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THE KANSAS FARMER

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Homesteading and Timber Claims.

Give me, through the FARMER, the homestead law in regard to homestead and timber claims, and what it will cost to get a homestead, and in what counties is there untaken homestead land? There are a good many people in this part of Illinois desiring to move next fall, and we want to know which counties have the best land. I am a constant reader of the Kansas FARMER, and I like it very much. I don't see how the farmers can do without it. I am a farmer and want to get in a good farming

Please answer as soon as possible, and oblige many. J. M. WATSON. South America, Ill.

There is not much land worth homesteading in the eastern half of the state of Kansas. From the center westward there is land in all the counties open to homesteaders. Away from the railroads and the farther west, the greater the quantity of government land will be found

HOMESTEADING.

The homestead law of the United States permits any man or woman, a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years, or a open to cultivation and settlement under the law. In order to secure a homestead it is essential to have the necessary papers made out, which can be had for the fee of one dollar to some attorney acquainted with the business. The local land office fees for placing the papers on record are fourteen dollars. You then are required to establish a residence on the said land within six months from the date of the homestead entry, and make such improvements as to show that the settlement is bonafide, and FARMER for the benefit of farmers who have not for the purpose of speculation. The law requires a strict compliance with the following oath, viz: "That the entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, for his or her own exclusive use and benefit, and not directly or indirectly for the use of any other person." From the date of your entry you have seven years, within which time you are required to have an actual residence upon in it if desired; to the stables and stock-yards, the land of five years, and whenever a party keeping troughs constantly filled with running has resided upon the land for that length of spring water. Lead pipe (1 inch) is very cheap time he or she is entitled to a patent, and can then secure the same or wait until seven years from the date of entry. The fees are then five dollars and a half, making in all twenty and a on the bottom, stretched straight, and cover it half dollars.

To soldiers and sailors the law makes a special provision, and permits the time the soldier tank is to be filled, up the kitchen chimney or sailor has served in the army to be deducted from the five years.

PRE-EMPTION.

Pre-emptions are allowed to the same extent as homesteads-one-quarter of a section. Any person who can homestead may pre-empt. Any person wishing to pre-empt land can settle on it and hold the land for ninety days without taking out any papers, but the party must file upon the land within ninety days, or, if desirable, can file as soon as the settlement is made-A settlement is required of the pre-emptor; and at the end of six months the settler may hydraulic ram is the most convenient, cheap prove up and pay the price of one dollar and and useful arrangement for procuring a contwenty-five cents per acre, or he can have thirtythree months within which to perfect a title. found. We give the article referred to below: The amount of improvements required are about ten acres of breaking, a house and stable, there must be, in the first place, a plentiful sup-

well should be dug. The object is to show that purpose of speculation, but for securing a home.

fees, and an additional dollar where an attorney and securing a patent, it will cost the preemptor, besides the price of the land, \$1.50. One witness is necessary to prove the settlement, cultivation and residence, and the party in making final proof must appear in person and make his affidavit before the land officers.

TIMBER CLAIM.

The requirements as to citizenship and other formalities and fees are about the same under the Timber Culture Law as in case of homesteading. The law to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies was amended by the last congress and is now substantially as follows: The party applying for the benefit of this act shall plant, protect and keep in healthy and growing condition, for eight years, ten acres of timber on any quarter-section (160 acres) of public land, or five acres on an eighty-acre tract, or two and a half acres on forty acres or less, shall be entitled to a patent for the quartersection, or other legal subdivision of eighty or forty acres, as the case may be, at the expiration of eight years, by making proof of the fact by

The following requirements are made of the party after entering a timber claim: On a quarter-section tract five acres must be plowed or broken the first year, five acres the second year, and cultivate the first five acres broken. The third year the ground heretofore broken must be cultivated, and the first five acres planted with timber seed or cuttings. The fourth year the remaining five acres must be planted and the whole cultivated, so as to keep down weeds and protect the young trees, the same as an orchard is properly cared for. All entries of smaller quantities of land shall be plowed, planted, etc., in the proportions as above stated. If grasshoppers or dry weather should destroy the young trees, the time is extended to the settler one year for every such mishap on making the necessary application to the land office. At the end of eight years a patent can be obtained for the land, but the law requires that proof shall be made that twenty-seven hundred trees were planted on each acre, and that there shall be at least six hundred and sevmarried man under that age, to enter any land enty-five living, thrifty trees on each acre at the patent for the land.

The Hydraulic Ram.

