse fairs" would become one of our most interesting spring and autumn holidays. Buyers would be attracted to the neighborhoods that excelled in any special breeds. Some counties would excel in carriage horses; others in saddle-horses. One would become tamous for its chestnus; another for bays, blacks or grays, as Lincolnshire in England is famous for its roans

A few more words on the subject of stallions. Farmers and breeders can not be too particular to what they breed their commonest mares. Cheap service by some big, peripatetic, soft-looking brute, with a pedigree that is said to run back for a century or two, should be especially avoided. In fact, it should be made a criminal offense for any man to "tramp" through the country with a stallion claiming a pedigree which is plainly false. But what would be better, in my estimation, is that the several State Governments should take the subject in hand. No stallion should be publicly advertised without first having been duly examined by a competent veterinary surof which shall be duly set forth in the license that those controlling the stallion shall be compelled to exhibit. No horse should be licensed for such public service that does not come up to a standard to be prescribed by a State agricultural board. Of course the care must not all be on the part of the horse—the mare should at least be healthy, of good size, and properly taken care of at all times.

Personally, I would even go further in the matter of horse-breeding, and would like to see the establishment in large agricultural districts of national or state stud farms similar in character to the imperial haras of Germany, Austria (Hungary) and Russia, believing that with proper economy and thrift all money invested would pay amply in the long run. course under our present political system such an idea is Utopian, but it is a success in he was sold as a yearling—and there is no real reason why our own State or National Govern. ment should not give some support to an industry that can be made so productive.

Wheat fields arrayed in living green are the 'hopper grass' delight. Upon that all absorbfind suitable horses. When Mr. De Lancey ing question we have interviewed at least one Kane first began his daily trip to Pelham and hundred farmers in a week. It is useless to back, he found great difficulty in obtaining give opinions or publish conjectures, for there is not an intelligent farmer in Sedgwick counto pay fancy prices, but he wanted horses sound ty that don't know as much about them as we do. Some of the plans and invention improvised to get away with the young hoppers are unique as funny. We know this much, and can safely state, that they have hatched only in spots and in considerable number, principally near the large streams; and, unless visited by those from other parts, but a small percentage of the fields of this county will be dea constant and steady demand for carriage stroyed. There are whole townships where horses, both of the heavy kind, such as can be no hoppers can be found worth speaking of.— Wichita Eagle.

> The Montgomery county farmers are very hopeful of an abundant yield. Their wheat is coming out far better than they anticipated the fruit is uninjured, and many have already planted corn and potatoes, and other are break. ing for a large acreage of corn. So far the indications are favorable for a prosperous year. -Independence Tribune.

The grist mill at Quenemo, owned by Young Another feature of this breeding interest and Bower, was totally destroyed by fire, some should not be overlooked, and that is the two weeks ago. The building and machinery are total loss. No insurance. The engine and of supplies for European governments to ob saw mill were saved by tearing away the roof covering the boiler which connected the two as are engaged in trade and transportation poses. Horses have recently been shipped mills. The sawmill was damaged but little, have employed associated mind to frame every and is again in running order. - Osage City combination that co-operative effort could de

Loultry.

PARASITES OF POULTRY.

This is not a very pleasant subject to dilate upon, yet it is one that every keeper of poul-try should be well informed about, as it not only affects the health of his birds, but also his own success in breeding and rearing his flock ; for without proper care to prevent or destroy these pests, they will increase very rapidly. I know of no domestic animal that is so sorely troubled as the domestic fowl.

Of these parasites of poultry there are many more kinds than most people are aware of. Their different varieties and habits, as well as their modes of attacking and living on their victims, form a study that should be more interesting to the breeder than it generally is.

The chick is scarcely clear of its shell when it is often attacked by the head tick. Where this comes from is somewhat of a mystery to me, for I never saw anything of the kind on the head of an old bird. When picked off the head and laid upon a flat surface, it has little or no power of lo-cemotion. Perhaps this is because it is in a broody condition; for the body is always too large and round to permit it to run. This condition may be induced by the great heat of the hen's body while sitting, as the insects are in this state just at the time the hen is hatching, and their eggs are laid around the eyes and on the tops of the heads of the little chicks a few hours after they are hatched, and from these places it is impossible for the victims to dislodge them without help

Next comes a livelier kind of parasite, running all over their bodies, it allowed that privilege. Several other kinds also will give the poor birds even stronger proofs of their presence. Another dreaded plague, it circum stances favor its development, is the Gape worm. This abominable pest, when once it gets a footing in a yard, returns annually After a few weeks, when feathers begin to grow well, two or three more distinct varieties are found that prey on teathers. If the fowl-house is not kept clean, it will quickly be overrun with little mites or spiders, often termed lice. These pests multiply with such rapidity that they soon overrun the nests and all the wood work. They do not breed upon the bird, but feed upon it at night, and on all hens that are allowed to sit on filthy nests. There is also a very small mite that lives un der the scales of the legs. Its presence is known by the legs of the towl becoming rough and the scales partly detached, making the legs appear thick and clumsy. Lastly, intestinal worms are quite common in poultry but, so far, I have only found one kind, from an inch to an inch and a half long, and smooth and pointed at each end.

I have no wish to horrify or alarm the breed er when I say that every flock of poultry has more or less of parasites on them. This is denied by some fastidious persons, who say there are none on their fowls. This only shows how little attention they have given the subject However, although all fowls are troubled by parasites, the number of them depends upon the care and surroundings of the flock. Science has done but little to enlighten the poultry-keeper on this important subject, as only four or five varieties are mentioned by the best authorities, and nothing is said of the habits even of these, or of the way in which they deposit their eggs and multiply.—Henry Hales in Rural New Yorker.

HOG RAISING.

The best results in hog raising the farmer will have who crosses a large common sew with a thoroughbred boar of the smaller

We find now almost everywhere some good large sows with some Chester White or Poland China blood. By commencing with what is at hand, and by always carefully selecting a crossing, at least great excellence can be obtained.

I, as a rule, breed my sows so that they will drop their pigs at just about one year old. sire to have my pigs farrowed in April and May geon, and if any pedigree is claimed it must as a late pig has a hard time to catch up with be vouched for by proper preof, the evidence an early one, and sows are too indolent to their comfort; and as a consequence, do not give the same amount of milk, feed them ever so well.

Nature furnishes milk for the young of all animals, and in order that the sow should give plenty of milk, she should be given food adapted for that purpose. Give the sows a run at grass as soon as possible, with all the slop feed at hand. For the first few days after farrowing, her rations should be stinted, for if she becomes cloyed, it is next to impossible to get a good flow of milk. It is not the quantity eaten that nourishes, but the quantity digested As soon as the young pigs will eat feed them all the milk they will eat and soaked corn.

The size of pigs depends upon age, and a hog will continue to grow for about six years. Some breeds, of course, will make larger hogs Europe—Kisber, the winner of last years at maturity than others. A pig ought to weight English Derby, having been bred on the Imperial farm at Kisber, Hungary, from whence months—as a young animal will put on more at maturity than others. A pig ought to weigh weight for the food consumed than older ani-

mala The motto of a hog raiser should be a short life and quick returns, provided always, that it will not pay to sell at less than 250 pounds,-Cor. Hebron Journal.

THE AMERICAN PARMER.

The practical farmer for the past centuries has been distanced by every other class of people. In all the older civilizations he has lost proprietorship of the lands and occupies the menial position of tenant at the will of men who follow other and less important avocations. When we reflect that five tenths of the people of most countries are farmers, or tillers of the soil, we are forced to conclude that some operating cause has produced inferiority. Our fellow citizens of other classes, are wont to attribute this inferiority to any but true causes The preponderance of intellect resides with the greatest number of people beyond all ques-

The real cause for the unequal condition of the farmer class will be found in the isolated habit of their occupation. The total absense of all form of organization that relates to themselves, and through which they could secure the advantage of associated mind and cooperative effort has characterized them in eve-

ry age and country.

The Grange is the very first attempt that has been made to organize the farmers as a separate classes, to combine and co-operate for themselves specially. While this is strictly true of farmers, every other class composing only an equal number, have from the earliest period of man's history united and organized to promote their separate advocations. Such

mining and manufacturing. engage in bring to their aid laws, according franchises and claim vested rights, that operate to enhance their capital and labor in a wonderful degree over individual effort. Those who render professional and personal services, are organized separately, in strict subserviency to promote class interest. The different professions have separate associations and give a sufficient part of each week to secure the benefit of associated mind, to out rank and over-reach those whose labor they desire te appropriate to their individual benefit. So of the mechanic, the artisan, and the laborer. These are organized separately and severally to resist an effort from any direction that threaten their avocations.

While this superiority of organized effort exists the unorganized and isolated farmer must of necessity accept less for his capital and labors. New and undeveloped countries will not present the degrading disparity in all the essentials of manhood and equality, which is everywhere observable in the older civilization. but the element of final overthrow and debasement is as sure to eventuate.

Farmers will never put their impress upon the laws and usuages of any country while they adhere the their isolated habits of life. In order to avert, overthrow an inequality, they must resort to all the forms of organization and co-operative effort employed by the other classes to overreach and outrank them.

The Grange has not come an hour too soon to save and perpetuate republican equality upon this fair continent.

The farmer must be proprietor of the soil he caltivates to secure his equality. Rob him of proprietorship, and degrade him to the condition of a tenant in America and the same result will follow here that now exists in the country from which our fathers came. - Far mer's

Crop Motes.

W. B. Fulkerson, one of our energetic farmers, is planting out ten thousand forest tree this spring on his place at Ash Grove.-Rooks

Spring crops are coming on all right. Wheat fields are looking beautiful, oats and potatoes are coming on finely, and garden stuff will soon be in abundance.—Independence Courier.

A prairie fire cost W. H. Rice about \$400, in the loss of the fences, hay, trees, hedges, etc. It was a dint of great exertions that his dwelling and barn was saved. Parties setting fire to grass, should be very careful to keep it under control, for, in cases it does damage to others, the offender is liable to fine and imprisnment.-Holton Recorder.

Young grasshoppers in great numbers have appeared on some of the wheat fields. It is said a cold rain will kill them.

Where there is a road through a wheat field the grasshoppers congregate in it at night. Put some straw in the road and burn it early in the morning and you destroy the insects by the peck .- Arkansas City Traveler.

J. Osborn, who resides in Bemis creek, sowed about one acre of timothy the 6th day of last May, the seed was sown alone, one half bushel per acre. It yielded a ton and a half per acre of hay last fall, and looks exceedingly well this spring, as he believes it will be a success. He believes that timothy should be sown alone and not with clover, as in eastern localities. He thinks it gets a firmer hold and will stand the summer better .- Walnut Valley Times.

The farmers' elevator association, having in view the erection of an elevator at Salina, met at the court house last Saturday and elected a board of directors. The board was constituted as follows: A. Lindgren, Robert Anderson, V B. Martin, John A. Anderson, G. Schippel. The board meets next Saturday for the purpose of determining whether the elevator should be located at the railroad track or in the busiess portion of the town,-Saline Co. Journal.

During the month of February the Kansas Pacific railway shipped from North Topeka to Kansas City, the following: Shelled corn, 24 cars; ear corn, 20 cars; mill feed, 2 cars; rye. cars; wheat, 1 car; potatoes, 1 car; cattle, 4 cars; green hides, 1 car; horses, 1 car. During the month of March, the following: Shelled corn, 25 cars; ear corn, 10 cars; mill feed, 1 car; rye, 2 cars; potatoes, 1 car; tallow, 1 car; horses and mules, 2 cars; hogs, 2 cars; hogs to Denver 1 car .- North Topeka Times.

IT PAYS TO BEAUTIFY ONE'S HOME.

As the proper season for planting trees, vines and seeds is now at hand, we should decide upon the number and varieties of the kinds we desire to plant, so that the order for them may be sent in early in the season. It is important, too, that the kinds needed should be ordered from persons who have a practical and thorough knowledge of the business of growing and handling trees, seeds and plants.

No one should fail to plant annually more or less of the new varieties of fruit. Nothing pays better. A few dollars judiciously expended in this way will almost invariably prove to be the best investment made during

The growing of trees requires time, and in this respect differs from other improvements which can be made very quickly, at almost any time. Therefore we say, do not delay the planting of trees, for they grow while we sleep.

Sumner County.

The prospects for fruit are very encouraging we are looking for a large crop. Fruit so far has proved a success, although there are few bearing orchards, the country being only six or seven years settled. We are expecting some trouble with grasshoppers, but do not apprehend anything very serious, a few eggs were deposited and the most of them are hatched; they are doing very little damage.

There are no mills within 8 or 10 miles of us, a good grist mill might pay somewhere in this vicinity; a drug and grocery store would do well ; as we have to go 10 to 15 miles for such articles. Money is worth from 10 to 40 per ct. well secured; plenty of good schools and preach DAVID RICHARDS. ing in this place.

MUFFINS .- Two cupfuls buttermilk, one tablespoonful thick cream, one egg, well beaten, small teaspoonful salt, two even teaspoonfuls sods, 21/2 cupfuls flour, or sufficient to make a batter little thicker than for griddle. cakes. Bake in waffle irons or gem pans in a vise. The more numerous class could hot oven.

Latrons of Husbandry.

Topeka, Grove City Lawrence, Severance, Beloit, Topeka, Emporia, Holton, s, Topeka.	Jefferson Douglas Doniphan Mitchell, Shawnee Lyon Jackson Bourbon Shawnes an, Riley	866666666666666666666666666666666666666
֡	Topeka, Grove City Lawrence, Severance, Beloit, Topeka, Emporia, Holton, s, Topeka, Es, Manhatt	Grove City, Jenerson Lawrence, Douglas Severance, Doniphan Mitchell, Topeka, Snawnee Emporia. Lyon Holton, Jackson Bourbon B. Topeka, Shawnee RS, Manhattan, Riley

M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon W. H. JONES, Holton, LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo. Treasurer, Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee, Co.

DEPUTIES.

DEPUTIES.

The following named persons have been appointed Deputies for their respective counties, and are hereby nutherized and emp wered to perform all the duties of their said office in any other county of this state, where no deputy has been appointed. "Deputies will he re-commissioned, or new appointments made, upon reccommendation of County or District Grange or majority of masters in counties where no such organization exists."

W. S. HANNA Gen'l Dep. Ottawa. Franklic County

where no such organization exists.

W. S. HANNA, Gen'l, Dep. Ottawa,
GEO. Y. JOHNSON,
JOHN ANDREWS,
S. D. UNDERWOOD,
S. W. FISHER,
GEO. F. JACKSON,
D. C. SPUEGEON,
JAS. W. WILLIAMS,
RIELEY,
REALLY COUNTY.

Predont,
Wilson
County.
Gunty.
Gun GEO. F. JACKSON, D. C. SPURGEON, JAS. W. WILLIAMS, Great Bend, Barton County R. F. EWALT, Eureka, Greenwood County C. S. WORLEY, Oskaloosa, Jefferson County. CHAS. A. BUOK. Burr Oak, Jewell County JAMES MCCOBNICK, Anderson Garnett, L. M. EARNEST, Wyandotte Maywood, JOHN C. FORE, Harvey F. W. KELLOGG. Newton, Linn Elm Grove. Co

J. S. PAYNE, G. M. SUMMERVILLE, McPherson, McPhers Phillipsburgh, Phillips W. H. BOUGHTON, Pawnee Larned. W. R. CARR. Sumner Oxford, W. H. PIBROS Allen JAMES FAULKNER, Merris Hill Sorings. L. M. HILL, Miami W. J. ELLIS, Bourbon Glendale, GEORGE AMY, Brown Hiawaths, E HERRINGTON, Smith Cedarville, W. D. COVINGTON, Holton, Jackson W. H. JONES, Neosho Falis, Woodson J. H. CHANDLER, Wm. Sims, Master.

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'At the last session of the Virginia State Grange, last month, the Master, in his annual address, named the legislation demanded by the Grange as follows: 1. Legal restrains must be placed upon railroads and other public car riers in regards to freights and tolls. 2. Legal enactments creating uniformity in handling and sampling tobacco by disinteresting parties. 3. Sheep husbandry must be protected by enactment of the general deg tax. 4. A comprehensive vagrant law, 5. A chain gang for every county. 6 A revision of the criminal laws making misdemeanors and petty larceny punishable by work on public highways.