We find the following article on the hydraulic ram, furnished the New York Tribuna by a correspondent, which agrees so exactly with our own experience, in the use of a ram for a number of years, that we transfer it to the springs which can readily be utilized by the use of a ram.

There are numerous farms in the state of Kansas where a ram can be introduced with profit and little expense. They work night and day for years with less care and "fixing" than an ordinary pump, forcing water to a tank in the top of the house, and through every room now, and any laborer can dig a ditch deep enough to be below the first line, (21 feet is none too deep, 3 will be safer). Lay the pipe up. Carry the pipe into the cellar, out of the reach of frost, up into the kitchen; and if a (not inside the chimney) and down again, thence to the barn. Or insert branch pipes with stop-cocks, and the water can be cut off at any point and directed where wanted. Where the ground rises near the house, we have seen a reservoir built in the bank and covered with a thick layer of earth which was filled from the ram, where it remained fresh and cool, from which a 1-pipe led to the kitchen, with a stopcock over the sink, where a bucket could be filled in a moment, and no slop made. Where a farm has a strong spring on it, with good fall, a stant and abundant water-supply that can be

"To make a hydraulic ram work successfully

the party has made such improvements upon part furnishing the power. The second essen- science. the land as to show that the home has been tial is a considerable fall from the reservoir to made comfortable, and that the settlement has the ram, the actual amount of depression denot been merely made to secure a title for the pending on the height the water is to be raised. As a rule one foot fall in the feed-pipe is equiv-The expense of filing is two dollars for office alent to ten feet rise in the delivery-pipe, but it of both of which I have designed and superinis employed to write up the papers, which will for example, the water is to be raised sixty feet, be three dollars for first papers. In proving up the level of the water in the reservoir should be ble to rust, and if the water contains mineral matter in solution, more or less of this will adhere to the pipe in the form of scale, which, becoming detached from time to time, will clog the valve and stop the ram.

"The size of the feed-pipe depends upon the ram to be used, an inch and a half pipe being the usual size for a No. 4. It should be laid with a uniform slope toward the ram, avoiding short bends if possible. Place the ram on a solid, level foundation, and connect both feed and delivery-pipes. Put a fine strainer over the reservoir end of the feed-pipe and let on the water. If the ram does not start readily move the piston-valve up and down a few times, and if necessary adjust the nut upon the top until ing it. the right stroke is obtained. Whether it strikes fast or slow depends principally upon the length of the feed-pipe. The water in the pipe must be at rest throughout the whole length before the valve will fall, and therefore it will reach an equilibrium much sooner in a short pipe than in a long one.

"If the ram stops working, water being plenty, one of two things will very probably be at fault-either some substance is caught in the piston-valve, or the air is exhausted from the air-chamber. In the flast case the removal of the offending body will be all that is necessary. Sometimes a large piece of a blade of grass will be sufficient to catch and hold the valve, therefore it is important that the strainer be fine enough to exclude very small substances. If the air is exhausted from the air-chamber, as sometimes happens, it is probable that there is a minute leakage, and the chamber should be taken off, dried, and coated on the inside with

asphaltum varnish. "Sometimes, when water is raised a considerable distance, the pressure becomes so great or the chamber that the air is absorbed by the water until it has not expansive power sufficient to force out the water from the chamber. The remedy for this is to drill a very small pin-hole in the feed-pipe close to the ram, and through this a little bubble of air, sufficient to keep the chamber full, will be drawn in at every stroke. A No. 4 ram, working with a ten-feet head, will raise ninety barrels of water sixty feet high in the course of twenty-four hours. When one has a good spring or a stream of running water which is lower than his farm buildings, it is undoubtedly better to employ a ram than to use tagnant water or trust to uncertain rain sup plies. With a little care and attention it will be as likely to keep in order as a wind-mill, and is much more enduring."

"Medicine Cures Individuals: Hygiene

EDITORS FARMER:-I was gratified to find that you had extracted from the Massac Plowman, an oft repeated description of that notoriously unwholesome cattle stable, built some years since in western Mass. It was a large, warm basement stable, in a stone barn, in which 40 cows and their excrement were confined. without any efficient means of supplying the animals with fresh pure air, or for removing the fetid, poisonous emanations from either. As stated. "the state commissioners were called to examine the diseased cows, and to explain why so many should have died." They pronounced the disease pneumonia, and prescribed fresh air and plenty of it.

In 1853, the writer was the architect of a large barn, also located in western Mass., in which there was stabling for 80 head of animals. This barn was so constructed that the animals were on the second floor, and their excrement was apartments were as well ventilated as we knew how to do it at that day. One winter's experience with the arrangement however, convinced me that it was very unwholesome, and when the manure was allowed to accumulate, ferment, and heat beneath the animals, it was nearly as the principles involved in the art of ventila-

that profession.