A subordinate Grange in Missouri recently passed a series of resolutions embracing the following points: To do without articles they upon the farm for substance. Denouncing the ruinous practice of rivalry in dress, etc., as generating pride and fostering other bad habits. To wear suits of clothing of some not to cost over 75 cents per yard for the best, to be of gray color, and worn any time. The sisters not to buy over ten yards for a dress pattern, and all to have dresses of the same color for Grange occasions. To wear home made clothing whenever possible. Paying cash for everything bought.

OUR GREAT AIM.

The following article taken from the last we publish it in full:

ganization when viewed from an educational Purposes is, "To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves, and to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits."

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This then is in fact the great aim and ebject of the Order which all would do well to ac knowledge. Admitting the importance of such business arrangements as will increase our profits, let us at the same time provide means for mental improvement and social culture. Our nobleOrder in connection with other labor organizations having similar objects in view, is destined to exert a powerful influence for good that will be felt, acknowledged and respected throughout the land. Mind will yet rule, and virtue and intelligence are to be the controlling influences of our Order just as sure as it is a mathematical certainty, that two and two make four. To maintain that we, as farmers as a class, must always occupy a subor-dinate position in the social and intellectual world, is a proposition too absurd to be seriously entertained. We admit that there is a great work to be done, not only by the present generation of farmers, but succeeding ones if we would surpass in general information and refinement those engaged in other professional

Here and there, throughout our vast country a Grange can be found, especially in wealthy farming communities, which was organized almost solely on account of its intellectual and social features. These Granges stand forth in admirable contrast to those organized for commercial advantages alone. In times like these when there is such a universal shrinkage in the value of real estate and improvements, it cannot be expected that the educational or go cial feature of the Order will receive that attention and consideration to which they are entitled. Nevertheless, something ought to be accomplished by every Grange, in the direction we have indicated. Where there is a resolute, hearty good will, a way will soon be found, which, when once fairly entered upon success is certain.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FREE TRADE TO THE FARMERS OF THE WEST.

Whatever arguments may be advanced in favor of a Protection Tariff by the inhabitants of the Eastern states, they lose all their force The great valley of the Mississippi is destined to be the greatest and richest region in the italists whilst those very parties are taking strike the blow." world. No other section of the world has ad the very articles so protected into the countries Mascatine, Iowa.

all the cereals and fruits of the known world can be raised within its limits, the rich mineral and coal deposits place it far in advance of the famed valley of the Nile, or any other great river on the Globe. The settlement of this vexed question of alavery and the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi is destined to change the direction of commerce from the Eastern cities to New Orleans where the Ocean steamers can take it direct to Europe. The greed and overreaching policy of the great leading railroads will react on themselves and the trade once diverted into this new channel can never be regained. Wheat and other grain can be transported cheaper from St. Louis by limestone and coal are often found on the means of barges and steam tugs and placed on board the Ocean steamers than it can be the English Iron Masters have to procure their carried from Chicago to Buffalo. And yet, wheat has been carried between those ports disadvantages. For instance, they obtain their for the last 2 years as low as 4 cents per bush- coal by going down thousands of feet and in el and corn as low as 11/2 cents. But it is in shipping our fat cattle and hogs, that the great result can be achieved; instead of the poor ox or hog being bruised and frightened into a mass of inflammation and fever, the fatting process can be carried on whilst on board the barge, as well as in the stall where the animal was fattened, and the cost of getting the ani mal to market will not be one quarter what it is now by rail. With this view of the case, how important it is to the farmers of the West, that all restrictions be removed from commerce, and our produce allowed to seek the markets that will give us the best equivalent for it whilst at the same time we can purchase the articles we require on the best terms we can. This whole system of Tariffs originated under the most despotic absolutism. In fact home manufacturer he will have the cheek the word itself is derived from a small island and impudence to ask that foreign wool shall near the Straits of Gibraltar that was taken possession of by lot of Algerine pirates, who levied a certain tribute on all vessels passing through the straits as a commutation for not robbing the vessels and murdering the crews; the Island was called Tarifa, hence the name. The same practice was pursued by the robber Barrons of the Rhine who levied a certain trix bute on all boats and vessels decending that river; they reduced it to a science, just enough so as to leave the trader a small margin, as ing by me, that is a powerful argument in fathey did not wish to kill the goose that vor of this point. But few know the history laid the golden egg. Now it has always been of the trade dollar, and I will give a sketch the policy of all monarchies to levy the taxes by indirect means, a little here and a little there, so that the people could be blinded, and as monarchies are supported by aristocracies so those classes were favored and given exclusive privileges that the laboring classes were not tional currency (what statesmanship, to call in indulged in. England never developed its commerce and resources so rapidly as since she threw off her high tariff system, she only collects duty on 8 articles at present, whilst we have over 4,000 on our list. I will give redeemed in gold, after paying gold interest you a little of my own experience. In 1846 I visited Europe; at that time the English were exclusive in their trade, and looked with the greatest jealously on any importation of grain, bread stuffs, meat etc. Everything had to pay a high import duty. So tearful were the English farmers of competition in the grain trade that they raised money and purchased several cargos of grain that was brought into Liver pool from the Baltic for sale, took them out trolled the Chinese and Japanese trade and to sea again and discharged the cargo over Monthly Talk meets our view so nearly that the side into the sea fearful that the trade would ruin their market. At that time we dollars out of that market. But whilst our In our efforts as Patrons to secure desirable were comparatively a free-trade nation, now In our enorts as rations to secure desirable were desirable business results in the Grange, we must not mark the result: the American shipping did nese, what kind of a dollar did they give our get, nor overlook the importance of our ornearly all the carrying trade of the world. own citizens, why one that was only worth 85 From the time we left New York nearly all not forget that one of the specific objects of the first-class ships we met, carried the Amernot lorget that one of the special objects of our Order as set forth in our Declaration of ican Flag in the docks; in Liverpool, it was the market and became a drug in Europe, did ship as far as you could see her from her trim and the amount of sail she carried. She was pearance of the British merchantmen as a Broadway belle of the present day is ahead of the old Dutch house-wives of Manhattan Island so graphically described by Washing-

vantages in proportion of its extent. Nearly

In 1867, I visited Europe again, and I could not see the American flag at a mast head, all was taken from our mines; France! that was our trade passed into the hands of British and a bankrupt nation conquered and devastated owned by American firms were run under British papers to avoid the high taxation and onerous imposts placed on them here, during this period, England had thrown overboard the whole system of tariffs while we had piled on taxastion, and duties under the piea of protecting home industry, till we had driven our shipping from the high seas and our shipbuilding interest from the coasts of Maine to the banks of the Clyde in Scotland. I was astonished to of the season that will hatch the western will completely court from the sand grown out the statements is run by railroad attorney's and gifted law-is run by railroad attorney is and gifted law-is run by railroad attorney. Send for our Descriptive Pamphict of 62 pages, furnative than Your Head) will completely will completely will on the court Choking.

Send for our Descriptive Pamphict of 62 pages, furnative for than Your Head) will completely will completely will completely and Choking.

Send for our Descriptive Pamphict of 62 pages, furnative for the page of the prove, Send for t I was informed that some steamships that were only 6 years ago, now one of the most prost the Clyde in Scotland. I was astonished to of the season that will hatch the western find that I could procure American manufacs enemy into existence and are using every means tured articles at half the price in England that to destroy them as soon as developed, what I could purchase them for at home. I could get means are they taking to overcome and desa sewing machine for just one quarter of the troy the most insidious and destructive enemy price charged here. Mowers and respers ditto. of the two? and yet they are masters of the sit A Wood's mower only \$50 (12£, 10s,) that here uation in the one case, but they are in the would cost \$125 (at that time) since then things hands of Providence in the other. The existhave gone down materially. But how is this ence of our government depends on the manresult arrived at? very easily, the manufacture hood and integrity of its citizens. The most iners can borrow all the money they want to fluential class of our citizens are our farmers, run their business, at 3 per cent, they are not and could you only arouse them to a true harrassed by oppressive patent laws; taxation sense of their manhood, and awaken them to don't reach them and oppress them in the same the necessity of independent action, they could way it does us and every great industry and control the situation whenever they saw fit. But enterprise is fostered by the government as a as long as the sharpers and schemers of society means of adding wealth to the National hive. can divide and impose on them through their But we are told that Protective duties are nec- party feelings, so long will they be victimized. when applied to the farmers of the West. essary to build up our trade, but why place They must learn the Noble Roman maxim the burden on our backs to enrich a few cap- that "he who would be free himself must

ton Irving.

that the protection is asked against, and selling them to the foreigners for less than they will to their fellow citizens, our railroad iron, locomotives, etc., are sent abroad and sold, our manufactured cotton goods are brought into M anchester, England, and sold in competition to the manufacturers there. Then why should the farmer of the West be obliged to pay 10, 20 or 50 per cent to favor a New England manufacturer, when he is selling this same article so much lower to foreigners. In looks ing over the papers this morning, I see that in the State of Ohio they have succeeded in producing pig iron as low at \$12 and \$15 per ton last season, owing to the fact that the iron, same piece of land, and near the surface, whilst material from distant points and under great some places the ships are sailing over where the miners are at work. Another paragraph taken from the London Times says "that the supply of provisions from America can be proured unceasingly into this country without danger of exceeding the ever growing demand." A second paragraph: "A Pittsfield manufacture er is sending carriage rugs and blankets to South America, Norway and Sweden, and is enlarging his mill as a result of the exposicion. But this very manufacturer will come before congress and demand protection. for What? to prevent foreign merchants bringing in similar articles and under selling him in his home market and so deprive him of an opportunity of skinning his fellow citizens, and at the same time he demands protection to favor him as a be admitted in without paying duty or at least

a very small one. Now my Western farm friend, don't you think this whole tariff question a profound humbug? It is too like the fable of the boys and the frogs; it may be fun for them, but it is death to us. I don't see the propriety of

a Republican Government discriminating against one class of its citizens to enrich another. For instance I have a trade dollar ly-

of it here, so as to throw light on this point. The time the resumption act was passed, congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell 40 millions of coin bonds, to purchase silver to take the place of the fracthe money that cost the Nation nothing that was endorsed by every man, woman and child Smoothing in the nation and sell bonds to German, Jew, and English Bankers, that would have to be on them for 40 years, to purchase silver that the people did not want; but then Swindicate wanted to turn an honest penny.) At that time silver had not been demanded in Europe, and it commanded a high price. Well, the Treasury was ordered to coin a certain amount of trade dollars, each dollar to contain 107 c, in silver. There dollars were coined in the intereet of a certain ring in Washington that conwere made worth 7 cents more so that the American trade dollar should drive all other Government were so liberal towards the Chiown citizens, why one that was only worth 85 cents, at least the government refused to accept it for more. Not till after silver fell in ican Flag in the docks; in Liverpool, it was the market and became a drug in Europe, did the same way; you could tell an American our Treasury commence paying out any to our citizens, and then the silver dollar they paid build, light and tapering masts and spars out at home was not worth over 80 cents, in far ahead of the heavy-sailing, lubberly apnot help noticing the contrast; from the time I 41/2 per cent interest. Just think of France left the American coast till 1 got back, I did selling us 600 tons of gold, most part of which

pure silver. Now is this the protection that been protected to death, in this direction; our earnings are wrung from us under one pretense or another. Our gold and silver, and all our merchandise are sent abroad to enrich foreign countries. France has offered to sell us 300 millions in gold and take our bonds at

SAMUEL SINNETT.

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

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CAUTION!

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

VOU are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, mixing a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs for wire or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66 182, 67 117, 74 379, 84,062, 153,965, 157,124, 157.506, 164,181, 165,661, 172 760, 173,491, 173,667, 180,351, 181,483, 186,389, 187,126, 187,172; re-lissue, Nos. 7,136, 6,976, 6,902, 7,035, 7,038, 6,913, 6, 914.

Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, COBURN & THACHER, Chicago, Ill., or of our counsel, THOS. H. DODGE, Worcester, Mass.

WASHBURN & MOEN MFG. CO

WASHBURN & MOEN MFG. CO. Worcester, Mass.

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It carried off highest premium over all competitors the great Centennial Exhibition.

It saves its cost in corn culture on every twenty

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It is unequaled in smoothing and preparing ground r grass seed and clover, and for covering all light

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Our experience in the manufacture of this Sulky Plow—it having been eleven years before the public — has enabled us to discover and apply to the original machine many additional good points, and to remedy machine many additional good points, and to remedy whatever objectionable features may have presented themselves. This place us far in advance of the experimenters, who, from the high reputation of our Plow, have been forced into making Sulkirs, which they are lauding to the skies, but which are in reality crude, and comparatively untried. Don't be deceived by their high-sounding advertisements and pretentious claims, but before you buy, see the "Furst & Bradley," which has been so long and "Furst & Bradley," which has been so long and are so simply and so easily handled, that a boy 12 to 14 years old can easily do as much plowing with them will completely Cover Weeds and Cornstalks

MULBERRY TREES

Morus Alba, Morus Rosea,

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Japanese Mulberry Trees The above varieties are the best for slik worm food, forest, ornamental and fruit trees. They are benched by insects and borers and grow in all ids of soil. Bend for Circulars.

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A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kani, Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence so-icited. Planet, 17948 at head of herd.

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BERKSHIRES a specialty. If you want choice Pigs, from fine imported stock, at low prices, address W. L. MALLOW, New Holland, Ohio. New Catalogue now ready.

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Nurserymen's Directory.

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Vines from 15 dollars per 1,000 and upwards, excellent plants. Greenhouse plants at lowest eastern
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MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY, Louisburg, Kansas, Seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application. CRAPE VINES our speciality. Largest assortment and best plants in the country, at low prices.

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CHOICE Peach Trees, \$3.00 to \$5.00, per 100 and lower per 1000. Small Fruits cheap by mail. Price R. S. Johnson, Stockley, Del.

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General Business Directory.

CHERMAN HOUSE. The old reliable Granger's Hotel, opposite the court-house, Emporia, Kan. J. GARDNER, Prop. Terms \$1 per day. 'Live and let live.'

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D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once pares an Applesiices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

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Having handled some of each crop for more than 25 years, we are prepared to offer some of the best and brightest we have ever received. Price to suit the times. For samples and price, address PLANT SEED CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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Have spent several weeks in Texas in selecting our seed, based on thirty years' experience, and know it to be all new and of the best, such as we will warrant. We have several millions of Plants and other Nursery Stock, all to be sold very low.

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Heavy discounts made from regular list rates, on large orders. Price list of General Nursery Stock, free. Get our figures. Samples sent by express on application.

G. W. CLOSSON, Prairie Nurseries, Prairie City, III,

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

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Indigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard.
By Menry Strwart.
Civil and Mining Engineer, Member of the Civil Engineer' Club of the North-west, Associate
Editor of the American Agriculturist.

The letters of inquiry concerning irrigation have been numerous, but it is as impracticable to treat of a system, the fundamental principles of which are not nerally understood, in brief articles in a journal, as it is to describe a surgical operation to one ignorant of anatomy. Nor could we refer inquirers to any suitable books upon the subject, as such, if not in other languages, are written for English readers, by authors having no appreciation of our peculiar needs and conditions. Under these circumstances, we announce, with special satisfaction, the completion of a work adapted to the wants of American cultivators, by Henry Stewart Esq. , Associate Editor of the American Agriculturist and now published. In the present work, whatever in foreign treatises is applicable to our own circumstances is made available to the reader, while much in-formation in regard to American methods, gather ed from personal inspection and practice, is brought together in a systematic form. The author has special qualifications for such a work, being an experienced engineer as well as a farmer, and is thus enabled to make the work thoroughly practical, pointing out such methods of operation that an intelligent person can perform himself, and showing where the services of an engineer will be required. The various methods of irrigation are discussed and the book is intended to meet the wants of gardners, fruit-growers, and those who have only a meadow to to water, as well as those who would irrigate their whole farm, while surveyors and civil engineers, who may be called upon to pro-vide the means by which water from springs, wells, streams, or reservoirs, may be made available in irriga-tion, will find here a useful guide. It is plainly writ-ten and copiously illustrated; is thoroughly practical and sufficiently suggestive to meet almost any possible case in which water may be used for the benefit of the It treats very freely of the formation and manement of irrigated meadows and pastures, and of the management of crops usually grown under irrigs tion. It is in short a practical manual of irrigation. which will be useful in a wide diversity of instar Sent postage paid for \$1.50, address Orange Judd and Company, New York.;

PERCHERON-NORMAN STUD BOOK, BY J. H. SANDERS Editor National Live-stock Journal, Chicago, Ill. Price postage paid \$3,00. The historical portion of the work has been com-

piled with great care, and while it is brief, yet I think it will be found to be more accurate and complete than anything heretofore written upon that subject. It comprises the Origin of the Percheron Horse; the Draft Horses of Normandy and Flanders; the Introduction of the Percheron-Norman into America; detailed accounts of the earlier Importations, and Biograpical Sketches of several of the most famous imported horses. It contains eleven handsome engravings, is printed on the very finest tinted paper, and cannot fail to do much towards maintaining and enhancing the popularity of this already famous race of horses in the United States.

FARMING WITH GREEN MANUESS ON PLUM GROVE
FARM, BY Dr.C. HARLAND, Wilmington Delaware.
Price postage paid 50 cents.

How To Raise Fruits. A hand-book of Fruit Cul-sure, being a Guide to the Proper Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees, and of Grapes and Small Fruits. By Thomas Grapes. 12mo, cloth, fully illustrated. Price \$1.00. New York: S. E. fully illustrated. Private and Company.

This recent addition to the admirable "How Series" published by the above well-known house, embraces within its one hundred and eighty pages a careful digest of the experience and wisdom of the best fruitgrowers.—It is divided into two parts, the first being devoted to "Fruit Culture in General," with special directions for laying out grounds, planting, and treatment. The second part is taken up with the consideration of "Kinds of Fruit," those being particularized which are adapted to the climate and soil of our Middle and Western States, and which have obtained a permanent reputation.

THE GREAT CALAMITY AT ST. LOUIS.

On wednesday morning April 15th, between one and two o'clock the Southern Hotel of St. Louis, was found to be on fire. Notwithstand. ing the extraordinary attempts of the citizens and the fire department, the hotel was a total loss. The most !lamentable part of this fire was the great sacrifice of life, which even at this date cannot be accurately determined, but is variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred lives. It was found that the steam elevator formed a perfect flue for carrying the smoke to every story and spreading the fire with frightful rapidity. No life-saving aparatus of the fire department was effective, the ladders were too short, and the works for extinguishing the fire within the hotel could not be used when the hour of peril arrived. Public sentiment is being aroused to the necessity of cities providing for their fire departments adequate means to assist in saving lives made byllaw, to provide the rooms with rope ladders and such other means of escape as these calamities have already suggested. The intelligence and inventive genius of our times is sufficient to prevent such a sacrifice of life BUSINESS PROSPECTS OF THE WEST.

That the condition of business throughout the East, has been for the past four or five is taken with it) replace with the same kind. years, growing each year more seriously des Good care in the planting and after managepressed, is a fact patent to every observer. Capital which has been engaged in manufacturing enterprises, now lying idle, is either locked up in bank vaults, unused, or looking westward for investment. Thousands of men of small means are seeking a change and moving West to secure a cheap home in some of the Western States. The European demand for breadstuffs and American meats is each year steadily increasing. The West will sup ply homes to thousands of foreign emigrants and to the immense numbers of American citizens of Eastern States, who are coming west and who will occupy the broad, undeveloped prairies West of the Mississippi river and assist in growing the grain, the wool, the pork, the mutton and beef for the East and for the rapidly increasing European trade. A war between the great nations of Europe and Asia over the Turkish question and its complications will greatly increase the demand for the staple products of the West.

There is before the West an era of presperity of a more substantial and lasting character than the speculative times experienced heretofore. The meat and grain-producing States will be enabled to sell their products at prices more remunerative than they have realized the past six or eight years, with increasing they visited us again. Then we were free demand likely to keep pace with the rapidly from them six years. Since that time, or durgrowing population. Whatever may be the ing three years, they have been present in future of business in the East, the feeling throughout the West, and especially in Kanwas, is, that bottom has been reached and that we are now on the up-grade.

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

Although we have heretofore published much concerning the care necessary in planting trees, yet there seems to be a demand for a repetition of the main points.

Our thoughts are called forth at the present time by seeing daily in our streets, wagon loads of trees and plants with their roots uncovered and unprotected for hours from the hot, drying winds and scorching sun. Follow these trees to their destination and you will often find that the ground is not prepared nor the holes dug for their reception. The farmer arrives at home late at night and thinks that the trees will not suffer if left in the wage on over night. In the morning the trees are thrown in the shade of the wagon, or some other convenient shelter, and the land put in shape for the trees. The poorest piece of land on the farm is selected, for "any place is good enough for a tree." A hole is dug the width and depth of a spade, a post auger is used if there is one to be had in the neighborhood, the tree is grabbed with both hands and jam med down into the hole with no gentle force,a souple of shovelsful of dirt is then thrown in, both-feet are used and the earth stamped down with all the vim and vigor necessary to set a post. If a root is too long it is either shortened with the spade or it is bent back upon itself until it snaps off. The whole orchard is set in this manner, with but little regard to rows or kinds in the row. No plat of the orchard is made, no fence is built around it, and no after/care is given it. When a tree dies, (as nine-tenths eventually will) if replaced at all, it will be done without regard to kind: the only qualification deemed necessary in this case is, the balance of the orchard. Now we have seen just such tree-planters and so have you. This class, however, is giving place to a more careful, intelligent tree planter, who will fit his ground, even to digging the holes the fall previous to setting the trees. He will select his best land, and if not naturally rich, will make it so with well-rotted manure, so that when his trees are of bearing age they will have the size necessary to bear a profitable crop the first bearing year. He will go early to the nursery, carrying plenty of old blankets or other material to cover the trees after they are in the wagon. He will oversee the digging himself, selecting his trees as near one size and shape as possible, never getting a tree more than two years old, and rejecting all with inferior roots. In digging, he is always careful to get all the fine, fibrous roots, even at a cost of a little more time and patience. As fast as he digs a tree it is laid down and the roots covered slightly with dirt. In selecting the varieties, he is governed by the kinds recommended by practical fruitgrowers, and not by the opinions of the nurs eryman. When he is ready to start for home he will wrap the roots with hay thoroughly wet, and cover the whole bundle with a wet blanket. At every crossing of a creek, if the day is warm, he will throw on a pailfull of water. When he arrives at home he will "heel in" the trees. In a convenient place near the orchard, the next morning, his first care and attention is given to trimming the roots; every root is cut off smooth with a sharp knife, always leaving the cut on the under side. Two men are always necessary to set a tree, one holding the tree in position with the top leaning to the southwest, the other placing the roots in position with the hand, and gradually filling the hole with fine. loose earth. The rows should be as straight as can be made with a line. The early kinds in such cases and that great hotels should be are placed nearest the house, and each kind should be by itself. A thoroughly practical fruit-raiser will never have over six varieties of apple trees in his orchard. After the tree is set the tops should be all cut off at the same height; the limbs should all be trim

a tree diss, which is very seldom (if this care are destroyed. ment of fruit trees will well repay time and

GRASSHOPPER VISITATION.

A tabular statement of the visitations from grasshoppers in all the Western States and Territories (Kansas and Missouri excepted). from the year 1818 to the present time, has been prepared and is now going the rounds of the press. The table is as follows:

Washington and Oregon, 1827, 1828, 1834, 1885, and 1855; California, 1838, 1855, 1856; Indian Territory and Texas, 1845, 1855, 1856, 1866, 1867, 1874, 1875, 1876; Nebraska, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1874, 1875, 1876; Colorado, 1855, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876; Utah, 1852, 1853, 1856, 1857, 1868, 1873; Wyoming and Idaho, 1845, 1852, 1855, 1878, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1876, 1877, 1878, 187 1874, 1875, 1876; Montaus and Dakots, 1855, 1864, 1873, 1874, 1875, 2876; Minnesots and Iowa, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1855, 1856, 1864, 1867, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876; Manitoba, 1818, 1819, 1857, 1864, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1872, 1874.

A Minnesota paper comments on this table and cays that "from this statement it will be seen that Minnesota, after suffering from the grasshoppers in 1818, 1819 and 1820, was free from the ravages for thirty-five years, or until 1855. The next year they were here again, and then we escaped from them for nine years or until, 1864. Three years thereafter some part of the State.

Since 1818, a period of 58 years, there have been 34 years in which the grasshoppers were not found within the limits of observation, either by settlers on the public lands or the officers at government forts. There are two theories as to this disappearance; one is that they have retired in immense numbers into this season on account of the 'hoppers taking the great plains near the Rocky Mountains, the wheat last fall. Stock is in healthy condithe other is that they were nearly destroyed by unfavorable seasons and had to await until, under favorable circumstances, they rallied their forces in their natural hatching grounds on the great plains.

An inspection of the table gives great encouragment to the theory that from unfavorable seasons and other natural causes they are destroyed after the lapse of four years at the most. Their time has expired in this region, and there is consequently good reason for hoping and we shall see but little of them this season or for many years to come. If they were capable of indefinite increase, the year 1855, when they spread from Oregon to Texas, was a most favorable time for an advance over the whole continent. But on the contrary, within two years they had disappeared everywhere, except in Utah.

In the present state of knowledge on the subject the only reliance we have, is on their annihilation by natural, or as some will say. Providential causes, Their appearance and disappearance is undoubtedly regulated by fixed rules-one of which seems to be that within a period of four years, they have wherefore, in every locality, run their course and disappeared. This is a hopeful fact, and to our mind the most hopeful indication on which the inquiring mind can rest. Let us make the most of it."

A CORRECTION.

EDITOR FARMER :- In my article on cattlethat it shall have a big top to correspond with raising, published in your issue of the 4th of April, there appears three errors, either taken from original manuscript or typographical, as follows: It is stated I purchased fifty head yearling heifers at \$5 per head. It should read \$15 per head. Farther on, that I have for sale 12 bulls 61/2 years old worth \$100should read 1 bull worth \$100. Also that I have for sale 28 cow calves 6 months old 34 blood at \$50 per head amounting to \$200should read 28 cow-calves 6 months old at \$20 per head, amounting to \$560. Will you be kind enough to correct and oblige. J. F. TRUE.

> The Co-operative Journal of Indianapolis Indiana, edited by J. W. Billingsley is a neat 8-page monthly, devoted to the discussion and support of co-operative principles. Terms 50

Premium List of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for 1877 has been received. The State Fair of Nebraska will be held at Lincoln, Sept 24, to 28. For premium list apply to Hon. D. H. Wheeler, Secretary, Platts. mouth, Nebraska.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Source

From Putnam County Ind.

April 10.—Oats are all sown and farmers are breaking ground for corn. Our wheat in this county last year was almost an entire failure; there was not much wheat sown last fall but what there was looks well at present.

Hogs all sold at \$5 and \$5.50 per hundred, stock hogs scarce, no cholera. Wheat worth about \$1.50 per bushel; corn, 59c. A great many young farmers here talk of moving to Kansas but they fear the 'hoppers. JAMES A. GUILLIAMS

From Jewell County.

So far winter wheat and rye are in splendid condition and more sown than last year. Livestock of all kinds in good condition. Horses are selling at \$100, cows \$25, hogs 3 to 31/c. Losses by fire compared with other years are the early spring, deepening the dead furrow as has so frequently occured in the burning med as near alike as possible. A plat of the small. Market prices, corn 25c; wheat \$1.00; in the bottom of this run a subsoil plow loos-

R. WOODS.

From Chautauqua County. April 5.-Grasshoppers are thick on the bottoms but very few on the uplands. Peach es seventy-five per cent killed by heavy frost two or three nights ago. The wheat has improved wonderfully in the last two weeks but there is a much smaller acreage than last sea son. This cereal has yielded as high as 50 bushels per acre in the bottoms here. There is some talk of the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. being built to Arkansas City and of course passing through this county.

. From Cherokee County.

April 7.-Cattle and sheep having come through the winter in good condition are doing well on the grass. Wheat and oats are looking well. Peach trees are in full bloom. Planting and preparing to plant corn is the order of the day. There will be several hundred acres of castor beans planted here this spring. A grist mill and wagon shop are much needed at Keelville.

J. S. GILLESPIE.

From Dallas County, Mo. April 9.-Winter wheat looks well here also spring sowing; farmers are preparing to plant corn. Stock has come through the winter well; good horses sell from \$50@\$100: cows, from \$15@\$25; pork 4c gross; sheep \$1.50 per head. We have met with severe loss by fire, one grocery, one dry goods store, a hardware store and one saloon. The amount of loss is not yet ascertained.

D. H. LESLIE.

From Harvey County. April 13.-Winter wheat less than half rop, more sown than last year. Spring wheat looks well but the acreage is small. Rye looks well, and there will be a large crop of oats sown. The acreage of corn will be large tion and looks well. Grasshoppers are numerous and eating wheat.

From Montgomery County.

Winter wheat looks well but there are some fear of grasshoppers, they have begun to hatch and wheat is late for the season. Oats look well and farmers have commenced planting corn : they say if the grasshoppers take it they will only lose time and and seed. Markets: Wheat \$1.00 to \$1.20 per bushel; corn 25c; polatoes \$1.00 to \$1.25; butter 15c; eggs 7c. Stock goes on the grass in better condition this spring than ever before. Yearlings are worth from \$6 to \$10 per head, two.yearolds from \$12 to \$18, three-year-olds from \$15 to \$20. Fresh cows \$25 to \$35, horses \$40 to \$100. Prairie fires are doing some damage. N. WILSON.

From Labette County.

Winter wheat is in good condition, only about half as much as last year, and is generally a paying crop. There is no spring wheat or rye; acreage of oats increased one-half over last year; corn and potatoes about the same. The breeding of horses, cattle, sheep and swine is more profitable than any other branch of farming. Fruit prospects are very good and small fruits are generally successful here. A flouring mill is much needed at this point, the centre of Labette county, and substantial assistance will be afforded to any one who will put one here. Interest on real estate is from 10 to 12 per cent. We have good schools but no churches. Prices of stock are e same as in Cherokee county in your issue of April 11th; more buyers than sellers by nearly two to one. We have no more disease among stock than the average.

From McLean County. Ill. April 10,-Some oats sown in this township. Farmers sowed spring wheat during the warm weather in February but cannot say what the prospects are for a crop. We are having very wet weather, the ground is too wet for working and the roads are bad for hauling. Farmers are auxious to get to work in the fields as it is time to plow for corn; but the majority of us have not sown our oats. Everything seems to be backward, some trees are just beginning to bud and grass begins to look green; farmers are improving their time when it is not raining, in building and repair. ing fences, etc.

Bloomington markets of April 5th are as follows: Corn 32c; rye 50c; white cats 22@ 25c; black oats 23c; potatoes \$1.00; onions \$1.00 to \$1.25; butter 20 to 25c per pound eggs 121/c per dozen; Honey 15 to 20c. New Timothy hay \$5. to \$6.50 per ton; straw \$4.00 @\$5.00 per ton. Fat cows sell at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt; shippers pay \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep \$4.00; dressed hogs 51/2 to 53/4.

While our brother farmers are troubled with grasshoppers, we have rats; since the shock corn is all hauled out of the fields they are gathering around our houses, corn cribs, barns, or anywhere they can harbor.

The KANSAS FARMER is a welcome visitor every week in our home. M. B.

From Ellis County.

April 15.-I notice in your last issue an article by C. Frank upon "Fruit, and how to obtain it." The article is a good one and timely, but so far as it relates to the digging of holes for planting here, it is much better adapted to the East with its hills, rocks and stumps, than to the prairies of the West, where obstructions to the free passage of the plow are rare.

Here, I would say, prepare the ground well by plowing in the fall, leaving a dead furrow where each row of trees is to be; replow in orchard is made, and the orchard well fenced, potatoes 35c; butter 10c; eggs 5c. Grasshops ening the soil as deep as possible. Thus are

and no kind of animals allowed in it. When pers are hatching out, but most of the eggs the holes dug, After setting each tree in its place with some fresh earth drawn over the roots, most of the filling up can be done with one horse and plow, leveling up and smoothing with a garden rake. In this way the work can be most thoroughly done, and all the hard part of it is done by the horses, whose muscles are much cheaper here in the West at least, than the muscles of men.

The grass is forward, weather fine, crops and stock looking well. Settlers coming in, plenty of Government land yet; K. P. R. R. lands at about the same average price, i.e. \$1.75 to \$4.50 per acre, except a few choice tracts close to stations, churches etc., from this up to \$6.50. A mill is wanted at Hays City, a good water-power ready to utilize.

MARTIN ALLEN.

Thurston County, Washington Territory. April 8.-Very little winter wheat sown, what is, looks well. All kinds of live stock in good condition. Orchards that are taken care of looks fine. Ruling price of horses \$50 to \$75, oxen \$150 to \$200, milch cows \$25 to \$50 hogs 4 cents per pound, grade sheep \$2 to \$3; wheat \$1 10 per bushel, oats 75c, barley 62 1/2c, rye \$1; hay \$15 per ton. Improved land is worth \$2 50 to \$20 per acre, unimproved \$2 to \$10 per acre. Good homestead lands scarce in this county, plenty in the Territory. No losses by grasshoppers and hence no eggs.