In my practice, which has been so widely extended, my greatest achievement was the invention of my favorite system, which I denominate sub-earth ventilation, and which has recently been patented and introduced into Prussia, Europe, where it is attracting much attention from scientists of that continent, and is considered peerless. The art of Diary husbandry is buffalo, though a coarse-grained and rather slownow occupying many of the ablest men, and the best chemists, both in America and Europe, and more valuable knowledge and light has been shed upon the art in the past three years than in the previous decade, and more in that period than in the quarter of a century next preced- the nets and traps kept out of the water for a

dairy science will be my theme for a paper in fish, but get their food wholly or largely from the early future.

Dairymen, some of the most ignorant of them, have learned that the consumption of food by so warm in winter that they suffer more with ways accessible.

It was considered impossible to duly supply Fish culture the animals, or for the interest of their owner. And it was so, and is still so, except through air, ere it is admitted to the stable, by passing through a subterranean air conduit, or, as is commonly known, by means of sub-earth ventilation A properly constructed duct in the earth will transmit air at about 50° F., regardless of the extremes in the external temperature.

And with a properly constructed stable, supplied with air through a subterranean duct, a temperature of 60° may be maintained in a even when the me able of any dimen cury registers 26° below outside. This system of tempering air and ventilating buildings proves to be equally adapted to high and low latitudes, but its value is claimed by many to be greatest in the latter. It has proved to be all that can be desired for use in the butter dairy, by Col. W. R. Montgomery, of Starksville, Miss., who is using it with great satisfaction.

Its use is as practicable on the equator as in Mississippi, and it will be extensively used in the tropics, in the early future, when its value for the ventilation of dwellings will be esteemed priceless. The class of men who have adopted this system hitherto, are generally the most progressive and intelligent in their respective locations; it is too big a leap in the science of ventilation to be appreciated or desired by any of the pitiable host of plodders, who are the last to be benefitted by economical improvements in the arts in which they are engaged. That is siderable extent yet, the prison labor of other the class who are proverbial for having "bad luck." They plant "in the moon," are always behind, and never realize their true condition until they are unmistakably notified by the "flag of the sheriff," on their leaning gate post. J. WILKINSON.

Fish and Whisky.

I doubt if there is a question of more importance to the people of the state at large, to be discussed by the legislature, than that of the state fisheries. Far removed from the sea coast, we are cut off from the cheap food supplies with which our New England brethren and stored in a basement beneath them, and both those of the Pacific slope are blest, and it behooves us, if possible, to supply this want by artificial means, if the cost be not too great, Experience has proved, in other states, that an immense food supply can be furnished to the people at a trifling outlay, and it is wisdom for us to take early advantage of their experience faulty as the stable above described would have If the people of the state will speak of the matbeen with the same arrangement for ventilat- ter to their representatives we may have some ing. This experience led me to study closely practical legislation upon the subject at this

and if there is no running water on the land a ply of running water. The water raised by the tion. I say, the art, for it had not yet been reram is a comparatively small part, the greater duced to system that deserved to be called a but \$10,000 expended now to stock the waters of the state with such varieties as are known to be From that day to the present, I have devoted indigenous to our waters, would, in my judgmyself mainly to the study and application of ment, be a profitable investment. The salmon ventilation of buildings of great vartety, but one species at least, is native to the state, as is have made stables and milk-houses specialities, also one variety of bass, three or four of the perch, four of the catfish, buffalo, red-horse or is better to increase the head if practicable. If, tended the construction of a large number, and river suckers, black-suckers, and doubtless in fourteen states of the Union. And I have others: All of the perch family will succeed in now had sufficient experience to teach me that most every stream in the state, and some of them at least six feet above the ram, and nine feet I have yet much to learn before I shall become do well in ponds. The same is also true of the would give better results. It is better to have a perfect ventilating engineer, though I have salmon. The blue-catfish, known also as chanthe feed-pipe of lead. If iron is used it is lia- for several years, devoted my entire time to nel-cat, swallow-tailed cat, is second only to the bass as a game-fish, is of fine quality, a rapid grower and very prolific. Any clear stream with a moderately swift current, is suitable to them, and as they grow to large size, they are one of the most desirable for our waters.

The eel, though not a native, (except in the Missouri river) so far as I know, would undoubtedly do well in many of our streams. The growing fish, is very prolific and grows to a very large size. They are often taken at this point, (on Stranger creek) of twenty to thirty pounds weight, and sometimes up to fifty, and as they are not easily taken with a hook, and time, once stocking will do for a long time, and Some of the late valuable developments of I do not think they prey upon the fry of other vegetable matter.