JOHN CHIPMAN.

The ladies intend to have their rights in the Grange, and they are beginning to threaten already. One of them recently said: "But one thing let me say, not by way of prophesy, but as a solemn warning, if you fail in this Order to recognize the power of the sisterhood another Order will spring into existence, with broader ideas, and bring forth fruit. Every earnest woman will rally to the standard of justice to their own sex, and work with an enthueisem that means success. Our American women have become a power in the land, and we cannot afford any longer to ignore them."

PROGRESS OF SUMMER PACKING.

The Daily Commercial Bulletin, in reviewing the progress of summer packing, says:
"The receipts of hogs during the past week were quite liberal—exceeding that of the cor-responding time last year. The quality was only fair—quite a number of large and coarse lots being scattered through the arrivals. The average weight for the month of March exhibited an increase of 18% lbs over the month of March, 1876. Packers have been enabled to run their houses moderately, and during the early part of the week make liberal purchases. Towards the close they were not quite so anxious, especially as the receipts were gradually increasing. The shipping demand was quite argent during the greater portion of the week and during the early part an advance in value of 20@25c per 100 ibs. was obtained, but this improvement was not maintained, and the market was closed at about last week's current prices. The weather has been moderate though sufficiently cool to weather-cure product. At the present time eight or nine houses are engaged in slaughtering. The manufacture is confined mainly to short ribs sides, long and short clear sides, and the fancy cuts of meat suitable for export—the latter being in light supply in this market. Very little pork is being manufactured—an occasional lot of the lighter qualities packed. The yield of lard is fair, but not quite up to the average the previous two or three weeks.

"The packing to date is probably about 190,000 to 195,000 hogs, against about 110,000 hogs to date last year. At Indianapolis, packers, are doing very little, as the receipts of hogs are light. At Cedar Rapids the packing aggregates 11,500 hogs, against 10,300 for the corresponding time last year. The packing at the principal points in the West is probably 300,000 hogs against 225,000 for the corresponding time last year."

NEW YOBK, April 16, 1877.

WHEAT—Quiet; shippers and millers inclined to hold off; some little speculative demand; No 2 spring in store, \$1 64; No. 2 Chicago spring, nominally \$1 62 63; winter held higher. RYE—Firmer; western 93 to 98. CORN—Active. firmer and higher; ungraded mixed western, 65 to 67c; steam mixed, 65 to 66c; yellow, 66c; old mixed western in store 66c. OATS—Quiet: mixed western 45½ to 59c. EGGS—Western fresh 16½ to 17. PORK—Higher; closed less firm; new mess \$15 75 to 16 00 spot; \$16 10 April; \$16 15 to 16 25 May. BEEF—Firmer; extra mess \$12 50. MIDDLES—Long clear, 8½c; short clear 8½c. LARD—Excited and higher; prime steam, \$10 50; closing, \$10 30 asked spot, \$10 30 to 10 40 May; closing \$10 25. BUTTER—Heavy; western 9 to 16c. CHEESE—Dull at 7 to 14c. NEW YORK, April 16, 1877.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. Louis, April 16, 1877.

WHEAT—Higher but inactive; No. 2 extra fall, \$1 81½ cash; No. 3 do., \$1 73½ to 1 75 cash. CORN—Excited and higher; a large business in option deals; No. 2. mixed 46¾ to 47c cash and April; 46½ to 47½ co May; 47½ to 48c June. OATS—Firm; 86c bid cash and April; held higher. RYE—Held at 82c cash, 76 bid cash and April. BARLEY—Unchanged. EGGS—Lower st 10 to 10½ c. PORK—Sharply advanced: \$16 00 cash; \$16 to 16 25 May; \$16 to 16 40 June. BULK MEAT—Higher; clear rib, \$8 16 June; up country lots sold on pivate terms, understood to be at \$76 00 cash. BACON—Higher; 6½ c, 8½ to 9c, 9½ c. LARD—Higher, summer steam, 9½ c. ST. Louis, April 16, 1877.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. Louis, April 16, 1877. HOGS—Better, shipping, \$4 47 to 4 51; bacon, \$4 90 to 5 15; butchers, \$5 20 to 5 35. Receipts, 3,000. CAT-TLE—Slow and weak, but not quotable lower; buyers holding off for developments in eastern market. Re-

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, April 16, 1877.

CHICAGO, April 16, 1877.

FLOUR—Good demand at full prices: western extras, \$5 75 to 7 25; winter extras, \$7 50 to 900. WHBAT—Excited, higher and unsettled: No. 2 spring, \$1 44% cash or April; sales, \$1 45 to 1 47 May, closed at \$1 45% bid May or June; No. 3 spring, \$147 CORN—Active firm, higher and excited; very unsettled at the closing of the week; 48% c cash or April; sales 48% to 49% c May; 30 coing at 48% to 490 May 49% to 50 June. OATS—Unsettled and generally higher; 37% c cash. 380 May; 38% c June. RYE—Strong and higher at 80c. BARLEY—Strong and higher at 515 75 cash; \$15 77% to 15 59 May; \$15 55 to 16 15 sales, June; closed at \$15 95 June. LARD—Active, firm and higher; very unsettled: \$10 05 cash; \$10 07% to 10 10 May; sales \$10 12% to 10 22% June, BULK MBAT—Moderately active and higher; shoulders \$5 55 to 5 5 7%; short rib \$8 25; short clear, \$8 37%. WHISKEY—Higher at \$1 06 to 1 07.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, April 16, 1877. CHICAGO, April 16, 1877.

CATTLE—Receipts 8,000; fairly active, steady and firm; sales stockers and feeders. \$8 85 to 4 25; cows and buthers, \$3 45 to 4 20; fair to good shipping, \$4 50 to 5 00; choice to extra shipping, \$5.16 to 5 75. HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; active|and firm: 10 to 15c higher on packing, others firm and unchanged, light \$534 to 5 45; heavy packing, \$5 45 to 5 75; shipping, \$5 45 to 5 70; all sold. SHEEP—Receipts, 2000; fairly active; common \$3 75 to 4 25; fair to good, \$4 50 to 5 00; choice to extra, \$5 25 to 6 00.

Baltimore Grain Market.

BALTIMORE, April 16, 1877. CORN—Western, strong and higher, mixed, spot and April, 63%c, May and June, 62%c; steamer, 57.

Kansas City Horse and Mule Market. QUOTATIONS.

Auction horses and ponies, good \$	20		50 75
Auction horses and ponies, extra	40		30
Plug horses, very common	20		
Plug horses, fair	85		50
Plug horses, extra	50	to	
Plain heavy workers	75	to	85
Clark bearing monkord	85	to	100
Fair to extra heavy workers	100	to	115
Broke Mules.			
Mules 18% to 14 hands high	40	to	55
mules 10/9 to 1	65	to	85
	85	to	90
		td	
Mules 14% to 15 hands high			105
Mules 14% to 15 hands high, ext	110	+0	125
Mules 15 to 15% hands high	110		190
Mules 15 to 15% hands high, ext	120	to	130
Mules 15% to 16 hands high	180	to	150

Farm Seeds. The following are current jobbing quotations for farm seeds in the Kansas City market: Red top. 2.10 to 2.35 Ky. Blue grass 2.55 Orchard grass 2.55 Red and yellow bottom sets 5.25 Red and yellow bottom sets 5.25 White bottom sets 4.00 to 4.25

Osage Orange 4.00 to 4.25	
Osage Orange 1.00 to 1.15	
Oasge Orange. 1.00 to 1.15 Seed potatoes. 1.85 to 1.75 Extra varieties. 1.85 to 1.75	6
Extra varieties	A
Chicago Lumber Market.	(
First and second clear\$25.00@37 00	П
Third clear, 1 inch	
Third clear, 1 111011	1
Third clear 114@2-in 32.00@34.00	١.
	П
	13
Select, 1462 in. A	l.
Select, 13(2) in. A. 24 00026.00 Select, 13(2)-in. B. 18.(0620.00 Weep-box b/ds, 13.in. and npwards A. 33.00(285.00	L
Wagon-box b'ds, 18-in, and upwards B, 25.00@28.00	l
Wagon-box b'ds. 18-in. and upwards B. 25.00020.00	1
Stock boards, 12-in. A 30.00@38.00	1
Wagon-box b'ds. 13-in. and upwards A. 33.00@35.00 Wagon-box b'ds. 13-in. and upwards B. 25.00@28.00 Wagon-box b'ds. 13-in. and upwards B. 25.00@28.00 Btock boards, 12-in. A	ı
	1
Stock boards, 10 in. B	1
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Stock boards, 12-in. D	1
Common boards 10.00011 00	1
Pendag 10 000011.00	1
Joists and scantling, 12@18 ft 10.00@11.00	1
Toleta and scantling, 20 It 11.000014.00	1
Toleta and scantling, 20@24 It 11.00@15.00	1
Flooring first and second clear, rough, outdoor	a
Thosping first common, rollyn 20.00421.00	41
Flooring second common, rough 19.00220.00	1
Flooring, second common, rough 19.00220.00 Flooring, first common dressed and	1
	П
Pleasing second common dressed and	1
Metched 21,00040.00	П
Giding Amer and second elegr, dressed 18,000017.00	П
Siding, first common, dressed 14.00@15.00	П
Shingles samed A 2.35@ 2.75	5
Shingles, sawed No. 1	,
Lath 10 500 11 00	•

Timber, sawed, 12 to 16 ft. 10.50@311.00 Pickets, square 10.00@311.00 Pickets, flat. 8.00@ 0.00	1
Topeka Lumber Market	1
Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Leidigh, Joist and Scantling	
Fencing	1
Common boards, surface. 25 00 Stock D. 27.50 " C. 35.00 " B. 45.00	
Finishing Lumber. 40.00 to 60.00 Flooring. 27.50 to 35.00 Shingles. 3.00 to 4.00 Lath. 3.50	1

Haras City Market KANSAS CITY April 17, 1876

Per 10-Choice	111-11
Per 1b	.11to12
doz-Fresh	
8, per bush 90	to 1.00
o, per buom	12%
	6% to 7
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	8.00
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X	.80to90
AL—Per cwt	******
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Salt	.09
Green	
Groon	.08
Dolta groon	.75@100
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aged Hides are bought at 75 on the	.06
in Cakes	.00

TADDO W III CHACOMITTICITY	
Topeka Retail Grain Market.	
	wookly
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected	Mecri
by W. Edson.	
	1.00
WHEAT-Per bu. spring	1.30
Fall No. 2	
" No.8	1.20
" No.4	1.10
CORN-Per bu. New	.28
	.25
" WhiteNew	.21
" Yellow	
OATS-Per bu	20
RYK—Per bu	5
RYK-Per bu	95/2030
BARLEY—Per bu	4.0
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	4.0
" No. 2	3.2
" No. 8	
Buckwheat	10

CORN MEAL		9
CORN CHOP		١,
CORN CHOI	1.00	í
RYE CHOP-		
CORN & OATS	90	
Bran	75	
Bran	80	
Short		
Topeka Produce Market.		
	T A Too	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by	0. A. LCC.	
Country produce quoted at buying prices	5.	
A PPI RS Por hughel	1.00202.00	
DEANG Deak White News	9 40	
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	9 05	ı
Medium	2.20	ı
Common	1.25	ŀ
Castor	.50	١
BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	15	ı
	10	١
Medium		ľ
CHEESE—Per lb	10to 15	l
RGG8-Per doz-Fresh	.09	ł
HOMINY-Per bbl	5.25to5.50	ı
	.20.30	ì
VINEGAR-Per gal		ŀ
POTATOES-Per bu	.50@90	l
POULTRY-Chickens, Live, per doz	1.75@2,00	ł
Chickens, Dressed, per lb. Turkeys, Geese.	08	ţ
Chickens, Diebood, per 10	10	l
Тигкеув,	iŏ	١
Geese. "		١
SWEET POTATOES-Per bu	.75@1.00	
ONIONS-Per bu	50	į
CABBAGE—Per dozen	.75@1.00	ĺ
CABBAGE-Fer uozen		١

OTHER CO.	-Sirloin Steak per lb Round " " "	
DEEL.	-Sirioin Brown ber 10	
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	Roast " "	
**	By the carcass per 10	
VEAL	-Steaks per lb	
**	Rossts " "	
	By the carcass per lb.	
PORK	-Steaks per lb	
**	Roast " "	
**	By the carcass per lb	

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, a retired physician, having providentially discovered, while a medical missionary in Southern Asia, a very simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perms nent cure of CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Broselbitis Catarry and all threat and lung affine chitis, Catarrh, and all throat and lung affec-tions, also a positive and radical specific for Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all Nervous Complaints, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the receipt for preparing, and full directions for successfully using, this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamp, DR. CHARLES P. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

25 CENTS FOR WHITE CORN.

The Shawnee mills at Topeka, Kaneas, are are now paying 25 cents per bushel for good

Patent Calf Weaners, 50c. at Smith & Hale's, Topeks, Kansas.

Plant the sweet Amsden peach in Kansas and the south-west, See advertisement of Carthage Peach Nursery in this paper.

A book to Sheep Growers, will be sent free, addressing, S. H. KENNEDY, by addressing, Omaha, Nebraska.

WANTED.

A situation on a farm, by a first class Hand -good references given; is a good Horseman. Address—C. A. E. Box 782, Topeka, Kansas.

2,000,000 Osage Hedge Plants at very low rates in large quantity. Send for sample prices before you order: Address E. F. Cadwalla-der Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kan.

Mesers. A. A. Ripley & Son have at their Grocery store on Kansas Ave. a lot of No. 1. Concord Grape Vines and Green Prolific Strawberry plants.

Ashton Dairy Salt is the only salt fit to dress butter with, because it is free from lime or other impurities. For sale at Ewing's 227 Kansas Avenue Topeka. Read his advertisement, in the FARMER.

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

E. E Ewing sells the best class of groceries in Topeka. He will not handle shoddy goods. The average range of prices are lower than any store in the city. A fair trial will satisfy any judge of goods of the truth of this statement. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention and goods be delivered on the cars without charge for drayage or packing. Read his advertisement in the FARMER.

James Reynolds & Co., live-stock commission merchants, of the Kansas Stock Yards, Kansas City, Missouri, are building up a large trade in the live stock commission business. dr. Reynolds has had many years of experience in the handling of stock, and there are no better judges of cattle, hogs, and sheep than he. He devotes his entire time to his business, and stock dealers will do well to make consignments to his firm.

THE SEASHORE AND WATERING PLACES Of the East become uninviting after frequent visits, but the wonderful scenery of the Rocky Mountains and the magic waters of the minerals springs have continued interest for the tourist and unfailing benefits to the invalid. The Kansas Pacific Railway is the highway to all the great vector of the Mountain highway to all the great resorts of the Moun-.17to18 tains. Buy your tickets direct to Denver .11to12 over the Kansas Pacific Railway. Send to D. E. Cornell, General Passenger Agent, Lansas City, Mo. for descriptive pamphlets.

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

Respectfully, HARTSOCK & GOSSETT, 135 Kansas Avenue.

That splendid Livrpool Dairy Salt so value able and necessary in making good butter, is for sale at A. A. Ripley and Sons, Topeka, Ks.

May Brothers of Galesburg, Illinois, wish to employ young larme for their late Improved Wind Mills. Retail Price, \$50. Write for terms.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.-The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. 1.00 is, Whooping Cough, Scroulous and Superior, 30 all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, see all consumptive Symptoms, the early symptoms. is, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

A Purely vegetable medicine, containing all the virtues of calomel without any of the injurious tendencies so justly dreaded by mankind: Simmone' Liver Regulator will be found prompt to start the secretions of the live er, and give a healthy tone to the entire system, without salivation or any injurious effects. When used as a cathartic it in no wise disorders the system, nor does it produce any nausea or sick stomach when about to purge It is so mild in its action as not to interfere with business or pleasure. .75@1.00

> Freight rates to the East have been fixed and to-day will be published by the different

	6	Grain	Flour	
From East St Louis to	class	fn		
Boston	46	40	80	
New York	41	35	70	
Philadelphia	39	88	66	
Baltimore	38	82	64	
Buffalo			54	
Unimportant points are charge tion to the above, but the table idea of what is meant by "harmo ard." too clearly, in fact, for roads	giv niou	es :	tan	8
m)				



ADJUSTIBLE Animal Power It can be adjusted to perform more or less labor While in Motion. end for Catalogue. Manufactured by W.P.EMMERT, Freeport, Ills.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

STEAM GARDENS. Two acres of Glass. Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants by the million. Bot-tom prices. Try us. Price list irec. MILLER & HUNT, Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.

25 ELEGANT CARDS, all styles, with name, 10c. 30 Royal Bristol, "Beautiful" cards, with name, 20c., post-paid.

J. B. HUSTED,
Naseau, Renns. Co., N. Y.

SHEEP

FINE STOCK FOR SALE.

I have for sale Dark Brahmas, Pea Fowls, one Berkshire Boar, of Frank Leach stock, and one Thoroughbred Short-horn Bull, four years old, or exchange for another. I make the raising of the Chester White Hogs a specialty and keep them for sale.

J. D. FARWELL.
Waterville, Kansas.

Three to Five feet high, \$8.00 per hundred, \$50.00 per thousand, boxes free. By the car load lower still. SINNOCK & CO... Quincy, Ill. Quincy Nursery.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell on the Fair Grounds, Miami, Saline Cousty, Missouri, on

SATURDAY, May 5. 1877, Twenty-five Head of

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The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Wm. W. Tipton. late of Coffey County, Kansas, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder therefor for CASH IN HAM), at the Tipton farm, one-half mile North of the City of Burlington, Coffey County, Kansas, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 26th, 1877, A HERD OF

Wanted in exchange for 240 Acres of Land in Missouri. Address Frankfort, Kansas. CATTLE.

Consisting of five buils, seven cows, and three calves. Straight pedegrees gnaranteed. See catalogue and A. H. B., and C. H. B. Colonel Gracy, 13.680, vol. 14. A. H. B. Hoyal Lune, see catalogue. Royal Duke Burlington 1st, Royal Duke Burlington Sad, Lass of Delaware, vol. 10. A. H. B. also vol. 1, C. H. B. Peach Blossom, vol. 10. A. H. B., and vol. 1, C. H. B. Bell of Bristol, vol. 10. A. H. B. Fashion 15th, vol. 10. A. H. B. Fashion's Royal Duke, see catalogue. Fairy Queen, vol. 10, A. H. B. Dora R., see catalogue. Annie Greenwood, see catalogue. Royal Queen, see catalogue. Also, Some high grade MILCH COWS, STEERS, YEAR-LINGS, and ONE BULL. Three head of HORSES. A lot of very fine BERKSHIRE PIGS. Also, The large NURSERY stock of the TIPTON NURS-BEY. Also, One CANE MILL and one EVAPORATOR. Also, Farm-Implements, and many other things too numerous to mention.

BUSLINGTON. April 3. 1817. Administrator.

A DUKE AND A DUCHESS.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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KANSAS CITY MO

THIRTEENTH GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

Golddust Horses

On WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1877, AT EDEN STOCK FARM, (Eight Miles Bast of Louisville, Ky).

I will sell for cash to the highest bidder,

FORTY HEAD Of Elegant High-bred Stallions, Mares, and Geldings,

INCLUDING 10 Head of Stallions, from two to ten

years old. 10 Flegant Driving Geldings and

10 Four-year-old Geldings and Fil-

lies.

10 Three-year-old Fillies,

I also nave for sale ZILOADIE GOLDDUST, that trotted publicity at Burfalo, at five years old, in 2:25; at six years old he trotted faster, and I challenged all stallions to trot him for \$4.000 a side; he was a winner at four years old in 3:30 His coits now two years old, won over ill others when shown to halter. I have also for sale Golddust Jr., that won Great Coit Stake at Boston, at four years old, fourth heat in 3:34, last half 1:14, in fourth mile; he can trot close to 2:20; Robby Golddust, and several other Stallions that can beat 2.30 in good shape. Very low for cash. Also. Two Fine Saddle and Harness Stallions. I can recommend the Fillies got by Golddust, to cross on the Hambletonians and Mambrinos.

Golddust, to cross on the Hambletonians and Mambrinos.

Mr. J. McFerran bought a filly at my sale, and broke her first colt last May, at a year old, and it trotted to harness a full mile, last season, in 3:03, and ne said she could speed a 5:50 gait with ease. Mr. R. S. Veach owns Price, by Woodford Mambrino; he bred a Golddust mare to him, the produce was Romance; that he gave to Mr. McDowell to train; she was broken to harness last spring, at three years old, this filly got a record of 2:36. I sold C. B. Green two fillies, Lucille Golddust and Fleety Golddust; the first one got a record, in 1875, ol 2:19%, and the second a record of 2:30, at six years old. C. B Green laso bought a stallion colt, of me, Golddust Jr., that he said he trotted in 2:33, at six years old. Send for Catalogues.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Deck your house from inward out. Let there be an inmost shrine Where to praise with gifts devout Love both human and divine;

After that, the holiest room
Heap with choicest things that grow;
Spare not gold nor silver show,
Ambergris, nor forest bloom,

Man's wrought marvels daintiest, Calored canvas, chiseled stones, Comforts few, but all that's best, Each that special beauty owns.

Then as worldly station calls
All your home in order set.
Nor through hasty pride forget,
Chambers still outrank the halis.

After, if you more can spend, Neatly decorate the shell, Next your crumbling fences mend, Lay your road-beds deep and well—

But beware, lest the e begulle Care on outward things to waste; Save in heart-cells fair and chaste Where does fortune really smile?

ONE SOLDIER AND THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND HIM.

A War Sketch in III Chapters.

BY MARY W. HUDSON. CHAPTER II. But a day came all too soon when Jean hur ried to Annie's home with sad tidings; they all saw trouble in his face as he opened the door and the kind, old father who had grown, even in so short a time, to love him almost as a son, said, "What is it, Jean?" And Jean told them that he had received a letter from his father entreating and almost commanding him to come to England immediately. For several months they had been writing him from home that his mother's health was failing and they feared the effect of the damp climate upon her; and this he had often mentioned to the Blair family, so that the old folks were, perhaps, not so much surprised as Jean, to hear that his mother was taken suddenly and dangerously ill, nor to hear of his summons to her if he would see her once more; but they were all shocked at the thought of Jean leaving them. He sat almost motionless with his eyes fixed on Annie's face as if he could not take them off, and his face was drawn in hard lines as if a great struggle was going on in his mind and he could not make out what to do. At last he said slowly, "I do not think I can go, and yet it will be very hard if I cannot help to cheer the last days of my poor, hardworking mother, dear soul! she has done enough for us;" and "Mr. Blair," he added, with his old vivacity, "don't you know that everybody would say, if there should be war, that I had gone to escape it ? No, no, dear as my good mother is I cannot run away just rounded by crowds of patriotic and excited now, I cannot be called a coward, that would not be honoring her, nor-" the remainder of that sentence was not spoken but his quick to do was to join them forthwith, although he glance at Annie spoke plainer than words. But I must be away from here, I must give up ever his immediate presence in England; and my school and go to the city where, my father writes, he will send me later news from home in the care of my former teacher, and from whence he trusts I will soon start to England; of our war was shed. But Jean was not one that I cannot promise to do, for if a call for of those who fell, he went on to Washington troops is made I must join them, that I have and from thence was hurried on across the decided upon; it is the duty of every young Potomac among the very first detachments of man I am sure, and if I am in the city I can soldiers that were stationed to defend the Cap

to the school board and surprised them as ort Scales, a young man who lived in Millmuch as when he had demanded the situation ville and who had journeyed with him to the of them. His last meal in Millville was taken city on business intending to return the next at Mrs. Blair's table, and the last time he trod the bordered, gravel walk, Annie was beside him as she was the first time, but this time they stood long under the guardian elms and made their vows and dreamed their dreams as lovers; those heavenly dreams, those pure and trustful vows of youth and maiden, the nectar of this earth. What were their parting words none but the old elms knew, and though they sighed and sang the livelong day through wind and weather, they told them never.

and death.

The old stage coach rattled through the main street and over the little bridge which seemed to shut the quiet village off from the rest of the world, early the next morning.

Policy ruled the Board this time and Judge Spike's second daughter was called to teach the school; but somehow the charm was broken for that term, and the pupils who had been most punctual lagged and concluded either that they knew quite enough, or had more urgent duties at home. But the gatherings at the store were more numerously attended, and Jean's departure was viewed in quite as many lights and discussed with as much warmth as the National troubles.

He had promised to write the Blairs from the city, of course, and there was not an inhabitant of the village but knew this and watched for the tidings, for Jean had made a warm place in many hearts, although some were jealous and suspicious of him, ready to troops to Washington, I saw him start mysay that they knew nothing about him, neith self, and what is more I promised to carry a ren's ears at once and be done with it if they er where he had come from nor whence he letter from him to your sister, but as I'm alive offer any suggestions, it is the best way to had gone. Three weeks they watched and I never came home from that day to this, and give man to understand what is not wanted of

can be done in a country village in that length rushing off to war myself I forgot it totally; ment on this plan we will be glad to hear it, of time, and a great many theories set affoat and I suppose it has never been recalled to my but we can assure you it is a great step in adconcerning a man's character. Then came mind because I have no near friends here and vance of the old plan of setting a three-legged that memorable day in April when Sumter my correspondence has been only of a business fell, and the news went through the country character, no one has mentioned your family like fire on the wind, arousing patriots and nor Jean Kennett to me since the day I parted rebels alike; for although nearly every one with him, and whenever I have thought of had feared violence, the real clash of arms him it has been as of some one who was blessstruck home to all. Three days after this ed with a sweet girl's love ; often when home Lincoln issued the first call for seventy five sick comrades have talked of their leves I have thousand volunteers, and hurried partings thought of Jean and Annie, have envied him, were made and fervent prayers were breathed not Annie, you know, but I have felt that it for loved ones gone to war. But one poor would be easier to be brave and true if some heart was waiting, sad and lonely, for only a one was waiting for me at home, and if I word, and Annie had not the consolation of could look forward to letter-day as eagerly as knowing that Jean had gone to help save his some of the boys did. But how did you get country, for not one word had come from him. home, Tom, I thought you had enlisted with Day after day the old coach rolled in and left the 'chivalry'?" its handful of letters at the store, and day "Well, so I did, but that is a long story, after day the Squire leaned on his stout cane come home and tell Annie about that letter and walked down to hear the news and listen and then I'll tell you how I got home; and so to the prophecies of what tosmorrow would that school-teacher really went into the army, bring; but the old man could not talk much you are sure of that, are you?" himself, his heart was heavy for Annie's sake return to take his counsel.

At first everybody asked kindly if they had heard from the young master, and if he looked for his son home now since trouble had begun; soon they began to remark that it was strange he did not hear, that nobody heard, and it was not long before they began to shake their heads wisely and intimate that they suspected Millville had seen the last of young Kennett. And of the son they soon had the grace to say nothing, so that the Squire went and came almost alone, scarcely stopping to chat with the groups on the corners or to rest at the store. And Annie, ah! "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," the 'sweet, careless girl-face changed into that of an anxious woman, and every day Annie took her station at the little window of her own room under the eaves to watch the arrival of the old stage as if its very countenance would reveal the fact of its precious freight if it carried a letter for her, and there she would remain until she saw her father returning from the store; if he was a few minutes earlier or later than usual her heart fluttered with hope, but always the same sad tidings, "No letter to-day, mother, tell Annie, please," she would hear her father say, and then she would descend to her homely duties, but took them up with a weariness that knew no relief. That this peaceful family should be the object of village gossip, forsaken by the pride of the household, and Annie, the levliest girl in all the country, deserted by her lover, seemed too crue', and they were all crushed with their grief.

When Jean Kennett reached was confusion; bulletin boards were surmen, companies of volunteers were being formed, and the most natural thing for Jean received letters from home urging more than join them he did and marched with the first Massachusetts regiments through Baltimore when they were fired upon and the first blood go with the first volunteers, or if there is no itol. During this rapid and exciting march need of troops I will go home as soon as it is Jean had not forgotten Annie, though his known." His tone was strong and decisive heart was filled with fire and the strange now, and his listeners all felt that he meant sounds of war were on all sides. He was in what he said. The old Squire had no word of the city where he enlisted less than twentyopposition to offer but he could only put his four hours, but he had written to Annie of his hand on Jean's head and silently bless him; determination to go with the union volum Mrs. Blair groaned aloud in her longing for teers immediately, of his letters from home the absent son, and Annie's pure eyes over- and the conflict of his duties, but said that he flowed with silent tears, though war meant to felt sure his father's anxiety for him had her in those days more of banners and trum- something to do with his urgent appeal for him pets and glory, than of hardship and suffering to go to them; a long and soldierly farewell, of course, though he little dreamed it was for The next day Jean offered his resignation so long a time. This letter he entrusted to Robday, and after Jean had decided so suddenly to go with the troops he thought the letter would bd sure to reach its destination sately and quickly if sent by his young friend; but although this friend was not a rival and jeal ousy did not whisper to him to destroy the letter it never reached Annie; we all know how the infection spread, Mr. Scales remained in the city longer than he had intended, and before three days he too was a volunteer and on his way South ; Annie's letter was forgotten nor ever remembered until eighteen months afterwards when he returned to Milli ville on a furlough after having twice enlists ed. The details of home news soon acquainted him with the sorrows of the Blair family and the fact that the son had come home, and then it flashed upon him that he had lost a pipe and there is no telling what effect it letter to Annie and perhaps a very important one ; he started off immediately to see them and met Annie's brother on the way, their greetings over, Mr Scales said hurriedly, "I want to know, Tom, if it is a fact that Annie pipe, and one man that will do just what he is

> "Volunteered, thunder! if you mean that rascally school-teacher she is breaking her heart about, catch him volunteering, I guess, the cowardly dog."

"Why, Tom, what are you talking about? He did volunteer and went with the first corporeal punishment, but this is an excep-

"Sure as I ever was of anything, and I am and his head was bowed with grief because sure too that if he has not been nabbed by the the son who should have honored him did not enemy or killed he will come back, there is something wrong though if he has never written."

(TO BE CONTINUED.) HOUSE-CLEANING NOTES.

NO I.

Hard as the work is, we believe all housekeepers enjoy house-cleaning, particularly the spring cleaning, for then every thing is put best side out and bright side up ready for open doors and windows, and the whole premises undergo such a thorough renovating that it is like a new place. And when it is all done one's self respect increases as it does with the donning of a new dress and a fresh collar. What a satisfaction it is to know that from garret to cellar there is not an untidy corner; that all the closets and cupboards, the pantry and cellar, as well as the main rooms are

looking their best. It is superfluous, we think, to say clean on room at a time, we do not know a single housekeeper, that does any other way, now-adays, notwithstanding the annual howl from the masculine population about taking dinner for a week on the flour barrel and sleeping first in one damp room and then another. We once knew a certain gentlemen for several years before we ever met his wife, and every spring and fall he would groan around for about two weeks becauseof the tortures he had to endure while she was house-cleaning, and we began to believe him a veritable martyr, and imagined that she was one of those terri, ble housekeepers we had read of, who made that season as near purgatory as could be; but what was our surprise to learn, after a while, that she was in truth a model housekeeper. She never fussed about anything, one could scarcely tell when house-cleaning was going on in her house unless they called in the morning and she seemed to know just how to do everything; that was only her husband'. way of boasting of her neatness, and though rather a bungling way he was very sincere in intent to compliment her, for in his eyes she was perfection. Ever since making that discovery, we have noticed that men who have slatternly wives who know no more how to go to work to clean a house than they do about making a picture, say very little about the inconveniences of house cleaning time and assume a cast of countenance more becoming a bachelor when other men begin to talk of fresh paint and whitewash, so we don't pity any of them half as much as we used and believe they are just as glad to have the process gone through with as their wives are. There is a wonderful difference, however, in the facility with which they lend a "helping hand." Now some men can put down a carpet and adjust a stove-pipe just as easy as they can go a fishing or as some others can invent an excuse to go fifteen or twenty miles away on business for a few days during the worst of it. And it is very convenient to have them decidedly one way or the other, either good at helping, or else willing to absent themselves entirely and subsist on hotel victuals for a time and give their wives a chance to do all the directing. Of course we can only speak from one kind of experience, no difference which that is, it suits us exactly, but we cannot refrain from saying that we don't believe we could look with any degree of awe upon a man who could put up stove pipes for a life time with equanimity, he certainly would be too meek in spirit to battle with frontier life and we hope he won't come West. We have heard a notoriously goodnatured, high ex-official of Kansas tell how he relieved his overwrought mind when called on to perform the task, and it thoroughly convinced us that men of genius, intelligence and ambition should never be trusted with a stove-pipe, it certainly is dangerous for the

might have on brilliant minds. The best set of

tools we ever found for fixing a stove-pipe is

a woman, (with a couple of well-trained boys,

one girl, two or three children to carry the

mer and an old ax head, or a lap-stone will do

if your grandfather happened to be a shoe-

maker and you have one in the garret. The

old saying that two heads are better than one

will very rarely be found true in arranging

the set of a stove-pipe; we do not believe in

tional case and it is better to box the child.

has never heard from Jean Kennett since he told and nothing more) an old knife, a ham-

waited and talked, and a great deal of talking in the bustle and excitement of enlisting and him. If anybody can suggest any improve stool on a chair, placing the lord of the house on that to fit one side of an elbow while his wife stands on the other side with her arms akimbo, saying as mildly as possible, "push it in just a little on this side, dear!" Did you ever see Signor Blitz wink and make Greek fire flash out of his eyes?