The white fish of the northern lakes would doubtless do well in some of our streams, and their cows is greatly reduced by keeping them although a dear lover of the shad, I think the white fish a fine substitute and much more cold, but few however, have learned that pure, likely to succeed. Some of our smaller streams fresh air, and plenty of it, in conjunction with furnish all the conditions necessary to the cula proper temperature in the stable are quite as ture of the mountain trout; indeed there is essential as a full supply of wholesome food and scarcely a fish belonging to the inland waters of pure water at a proper temperature and al in a continent but what will be at home in some

Fish-culture, upon a large scale, is no longer a stable with pure and constantly changing air an experiment. It is known to be a fact that in winter, in high latitudes, without making fish can be as readily and more cheaply the stable objectionably cold for the comfort of grown, pound for pound, than pork. Is it not wisdom, then, for us as a state, to institute as a state, what can not well be done by private enthe simple and efficient medium of warming the terprise, and thus secure an abundant supply of cheap and wholesome food? Let us move in this matter at once.

I see, from your last issue, that "Topeka is about to have a distillery," and some of the good people object to it. It seems to me that this is folly. What boots it to us, as temperance people, or as a moral people, if the whisky is found in abundant supply in every town, village and hamlet of the state, where the whisky is county, Kansas, than in Buchanan, Platte, or Jackson counties, Missouri, or Robinson county, Kentucky, and will undoubtedly add something to the marketable value of the corn, wheat and rye of your farmers. If we could legislate its importation entirely from our borders, then it would be criminal to permit its manufacture here, looking at the matter through temperance spectacles, but it is the height of nonsense to try to prevent its manufacture in the state, when the portals are wide open for as many million barrels as we have the money to pay for, and the farmers of other states get the benefit of our money. If we must have whisky in Kansas, let Kansas make every drop of it.

The same argument is true of the man ufac states was brought to our doors with a competi-tion just as sharp as from our own in the shape f wagons, carriages, buggies, furniture tubs, etc. It is folly, then, and would not benefit our

workingmen a particle, to change our present our workingmen a particle, to change our present system of employing prison labor unless we shut out from our borders the prison labor of South Bend, Michigan City, Jeffersonville, etc. F. S. Presbrey wants a blue-grass sod on prairie grass. Let him sow the clean seed on the price of the property of the price of the property of the pro prairie grass now, and pasture close. The blue-grass will take it. On old ground, if seasona-ble, I would prefer to sow the first of July with half a crop of oats.

half a crop of cats.

At this writing (Feb. 17th) the seedling peaches are not materially injured, and the budded varieties not all killed. Lowest thermometer to date 14° 5', within half a degree of what is supposed to kill all budded peaches.

No prevalent disease among stock. Cattle looking nansually well.

looking unusually well.

Three inches of snow on the night of the 14th, and still cloudy.

Millwood, Kansas.

A. G. CHAN.

In regard to whisky and its suppression, it is something like weeds in a farmer's cornfield. If its destruction is achieved at all, a commencement must be made somewhere, and Shawnee ment must be made somewhere, and Shawnee county is as good a place as anywhere to begin. A good example at the capital may have a good influence throughout the state, which is true of a bad example in an opposite direction.

County Superintendents' Convention.

seventy-two county superintendents, in response 'quired by law.
to a circular issued some time before by Super- A provision intendent Lemmon, met in convention in this changed as to reduce the number of its school city. We intended to speak of this meeting children to less than twenty-five, was recomlast week, but the crowded condition of our col- mended for adoption; umns prevented our doing so., As our readers throughout the state are generally interested in the deliberations of our school-men, we this week give an outline of their meeting.

The following is a list of the county superintendents present: W. H. Tucker, of Atchison; erence to visiting schools, keeping records, etc., J. H. Lawhead, of Bourbon; Andrew Carrothers, of Brown; Alvah Sheldon, of Butler; ols, of Elk; D. Gochenauer, of Ellis; P. Fales, carried. of Franklin, Geo. H. Martz, of Greenwood; H. C. McQuiddy, of Harvey; Mrs. Olive E. Stout, of Jackson; Frank Murdock, of Johnson; A. It is substantially as follows: That the super-R. Van Eman, of Leavenworth; A. T. Biggs, of intendents of counties having a school popula-Lincoln; G. W. Jones, of Linn; O. B. Whar- tion between one thousand and twelve hundred ton, of Lyon; Chas. T. Beach, of Montgomery; should receive \$400 per annum; in counties in F. P. Nichols, of Morris; Abijah Wells, of which the number of persons of school age was Nemaha; A. H. Turner, of Neosho; Joel H. twelve hundred and did not exceed fifteen hun-Pawnee; J. J. Hostutler, of Pottawatomie; J. counties having a school population of fifteen Anderson; Chas. Smith, of Jefferson.