We had intended to tell of several experiments we had tried with success in renovating this spring but they must be postponed till

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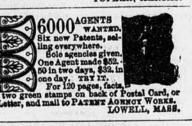
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11-2 M. Roses, 4 Geraniums, 6 Verbenas, 2 Fuchias, Carnations.

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gest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

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THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending April 11, 1876

Anderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. McD.;Martin, Ozark Tp. Colony, one chesnut sorrel mare, nine or ten years old, mane and tail slightly roan, small white star in forehead, few white hairs on nose, let hind foot white, indistinct brand on left shoulder, is hands high, had on leather halter with rope rope rein, shod in front, no other marks or brands. Taken up March Sist, 1877.

Brown County.—Henry Isely, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Ambrose Kesler, Walnut Tp. (Car on P. O.) Feb. 28d, 1877, one black mare pony colt, two ears old past. Valued at \$30,00.

Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk. COW-Taken up by T. C. Nybro, Avon Tp, one white four year old cow, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12,00. MARE-Taken up by C. R. Markham, Liberty Tp, one dark bay mare, six or seven years old, right hind foot white, s. me white on left fore foot. few white hairs in forchead, two small scars on left shoulder. Valued at \$35. STEER and HEIFER-Taken up by John Polley, Spring, Creek Tp, one small red yearling ateer, white in forchead no marks or brands. Also, one yearling heiter, white brindle or brown, no marks or brands. Value of the two \$22,00.

Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. D. Janes, one pony mare, black, thirteen hands high, about ten years old, with split in each ear, branded with 3 or 5, spot in forehead, both hind feet white, and saddle marks. Valued at \$12,00. Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HRIFER-Taken up by Brougham Hanway of Lane in Pottawatomie Tp. on or about Feb. 12th,1877, one two year old red roan heiler, white on belly, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15,00. Jefferson County .- D. B. Baker, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Jarvis Johnson, Roach Creek Tp, one light bay horse pony, about 12 years old, white face, hind feet and legs white to the middle joint, saddle and harness marks, some white spots about tue body. 13 hands hind feet and legs white spots about the body. 13 hands high. Valued at \$15.00.

MARE—Also, by the same, one dark roan mare pony, about six years old, large blaze face, right fore and hind feet white, white hairs in tail, about 12½ hands high. Valued at \$15.00.

Montgomery County-E. T. Mears, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Thos. L. Dewitt, Caney Tp. Mar. 22d, 1871, one sorrelemare, 16 hands high, about 12 years old, three white feet, small white spot on right hip, collar and saddle marks. Valued at \$40.00.

McPherson County-John R. Wright. Clerk. MARE-Taken up by David Kenipp, Groveland Tp, March 17th, 1877, one pony marc, 12½ hands high, dark roan, bob tall, saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$17,50.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by John Massey, Miami Tp, Feb. 1st, 1877, one iron gray stallion, two years old, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$60,00.

MARE—Taken up by Julia Remington, Osage Tp, March 21st, 1877, one bay mare, four years old, with white or roan hairs mixed, under size. Valued at \$37,00.

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.

500 Bush. Sweet Potatoes, For seed, at three cents per pound, delivered at the depot, all best kinds. Potato Plants in their season. N. H. PIXLEY, Wamero, Kabs.

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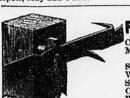
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The undersigned offers for sale, his Stock Farm of 320 Acres situated in Osage County, aine miles from Lyndon, County Seat of the county, and 9 miles from Carbondale on the A. T. & S. F. and Lawrence & S. Western Railroads and twenty miles south of Topeka. The land is enclosed by stone and good tight, rail fences subdivided for stock farmined with corrais for a thousand head of cattle and hogs. There are two living streams of water, good wells, about 50 Acres of timber, balance nearly air bottom land of best quality. Stone dwelling house, stone barn, outbuildings and good bearing orchard. Outside range for a thousand head of cattle. School within half a mile of the land

ile of the land TERMS.—This farm will be sold, if taken soon at ichins.—This iaim with and balance on reason-diollars per acre, part cash and balance on reason-time. Address D. B. BURDICK. Fairfax, Osage Co., Kansas.

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The undersigned offers for sale a fine young Jack, six years old. This Jack was sired by Young Bismarck of Bourbon county, Ry., and he by the old imported Bismarck. Dam was a fine brown Jennet, stood 14 hands high. raised by H. M. Bufford of Ky. This jack stands 14½ hands high and is sound in every respect. Address the undersigned at Smithfield, Jasper county, Mo. THOS. HEATHWOOD.

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Brite flet of weners Nursery Stock sent to a

Price List of general Nursery Stock sent to all applicants.

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We have for spring sales, good stock of Apple, Pear, Standard and Dwarf Cherry, Plum and Peach Trees. Also, Grape, Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Currants, Quince, Rhubarb, Shrubs and Roses; Flowering Plants, etc. A fine stock of Hedge. We have the celebrated Amsden Peach, \$1,85 per dez, three to four feet. Send for Catalogue.

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California broom-corn seed; never turns red.
Broom machines. Broom-Corn Culturist. Send
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Early Rose Potato	es,	do	do	do	4.0
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Extra Early Verm	ont,	do	do	do	5.0
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Red Clover.	21)c. "	" \$10.	50,ak i	nclu'
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Red Top.	1	5c. "	" 81	00,ak	inclu'
Orchard Grass.	8	IIC. "		00,sk i	
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In our Agricultural Implement Department will be found none but the Latest Improved, Highest Grade, Best Made Farm Machinery in the Market.

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

In Our Wagon and Carriage Department,

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

In our Seed Department,

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

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

Don't be satisfied with any other line of Goods, inquire for them in every instance, and if your merchant does not keep them send to us direct. Send for our handsome Illustrated Catalogue centaining description and prices of goods in each department, and replete with useful information. Address

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo. RECEIPTS

To PREVENT SCORCHING .- "I have only recently learned how to prevent meat from scorehing in the oven during the roasting process. The secret is simply to keep a basin or cup of water in the oven. The steam generated not only prevents according, but makes the meat cook nicer. It is so simple and common sense, "he I wonder that I never thought of it

POTATO PUFF.—Any left over mashed potatoes may be made into an excellent dish for next day's dinner. Mashed potatoes, two cupfuls; melted butter, two tablespoonfuls. If the potato was not/sufficiently seasoned for the table, salt will be required. Bake in a quick oven until the top is a light brown.

TEA CAKES .- Three cupfuls of sweet milk TEA CAKES.—Three cupfuls of sweet milk, one cupful yeast, flour to make a thick batter; set this as sponge over night. In the morning add one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful melted butter, (you may use one-half lard.) one-half teaspoonful of salt, flour enough to roll out as biscuit; knead well and set to raise about five hours, then roll one-half inch thick and cut into round cakes, put in buttered tins and let raise one-half hour, then bake to a light brown; add currants if you like.

JELLY-CAKE.—Two eggs, 1 cupful sugar, 1/2 teacupful of sweet milk, butter the size of half a large hen's egg, 1 teaspoonful lemon extract a large hen's egg, I teaspoonful lemon extract 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, I teaspoonful flour, little pinch of salt. Soften the butter, but do not heat it. Beat the butter, sugar and eggs together till very light; add the milk, lemon and salt; sift the baking powder through the flour, and stir in gradually at the last. Bake in layers, and put jelly or excess. last. Bake in layers, and put jelly or cocoanut between. This quantity will make five layers on round tins. Bake in a tolerably hot

STEAMED PUDDING .- One coffeecuptul of sweet milk, 1/3 teacupful of good sugar, 3 teasweet milk, % teacupidi of good sugar, 3 teacupfuls flour, one egg, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, % teacupful of raisins, ½ teaspoonful salt. Beat the egg and sugar together, add the milk then the salt and the flour into which the baking powder has been sifted, add the raisins and stir all well together. Turn into a buttered basin, cover close and set into a hot steamer. Steam two hours. Cherries dried in sugar go very well in this kind of pudding, but not quite so many should be used as of the

PUDDING SAUCE.—One-half cupful of sugar in one pint of water. Boil together, thicken with a teaspoonful of corn starch in a half teascupful of cold water. Add a piece of butter half the size of an egg. Flavor with nutmeg and stir in a tablespoon of vinegar. Cream and sugar may take the place of this sauce if desired. The pudding is good with either. PUDDING SAUCE.—One-half cupful of sugar

TO MAKE YEAST WITHOUT YEAST .- On To Make Yeast Without Yeast.—On Monday morning boil two ounces of hops in four quarts of water half an hour; strain it, and let the liquor cool to the temperature of new milk. Put in a small handful of salt, and one-half pound brown sugar. Beat up one-half pound of fiour with some liquor, and mix well together and let stand stand until Wednesday. Then add three pound of year potential. nesday. Then add three pound of raw pota-toes, grated. Let it stand until Fhurday, then bottle for use. It must be stirred frequently and kept near the fire while making. Before using shake it up well. It requires no more than half the quantity of this yeast that it does of other yeast to make a baking of bread and it rises in four hours. I am using yeast. that I started with this receipt more than three years ago. The best time to make it is in warm weather, as there is then no danger of its getting chilled. HOUSEKEEPER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

(3) 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 Kausas Farmer.

TREES PLANTS. Spring L'ets free. F. K

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine,

\$552 \$77 P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. \$ 12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. YOUR NAME PRINTED on 40 Mixed Cards for 10c. CLINTON BROS., CLINTONVILLE, CT.

\$5 to \$28 per day at home. Samples worth \$10 fee. Strinson & Co., Portland, Me

25 SANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents, Post paid, J.B. Hustrd, Nassau, Rens. Co., N.Y.

\$5 TO \$10 A DAY TO AGENTS. Sample free. 32-page catalogue. R. L. FLETCHER, 13, Dey St. N. Y.

SHEEP | Ceutennial Medal awarded. Sizes suitable for marking Cattle, Sheep and Swine LABEL | Samples free. Agents wanted. Address C. H. DANA, West Lebanos, N. H.

S TRAWBERRY PLANTS.—The new ones at reduced rates. Send for price list to SAMUEL MILLER, Sedalia, Mo.

E. C. Newton, Batavia, ills, Breeder of Buff and White Cochins, Pekin Ducks and Essex Swine, Send for prices.

We give the SOCIAL VISITOR, Largest and Best story paper in the country, 3 months on trial, and pair Sleeve-Buttons and Gold-Plated Collar-Stud for 20 cents. Address SOCIAL VISITOR, Box 3139, BOSTON, MASS.

men winted. STAPLE GCODS. NO PEDDLING Salary \$75 a menth. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. S. A. GRANT & CO., manufacturers of ENVELOPES, and PAPER, 2, 4, 6, and 6 Home St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

\$10 2 \$25 a day sure made by Agents selling our Chromos, Crayons, and Reward oture Text, Transparent, Picture and Chro 100 samples, worth \$4, sent postpaid llustrated Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, BUSTON. Estab'd 1830.



1877 Seed Catalogue and Circulars of Blooded Live Stock FREE. We offer the best and most reliable Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. 6 sample pkts farm seeds free for two 3-cent stamps. BENSON & BURPEE, Philadelphia, Pa. Seed Warehouse, 223 Church St.



THE OLIMAX CHURN, IS THE BEST MADE, RASIEST TO CLEAN, Most Durable, EASIEST TO OPERATE THE

MOST CONVENIENT and COMPLETE CHURN in the market.
For sale by dealers everywhere. Manufactured by W. F. EMMERT, FREEPORT, ILLS.

A. MARSUB, St. Louis, Mo. Moline, Illinois,

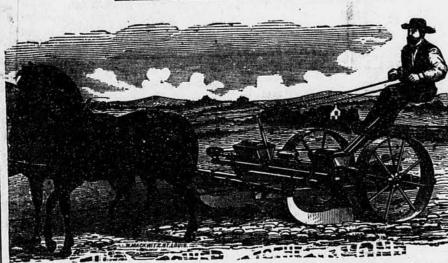
EERE, MANSUR&Co, Farm Machinery & Wagons.

---- GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF-

FARM MACHINERY,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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



The Diamond Planter with Check Rower Attached.

THE IMPROVED "DIAMOND" CORN PLANTER.

Equal to any-Better than many.

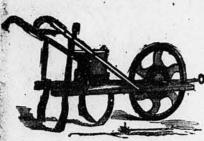
Is unsurpassed in material, construction and finish. Has WIDE STEEL RUNNERS, ADJUSTABLE DRIVER'S SEAT AND ADJUSTABLE TONGUE, relieving horses' necks of all pressure. OPEN HEEL with dropping corn in full view of driver and dropman, (no Pointer required). SLIDE VALVE which can be quickly changed to drop different quantities without removing corn from the box. Spring Cur-off which does not break corn or wear out. DEPTH OF PLANTING regulated by a guage LEVER FOR RAISING RUNNERS easily with dropman seated, and LOCKING RUNNERS while raised. The LIGHTEST DRAFT Planter in the market.

CHECK ROWER, DRILL ATTACHMENT AND SOD ATTACHMENT WORK PERFECTLY ON THE DIAMOND.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO Us for further description and prices, and BE SURE TO SEE THE PLANTER BEFORE BUYING OTHERS.

EVERY PLANTER WARRANTED. We are also Manufacturer's Agents for the ever popular

CLIMAX CORN PLANTER.



The HOOSIER CORN DRILL

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

Very Popular Wherever Known.

These Celebrated Churns have the endorsement of the best dairymen of the country. They combine more good quali-ties than any other. Five sizes made. Every Churn warranted. Made only by PORTER, BLANCHARD'S SONS,

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



With TWENTY OIL TEMPERED Spring Steel Teeth.

BOY OR GIRL TEN YEARS OLD Can Work It Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake. The favorite Rake in Kansas, and outsells all others, as we are prepared to prove by the figures. We handled it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly tell the story of its merits in mandled it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly tell the story of its merits in mandled it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly tell the story of its merits in mandled it for the past seven years with great success.

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

MANSUR KANSAS CITY, MO.

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri.

BEING the Pionecrain the trade in this city, we have been able to take our choics of the best imploments made, which our long experience in the business enabled us to do with great satisfaction to our customers as well as to ourselves. Having the Largest House in Kansas City we have facilities for keeping a full supply of goods on hand suitable to the wants of the trade. Manufacturers of goods, whose reputation is voridial, have made our house their Western Depot, or distributing point; thus taking advantage of freights. We are enabled to furnish the Best Implements at a very reasonable price. We call your attention to the Celebrated Goods handled by us, all of which are warranted. We publish a "Farmers' Diary and Memorandum Book," which will be sent free to any farmer writing to us for one.

For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draught, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are acknowledged by other wagon manufacturers to be the two standard wagons of this country and as they are the bet proportioned wagons made, are used as patterns by other manufacturers. We have never heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLER. One of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the lovest priced wagon, but do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheapest in the end. Send for Circular. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND

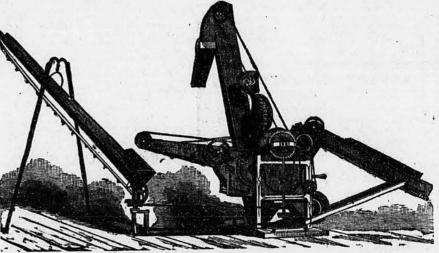
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Pannelled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shafts, or both, as desired, with or without Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United States where greater care is given to the selection of material used. A through system of inspection is strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be replaced without obsige. A better quality of springs is used in their construction than is used in ordinary whicles in the market.

replaced without charge. A better quanty of springs is used in the work of the SMITH & KEATING, Kansas Chy, Mo.

The Eureka Force Feed Power Corn Sheller!



Two, four, and six hole, belt or geared with or without Horse Powers. Manufactured at JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

The only Sheller that the Feeder carries the corn directly into the Feed Hopper, and that has all the late important improvements. This class of shellers will do more work with one-third less power than Cylinder Shellers, which rub corn on corn, or press it between cylinder and concave—and their superiority in shelling damp or frosted corn is universally admitted. There are many very important features that belong exclusively to this Sheller and cannot be used by any other. the Powers are simple, strong and durable, easily repaired, and gives more effective Power from draft applied than any other.



AVERY'S SPIRAL KNIFE STALK CUTTER.

Experience has proved that Knives Spirally arranged on a cylinder cuts stalks better than straight knives. The draft is much lighter, and the AVERY is the most durable cutter made. Inquire for the Avery, don't be put off with any other. If your desirr does not keep it, send to us for full particulars.

BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

Can be



to any PLOW.

Attached

We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market.

It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to u e on either right or left hand plows. It is adapted to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be used over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left loose and adjustable for very-rough and stony land. This solky has been thoroughly tested and came off victorious at every Fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years.

This is just what every farmer needs, and has been looking for.

Brown's New No. 1 Open-Heel Drop Corn Planter.

To well known and established points of excellence and durability we have added the most practical Openheel Drop ever put upon the market, dropping the corn in full view of both dropper and driver, enabling the former to drop by the heel of the runner, and the latter to see that the work is being well done, while both these attendants maintain a position of ease and comfort. We retain our standars and accurate principle of dropping, and have simply added a device for carrying the seed into full view, at the same time avoiding all drapping, or leaving the corn on top of the ground, which has been the serious objection to machines of this class heretofore introduced. In addition to many other advantages that the "Brown" planter possesses over all others, there has this year been added a Double Fulcrom Lever, by which the driver can raise and lower the front, part of the machine at will, lifting it out of the ground or forcing it in to any required depth, enabling him to lift the runners over an obstacle, are also to plant at a more uniform depth than can be done on any other Planter. This lever will be put on the Drill, the No. 1 and the No. 2 Planters. THE DRILL AND CHECK-ROW PLANTER COMBINED.

Is adjustable to three different widths of rows and retains all the features of the No. 1 Planter, having in addition, a self-dropping attachment, which is used extensively by some of our largest corn-growers, requiring ONLY ONE MAN TO OPERATE 1T, and will plant in hills of one, two, three or four kernels each varying from seven to thirty-eight inches apart, as may be desired, and is pronounced by our best and leading varying from seven to thirty-eight inches apart, as may be desired, and is pronounced by our best and leading tarmers the only correct and reliable Drill Planter extant. Pla es with small holes are furnished with the Drill for planting broom corn, for which purpose the Brown Drill stands without a rival.

BROWN'S NO. 2 CHECK-ROW PLANTER. Stationary width with open-heel drop. Four years of successful operation without the report of a single failure, fully establishes its reputation as a first-class machine. For accuracy and durability we warrant it equal to the best of any other manufacture. Send for Circular.

THE HIGHEST HONORS.

At the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, the Committee of Awards, after carefully examining into the merits of the various Plows, Sulky Rakes and Cultivators, from all parts of this country and Europe, awarded us the highest honors obtainable, viz:

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR AND DIPLOMA.

ON EACH OF THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS:

Furst and Bradley's "Garden City Clipper" Plows. Hurst and Bradley's "Garden City"

Sulky and Gang Plows. Furst and Bradley's Sukky Hay Rake. Furst and

Bradley's Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator. Furst and Bradley's

Wood and Iron Beam Walking Cultivator.

When it is remembered that our goods were shown in competition with all the most prominent manufacturers of their class in this country and Europe the foregoing becomes a most significant fact, sealing the already proclaimed verdict in their favor, of the farmers and dealers throughout the country.

SMITH & KEATING,

General Western Agents, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Kansas Farmer SUPPLEMENT.

Grop Notes.

The Wabaunsee Cheese Factory will com-mence operations about the middle of May.— Alma News.

More than a full acreage of corn and other crops will be put in this season, and the winter has left the ground in splendid condition for early planting.—Burlington Patriot.

Grasshoppers are hatching out notwith-

standing so many eggs have been spoiled and destroyed. We use upon our people to pre-pare by some combiged method to meet the pest.-Eureka Hereld.

Spring plowing is rapidly progressing and extensive arrangements are being made for corn planting. A great deal of corn basal-ready been planted, some of has already appeared above the ground.—Larned Press.

All spring grains look well in Davis county. Many farmers have had corn in some time, in hope of getting it to hard that the grasshopperswill pase, it by —Junction City Times.

Hog sickness still prevails in this vicinity, more especially intown. There seems to be something radically wrong in their care here in the city that brigs on this fatal malady.—

Pacila Times

ELEVATOR. — Capt. Perry Hutchinson is erecting a large elevator adjoining his Excelsior Mills. Said elevator will be one of the most capacious in Kansas, built of stone, with complete arrangements for hoisting and storing grain.—Marywille News.

PLANTING.—Several of our farmers in the South part of the county have commenced planting corn. Our green fields of wheat will almost hide a rabiti, the prairies are beginning to display their verdare robes, and early vegetables are no longer luxuries on our tables.— Reno Co. Interior

The wheat crop generally in this country is a growing thriftily and promises to be altogether the best crop of the ever grown in Barton county. The better fields of wheat are now from six to eight inpes in height, and growing rapidly.—Grew Bend Register.

Mr. E. T. Byramays that the peach fruit buds, as far as he deerved in the county, are not only killed, but large partion of the trees are killed, as well a many young apple trees. He also says the small fruit is all killed. He thinks that the pas has been the hardest win. ter on fruit he ha ever known .- Jewell 'Co.

We have heard, far, but little of the raviages of the hopper. The fields destroyed are somewhat like the milk sickness in Indiana, just over in the net neighborhood. We have no doubt but that sey are doing some damage in some parts of the country, but we fully be lieve that it will at be general. Mr. Wheeler of the water-mile intermed us on Wooder. lieve that it will not be general. Mr. w neeler of the water-mis. informed us, on Monday, that he found than, covering the fields east of the mill on Friay; enough, he said to eat up the wheat of he entire country. On Sunday he made a careful examination, but found very hear had improved. Wichita Engle few. They had isappeared .- Wichita Eagle

BLUE GRASS. W.C. Ellet sowed forty, bush, els of Kentuck blue grass seed on his farm, on Rock Creek, let season, which is reported as being in fine indition. The seed was sown on the prairie so in the pasture, and seems to have taken had with great tenacity. It seems to do the bestnear the stone fence and on the north side of the ravines. With a southern exposure, the still is liable to kill it out. From the experience of Mr. Ellet we are inclined to think that the grass will in time take the place of cumprairie grass.—Walnut Valley Times.

Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Brown and White Leghorns, B.B.R. Game, and Silver Seabright Bantams, Bronze Turkeys.

Rouen and Muscovy Ducks.

The above stock is bred true to feather, and from the best strains in England and America. My fowls are not bred in confined city lots as many are. I have a large farm devoted specially to breeding and raising time poultry. I select by the "Standard," and strive faithfully to please my customers.

On the earn bound train the other day was a large rove of hogs from this county on their was o Kansas City, while the western bound ten had just unloaded a large lot of oured me for one of our merchants. Who gets the mgin and who loses it? is a question for our remers to analyze. Moral—Don't ship your lgs, but build a pork-house and gin and freight both ways Chase Co.

BUTTER-MAKING.

Now coes spring time, with fresh cows on the farmed the annual butter fever is again be melted out with the heat of July. B why not this year properly prepare for make good butter, as almost every farmer this ye has, or ought to have, plenty of er this y has, or ought to have, plenty of ice, and once properly prepared for making good bor, it will be found to pay as well well as y department of the farm, all things

Withelenty of milk, good butter can be made, i roperly handled. We give the following bethod of chruning from a practical article J. T. Ellsworth, in the Scientific

Churng cream to make good butter is not churing cream to make good butter is not so sime a process as some may think. It must bhurned at the proper time and at the proper appetature, and the churn should be stoppe as soon as the cream has broken, but before a butter has gathered in large balls. In was weather it is of great importance to watch e process closely, and to notice just when is change is to take place. At this time if enough cold water (not ice) to reduce reperature of the mass to about 56 or 58 and then complete the churning, crill be as soon as the butter is in a the form, with particles about the size
Then draw off the buttermilk and
cold water repeating the washing unwater drawn off appears clear. Now takent a layer of butter into the tray, and sprike on finely sifted salt, at the rate of an ounce of salt to the pound (more or consumers may wish). Then take out r layer of butter and salt as before. he butter is salted, set it away for about hours for it "to take salt" and "harden ain." Now work it a little with a wood en ddle, and set it away again until next da when it will need but little working be to preparing it for market. By handling in vay you will get a clean, bright article a perfect or unbroken grain, which will sweet whether consumed immediately or ed down for future marketing.

the butter is soft and white, it is from of proper cooling before churning, and it be hardened by putting in about three es the usual amount of salt, and working it tle for two or three mornings.

DISINFECTANTS.

the

he best known disinfectants are chloride of , Condy's fluid, chloride of zinc, carbolic camphor, carburate of camphor, bisulste of soda, green copperas, Labarraque's ution of chloride of soda; salicylic acid. hen doctors disagree, who shall decide?

Either of the above are efficacious, and objectionable to some of the medical profession. But what chemical substances are truly disinfectant? According to the eminent chemists, Dumas, Chevreuil and Tage, certain chemical substances are serviceable in neutralizing unpleasant odors, while other chemicals are re quired in order to arrest the fermentation or ecomposition of the decaying substances which produce the epidemic influenza, and bad odors. For example, while chlorine, chloride of lime, zinc, and nitrous fumes are well known neutralizers of the odors of sulphureted, carbureted, phosphoreted, hydrogen or ammonia, they have no power to arrest the decomposi-tion whereby these odors are produced. This moreover, is accomplished readily by carbolic acid, phenyl creceote, and especially carbulate of camphor, which act like tannin on all albuor campnor, which act like tannin on all alou-minous substances and prevent further decom-position. But carbolate of camphor has a double action. While it tans dead muscles upon contact, it kills every living sporule it touches, and thus, what is now believed to be the active principle of all contagious diseases is rapidly attacked and destroyed, and is therefore admitted to be the great scavenging principle of nature—a most powerful cleaning, neutralizing remedy. The combination and preparation, in a suitable fluid form, of the properties of carbolate of camphor, afford the means of bringing to bear, at any particular time and place, this most remarkable and effective agent in arresting and preventing contagious diseases. From dead bodies all chance of intection will be prevented and all effluvia destroyed by wrapping them in sheets saturated with a solution of carbolate of camphor.

BLACK VARNISH FOR IRON.—A durable black and shining varnish for iron is made by adding to oil of turpentine strong sulphuric sold, drop by drop, stirring until a syrupy precipitate is formed.

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.

Commission Merchants. DOWNS & MERRILL.

Downs & MERRILL.

Dealers in Grain and Country Produce. Orders for produce promptly filled at lowest market rates.

Coneignments of any kind of goods or farm machinery solicited. Prompt and careful attention given to the disposal of all consignments.

We have on sale, Cultivators, Reapers, Mowers, and Harvesters. We are State Agents for the Mann facturers. We have superior Wood and Steel Boam Plows. We are ready to fill orders for one plow or a car load. In lots of five Plows and upwards, we sell at greatly reduced prices. Send for prices. We have Farm and Spring Wagons. A fine Platform Spring Wagons at \$135.00.

Office and Warehouse on Seventh Street and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Track.

Sample Store where our Implements may be seen, is on Sixth Street, between Kausas Avenue and Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas.

Poultry Journals Given Away.

High Class Ponitry. Light and Dark Brahmas,

B.B.R.Game, and Silver Seabright Bantams, Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's,

A SPECIALTY.

Pure Berkshire Pigs. I have a few fine pigs of the above breed for sale now. Send stamp for prompt reply. Circulars, lists of mating, and premium list to purchasers.
Write name, P. O., County and State plainly, and address.

D. J. WILLIER,

Concord Grape Vines.

This is the hardy prolific Grape for Kansas. If you want grapes, plant the Concord, It succeeds in all soils and fruits with certainty. A small stock of SELECT. No.1 vines, warranted as represented, are offered at the following rates, packed for a long trip, by an experienced nurseryman, and delivered at the depot on express office. 50 No. 1, Select, one year Vines, \$ 2.00 100 ... 3.00 500 ... 12.00

All orders will receive prompt attention and V.nes will be sent soon as safe to do so.

Money may be sent by express, registered letter or post-office money order or draft.

Address W. W. C., care of Farmer Office, Topeka, Kansas. Refers by permission to Editor Farmer.

The Best Gate on Earth!



Simple, durable, cheap, Can open and close it without leaving your horse, carriage or load. Cannot now or freeze it up. Works easy. No weights, pul-

snow or freeze it up. Works easy. Ho weight, parlevs or roges.

Read what Supt. Stalker of the Iowa State Agricultural College Farm says:

"We have had one of them constructed for trial and it is now in successful operation at the main entrance to the college grounds. After giving the gate a thorough trial, we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it a complete success. Farmers who have examined it, with one accord pronounce it the best gate yet produced.

duced.

County and State rights for sale cheap, for cash, land or Live-Stock.

Farm rights \$5,00 with plan to build gate from.

Those wishing to buy address

CHAS. N. RIX,

Topeka, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

TOPEKA BANK

Savings Institution.

Topeka, Kansas.

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Wanted Immediately-\$50,000 County, School and Township Bonds.

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General Banking Business Transacted, Money to loan on Real Estate, in any Amount from \$100 upwards.

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Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements. FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land.

E Circulars, with map, giving full information sent free. Address.

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Missouri River. Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

20 Per ct. DATE OF PURCHASE.

Por further information address.

John A. Clark. Fort Scott, Kan.

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Farmers should bear in mind that every thirg in the Farmers should bear in mind that every thirg in the line of Sewing Machine Attachments, Needles, Oil and the different parts of Machines, are kept constantly on hand at the Singer Office in Topeka. These goods are bought direct from the different Companies and are, therefore, perfect, every part warranted. Needles 50cts, per doz. by mail. Pure Sewing Machine Oil put up in any quantity. Old Machines repaired at reasonable prices or taken in exchange for new ones. Orders by mail filled promptly the day received.

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WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM WHO SELL MILTON GOLD. TAKE NO NOTICE OF OTHE ADVERTISEMENTS OFFERING MILTON GOLD. AS THEY ARE NOTHING BUT COMMON PLATED WARE.—The entire stock of the Milton Gold Jawelry Co is consigned to us to raise money as soon as poseible.

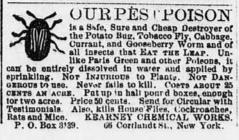
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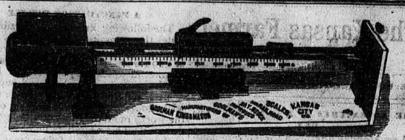
Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD Jeweiry, it having been sold in this market for he last ten years, and warn by the best and richest class of oir population. Still, it takes an expert jeweier to discover Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. These goods are not BRASS or PLATED but MILTON GOLD. The following articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of

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ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, latest patterns.
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SILVER WATCH, FREE.
Address all orders to
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Improved Standard Scales

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874 .- MANUFACTURED BY

The Goolman Company, Corner of Walnut and 20th Streets,

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER AND SCALES REPAIRED.

These Scales are superior in workmanship, accuracy, and durability, weighing from one pound to full capacity of the scale, with the utmost precision, and will be sold on as good terms as any good scale. We also manufacture Goolman's Folding and Stationary Top SCHOOL DESKS, and Warrant the same to be the strongest and most convenient yet offered to the Western people.

Address for Ceirulars and lowest terms, The Goolman Co.

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WEANING BITS. FOR CALVES PATENTED June 21st,1870 COLTS.

COWS SUCK Themselve

The bit is hollow and put in the animal's mouth, so that in sucking it sucks air, the vacuum being broken The bit does not prevent animals from eating or drinking.

For Cows, : : 35 cents. rate.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN Fine and Common Furniture AT BARTEL BROS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN Fine and Common Furniture.

We buy for cash exclusively, and first class goods only. Use well seasoned jumber, employ skilled workmen and sell at GRANGE PRICES. Don't forget the place, first door South of Court House, sign of the Mammoth

Orders by mail from a distance will receive prompt attention. Rocking Chair.



For Excellence of Material, As Thoroughness of Construction and Beauty and Perfection in Finish, A. T. GOSHORN, J. B. HAWLEY.

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And also all kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial menner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Manufacturers of the BEST QUALITIES

Family Flour, MEAL,

And MILL FEED Cash Paid for Wheat,

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ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with Independence Hall engraved.

ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN.

ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN.

ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, latest patterns.

ONE COLLAR RUTTON.

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227 Kansas Avenue.

Every variety of choice and fancy goods have been added to our large stock of Standard Groceries. And we now offer our customers the finest assortment of Groceries to be found in the city.

Molasses, Syrups, Honey, Sugars, Coffees, Teas.

BEST M. SYRUP, BEST WHITE ROSE SYRUP, BEST N. O. MOLASSES Mocha and O. G. Java Coffees; Green Teas, Japan Teas, English Breakfast Tes, all selected with care from the best houses, and warranted genuine.

CANNED GOODS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, SALTED MEATS, AND FISH, EDAM CHEESE, PINE APPLE CHEESE, ELGIN CHEESE,

FLOUR and MEAL. At the head of the list of Flour in Kansas stands our CRYSTAL! Ost-Meal, Prepared Wheat, Breakfast Grits

CHINA and GLASSWARE

We have fitted up the second story of our store as a CHINA and GLASS HALL, and furnished it with a large stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a full line of White Granite Best, White Granite Victoria, English C. C. Wars, Glass. Yellow and Rockingham Wars. We also keep a large stock of STONE, CROOKERY WOOD and WILLOW WARE, etc.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE Our business is conducted on a cash basis, the only system by which a low range of prices can be maintain.

We sell the best and Warrant our Goods. Call and examine our stock.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

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

THE ADVENTURES OF A COAT IN A GAR-DEN.

Last Monday afternoon the eleven Boblink boys surrounded and caught an enormous snaggy, strong-smelling, wicked looking goat of the masculine gender, turned him loose in Burdock's garden, nailed up the gate, and then went home and flattened their eleven little noses against the back win-

dows to watch for coming events.

Before his goatship had spent three minutes in that garden he had managed to make himself perfectly at home, pulled down the clothes-line, and devoured two lace collars, a pair of undersleeves and a striped stocking belonging to Mrs. B., and was busily engag-ed sampling one of Burdock's shirts when the servant girl came rushing out with a bas-

ket of clothes to hang up.
"The saints preserve us!" she exclaimed coming to a full halt, and gazing openmouthed at the goat, who was calmly munching away at the shirt.

"Shew! Shew! Shew, there!" screamed the girl setting down her basket, taking her skirts in both hands, and shaking them violently at the intruder.

Then the goat who evidently considered the movements a challenge suddenly dropped his wicked old head and darted at her with the force of an Erie locomotive, and just one minute later by the City Hall clock, that girl had tumbled a back somersault over the clothes-basket, and was crawling away on her hands and knees in search of lace to die, accompanied by the goat, who butted her on the battle ground every third second.

It is probable he would have kept on butting for the next two weeks if Mrs. Burdock, who had been a witness of the unfortunate affair, had not armed herself with the fam-

"Merciful goodness? Annie, do get up on your feet!" she exclaimed, aiming a mur-derous blow at the beast's head, and missing it by a few of the shortest kind of inches. It was not repeated, owing to the goat suddenly raising up on his hind feet, waltzing to-wards her, and striking her in the small of the back hard enough to loosen her finger-nails and destroy her faith in a glorious im-

mortality.
When Mrs. B. returned to consciousness she crawled out from behind the grindstone, where she had been tossed, and made for the house, stopping only once, when the goat came after and butted her head first into the grape arbor.

Once inside the house the door was locked, and the unfortunates sought the solitude of their own rooms, and such comfort as they could extract from rubbing and growling, while the goat wandered around the garden, like Satan in the book of Job, seeking what he could devour, and the eleven little Boblink boys fairly hugged themselves with pleasure over the perform-

By the time Burdock returned home that evening, and learned all the particulars from his arnica-soaked wife, the goat had eaten nearly all the week's washing, half the grapevine, and one side of the clothes-

"Why in thunder didn't you put him out and not leave him there to destroy every thing?" he demanded angrily.

"Because he wouldn't go, and I wasn't going to stay there and be killed that's why!" answered his wife, excitedly,
"Wouldn't fiddlesticks!" he exclaimed

making for the garden, followed by the entire family.
"Get out of here'you thief!" he shouted as

he came into the garden, and caught sight of the shaggy and highly perfumed visitor. The goat bit off another mouthful of the basket, and regarded him with a mischievous twinkle of his eyes.

"You won't go, hey?" exclaimed Burdock trying to kick a hole in the enemy's ribs.

"I'll show you wheth—" The sentence was left unfinished, as the goat just then dropped his head on Burdock's shirt bosom, and before he could recover his equilibrium he had been butted

seven times, in seven fresh spots, and was down on his knees crawling around in a very undignified manner, to the horror of the family and the infinite glee of the eleven young Boblinks next door.

Look out he don't hurt you !" screamed Mrs. Burdock, as the goat sent him flying into a snow-pile.

When Burdock got his bald head out of

the, snow, he was mud all over his clothes, and tried to clutch the brute by the horns, but desisted after he had lost two front teeth and been rolled in the mud.

"Don't make a living show of yourself before the neighbors," advised his wife.
"Come in, pa, and let him be," begged his daughter.

"Golly, dad, look out ; he's coming agin!" shouted his son, enthusiastically.

Then Burdock waxed profane and swore three story oaths in such rapid succession, that his family held their breaths, and a pious old lady who lived in a house in the rear, shut up her windows and sent out her cook to hunt for a policeman or a missionary.

"Run for it, dad," advised his son a moment later, when the goat's attention seemed to be turned away.

Burdock sprang to his feet and followed his his offspring's suggestion. He was legging it in superb style, and the chances of his reaching the house seemed excellent, when the fragrant brute suddenly clapped on more steam, gained rapidly, and darting between his legs, capsized him into an ash box.

His family dragged him inside, another candidate for rubbing arnica and a blessed haven of rest.

The back of the house has been hermetically sealed, and Burdock now proposes ex-tending an invitation to the militia regiment of Brooklyn to come down and practice marksmanship off the roof, promising to furnish a live goat for a target, and a silver plated napkin ring as the first prize. The goat still holds the fort. A PUNCTUATION PUZZLE.

The following article very forcibly illus-The following article very forcibly illustrates the necessity of punctuation. It can be read in two ways, making it a very bactor good man, the result depending upon the manner in which it is punctuated. It is well worth the study of teachers and pupils:

He is an old experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found in opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of his neighbors he never rejoices in the prosperity of his fellow creature he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace

always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly dilligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaint ances he takes no pride in laboring to pro-mote the cause of Christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all the public teachers he makes no effort to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to the support of the gospel among the hea-then he contributes largely to the evil adversity he pays no attention to good advice he pays great heed to the devil he will nev-er go to heaven he must go where he will receive the just recompense of reward.

"Every heart knows its own misery," she said, as she looked into the nest and saw that those Cochin C hu eggs which had cost \$3 per dozen h & d h w ed out Mushatch

The Superintendent of Public Grounds at Concord, Mass, finds nothing like printer's ink for the canker worm. He shaves off smoothly the outer rough bark with a drawing knife, and applies the ink with a brush on the smooth surface. The ink does no harm to the tree and is a sure stop to the worm,

An inquiry is made how to purify a pork barrel, in which the pork spoiled last summer. The best way is to use it for a slop barrel until the hoops drop off, then burn the staves.

A writer in the Iowa Homestead claims that winding bodies of trees with straw bands from ground to limbs and then banking up with earth, will prevent winter killing and bark cracking, and pealing off, as also damage by rabbits and mice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

PORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. MOLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is some-times an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to

have been extensively deranged. AGUE AND FEVER. DR. C. MOLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A

FAIR TRIAL. For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are un-

equaled. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine Dr. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR.

MoLANE'S LIVER PILLS. The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. M?LANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh,

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally. To those wishing to give Dr. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Farm Stock Advertisements.

H. V. P. BLOCK,

(Aberdeen, Pike Co. Mo.) Breeds, and has for sale PERCHERONS-Pure and Grade Stallions, 1 to years old by Imported Napoleon Bonaparte. ROADSTER STALLIONS-1 to 6 year old of JERSEY BULL CALF-A. J. C. C., Stock. SHORT-HORNS-Males and Females.



PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES

FOR SALE. Eight splendid stallions of this celebrated breed arrived at my stables Sept. 28th, direct from France. I selected them mysel', and they are good ones; all stylish animals, with extraordinary action for such large horses. Send for descriptive catalogue, prices, terms, etc.

A. W. COOK,
Proprietor of Spring Valley stock Farm,
Oct. 20, 1876.] Charles City, Floyd Co., Iowa.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.

IMPORTURE OF AND DEALERS IN NORMAN-PERCHERON HORSES.



Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Correspondence solicited.

Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St. 104 South Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

CREEK HERD.



D. B. BURDICK. Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

of good pedigrees, sired by the premium bull Lone Elm Prince, from Meadon Lark, Prairie Flower, Neitle and other herd-book and premium animals. Prices reasonable, address D. B. BURDICK, Fairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.



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KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale:

ALSO Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

Addres GLIOK & KNAPP.

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berk-shires in Kansas.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIG.

-ALSO-Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped. GIDEON BAILEY,

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Standard Work!

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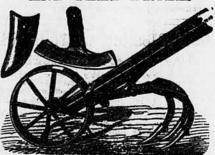
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Legal Blanks,

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RUE'S HAND CULTIVATOR AND SEED DRILL.



Highest prize at Centennia: for Best Hand Unitivator Manufactured by GEO. W. RUE. HAMILTON, OHIO.

The Western Queen Bee-Hive.



Patented January 9th, 1872, by H. Stagge, Topeka, Kansas. The attention, of my old patrons and friends and others interested in profitable Bee culture, is called to the established fact that the Queen Bee-Hive remains unequalled in perfection, economy and durability.

The price of individual state of the state of the price of individual state of the state of t The price of individual right, with model hive \$8,00 of right alone \$5.00. Agents wanted to sell individual

ights. Teritory at reasonable rates.

For further information address
P. O. Box 223. H. STAGGS, Topeka, Kans.

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Was distinguished at the Centennial Exhibi tion by more awards for the excellence and variety of its products than compuratively any other

State. OREGON offers great attractions to those in arch of new homes, to wit: Healthy and attractive diversity of surface

rand scenery. Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive eat. Average temperature, summer, 67°, win ter 39°. Thunder-storms very rare, hurricanes

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to cereals, fruits, flax, hops, and hay. No fall-ure of Crops in Oregon for thirty years from any cause No droughts, as in California Great abundance of the fluest fruit. Stock rais ing very profitable. As a farming country Ore gon is not surpassed by any part of the Union Annual exports from Oregon represent an average of three hundred dollars gold, to every

Abundance of good and cheap Government railroad, and private lands in Oregon. No land ionopolies, as in California.

Variety of timber in Oregon of exceptional excellence for industrial purposes Oregon has great mineral resources, especially coal, fron, lead, gold, and silver,

Pine natural water system, vast water power. Oregon waters abound with fish, Good market in Oregon for agricultural pro ducts, owing to short transportation to the Pacific Ocean, and direct expertation to all parts of the world. Railroad facilities. Ravigable rivers,

including the great Columbia. Oregon has every advantage enjoyed in civilized countries. Liberal laws. Good schools. Moder

ate taxes. Only nominal State debt. Eighteen thousand persons emigrated in 1876 from the Eastern and Western States to Oregon. Most expeditions reute to Oregon is by rail to San Francisco, California, and thence to Portland, Oregon, by the direct steamer line, sailing every

Saturday morning. Pamphiets, with maps and full description of Oregon, and all needed advice and assistance, may be had, free of charge, also certificates for reduced rates from Pan Francisco to Portland, and on the Railroads in Oregon, on application

> Eastern Office, Oregon State Board of Immigration, Transcript Building, Boston, Massachusetts,

Trees! Plants!

APPLE, First Class, 4, 6, and 7 feet, APPLE, WEALTHY, New, hardy 3 to 4 feet, 90,00 SIBERIAN CRAB, 4. 5 7, and 9 feet, PEACH, Second size \$15; First class, 50,00 RASPBERRIES, Fine ssortment. \$5,00 to 12,00 STRAWBERRIES, Wilson's Albany and oth's 8,00 ASPARAGUS, Conover's Colossal, 1 and 2y's, 4,00 CONCORD GRAPE, 1 year and extra, \$16 to 35,00 EVERGREENS, A. Vitae, Pines, Spruce, \$3t060,00 SHADE TREES, Ash, Black Walnut.

Box Elder, Elm, Soft Maple, etc., small mostly 2 to 5 oo SHADE TREES, Street size mostly, \$50 to 80,00 GREENHOUSE, BEDDING and HEDGE PLANTS,

tage free, 25 ets. Address K. PHOENIX Bloomington Nursery, McLean Co., Ilis.

ROSES, etc., Spring Lists free Five Catalogues pos-

\$90 Including setting up, and o her sizes at like reduction. Warranted the best in use or no sale. Send for circulare, Address, U. S. SCALE CO., Litchfield, Illinois.

Visiting Cards Cheap! Your name printed in best style, on 4 dozen, assorted, by mail too 10c. and two 8c. stamps. L. HAY & CO.,



Commencing with the December Number, the

The American Joung Folks

WILL BE SIXTER PAGES! Every subscription receive before January 1st, 1877, will be entitled to receive the December number of 1876. It will be a fine, large, story paper, full of Christmas Stories, Fun, Pictures and good things of

Christmas Stories, Fun, Pictures and good things of every kind.

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Sixteen pages, Monthly, postage repaid, for FIFTY CENTS.

JOHN A. LEE. GROCER.

AND DEALER I

Country Produce.

209 Kansas Ave., Under Farmer Office, Topka, Kas.

TO FARMERS AND HORSEMEN. 11

Green and Dried Fruits, Flou &c.

Royal George!

PEDIGREE:—ROYAL GEORGE was reed by Mr. Thomas Betts, Montreal, Canada East, sit was imported by John Dillon, in the fall of 711. Royal George is eight years old this spring, and tands sixteen hands high, weighs fifteen hundred sunds, and is a beautiful bright bay without white plack lege, tail and mane; heavy boned, short jointed ong neck, heavy mane and tail, and fine style; good otter; all sound, and well broken to either saddle or arness; is of good disposition. In short, he was sail by the government officers at Buffalo to be the best orse they were ever called to examine and pass though the British line.

Royal George, was sired by Mr. Cumbet and's Old Royal George, imported from England, with horse always took the first prize in Canada, where the shown, for general purposes; he is the fastest treer at all shows, and weighs fifteen hundred pounds ompactly and smoothly built, and has left the most nuiform horses of any other horse in Canada. His slawas Old Brown George, the property of Mr. Berridge, Ingersby, England, and he was out of Mr. Burbags brown horse Ohampion, of Crovion near Belvoir, icestershire. His dam out of Mr. Musson's celebra dhorse Ploughby, of Waltham; his grand dam by f. Goodwin's Old Sampson, of Nottingham, England and he by Old Drayman, the property of Mr. Berridge, of Ingersby, and he out of Mr. Burbage's super mare smiller, of Loddington, which was sold to go tifrance as a brood mare, for four hundred guineas. Smiller was by Mr. Simpson's Farmer's Glory, by it very noted horse Old Black Lege, belonging to M. Wild, of Croton. Black Lege was always said to be see best horse in Croton or Warwick, and was sold by six hundred guineas to go to America. Black Le was sired by Black Prince, dam Marytom, full blood hglish draft, imported from England in 1860, which horse took the first prizes, for general purpose, in to fall of 1871, at Montreal, also at kingston, also at hampton, also at cuelph, also at London, also at Ha liton the fall he left the Province for the United lates, always beatin

KICKAPOO RAINGER

is a chestnut with a star and white on nose, leftor ankle white and white hind socks. Not surpasse for style and beauty in the State. Sired by Comus, it is Green's Bashaw, dam Baltimore Maid He is a sociatively, has four crosses of Old Messenger and on on Mambrino. For extended pedigree, call on the care on the Wilcox property, Northwest of the first Ground, Topeks Kansss. Terms: \$25 to insure. The above horses will make the season from Arist to July 4th, at the above place adjoining Topeks Persons from a distance can be accommodated with pasture.

T. K. McGLATHERY