Through the kindness of Mayor Case, and the members of the legislature from Shawnee county, the room used as headquarters of the county superintendents, and the committee on Shawnee delegation was placed at the disposal of the superintendents.

An informal meeting was held on the morning of the 11th. Temporary organizations were effected by the election of Superintendent Billings, of Riley, as temporary chairman, and Supt. Fleck, of Russell, as temporary secretary.

After some discussion on the subjects named below, they were referred to the following committees, with instructions to report at the after-

Sec. 1, Art. 4, of the school laws in relation to the official terms of district officers, to Supts. Van Eman, Crary, and Gochenauer.

Sec. 16, Art. 4, relating to the treasurer's bond, to Mrs. Stout, and Messrs. Turner and pointed a committee on text-books. Kanaga.

Sec. 3 was also referred to the same committee. Duties of District Clerks-to Supts. Murdock,

McQuiddy and Jones. Duties of District Treasurers-to Supts.

Nichols, Whitlock and Biggs. Education in Unorganized Counties-to Supts.

Jockenauer, Crary and Axline. Duties of School District Boards-to Supts.

Wells, Robinson and Fleck. The convention then adjourned until

o'clock, p. m.

On reassembling, Supt. Billings was elected permanent chairman and Supt. Fleck permanent secretary.

After discussion, committees were appointed on the following subjects: Normal Institutes-Supts. Fales, Martz and

Mrs. Harley. County Nominations and Certificates-Supts.

Lawhead, Sheldon and Miss Brown. School Bonds-Supts. Thurz, Hostetler and

Rights and Duties of Teachers-Supts.

Wharton, McDonald and Thompson. County Superintendents' Duties and Salar State Supt. Lemmon, Supts. Falls, Tucker, Beck

and Lawhead. School District Records-Supts. Van Eman, Hostetler and Truex.

District Libraries-Supts. Turner, Hostetler and Beach.

At the morning session of the 12th, Dr. Gochenauer, chairman of the committee on schools in unorganized counties, reported a provision for the formation and inauguration of schools in such counties, which was recommended for adoption, and the bill prepared by the committee was introduced into the house of repre-

sentatives by Mr. Waite, of Pawnee county. It was decided that the word "term," as it is used in the laws, should be construed to mean the time, in any one year, for which any teacher may be employed in a single district.

The convention recommended that Sec. 15; of Art. 2 of the school laws be so changed as to require the superintendent to furnish the county clerk with descriptions of school district boundaries, on or before the first Monday in July of

each year, instead of August as is now done. It was the opinion of the convention that joint districts should be under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the county in which the greater part of the territory is situated, and that provision should be made for an appeal to the state superintendent on the failure of county superintendents to agree in reference to proposed changes of public districts.

It was the opinion of the superintendents that when an appeal is taken in the alteration of district boundaries, notice should be given by the party applying, to all districts interested in the change.

The discussion next turned upon the division of property either in the formation or the dissolution of a district, the defects in the present law being stated, and recommendations made providing for making this work more definite and certain.

convention recommended that the time for holding the annual meeting be changed from the second Thursday of August to the last Thursday in March; that the close of the

school year be changed to June 30th; that the officers elected at the annual meeting continue On the 11th of this month forty-one of our to serve to the close of the school year, as re-

A provision that no district bould be

On the morning of the 12th the convention met in the senate chamber.

The subject discussed was superintendents' duties and salaries. It was recommended that the duties of the county superintendent in refbe increased and rendered definite and certain.

The committee appointed on county superin-J. T. Bradley, of Chautauqua; Arthur Smith, of tendents' salaries made their report, which Clay; Joshua Robinson, of Coffey; J. A. Truex, was being considered when a motion to refer to of Davis; A. M. Crary, of Dickinson; Miss a special committee, consisting of Supts. Zoch-Sarah A. Brown, of Douglas; Mrs. M. E. Nich- enauer, Palmer and Bradley, was made and

The report of this committee, made at the next session, was recommended for adoption. Simmons, of Norton; Leonard Manning, of dred he should receive \$500 per annum, and in W. Kanaga, of Reno; Mrs. N. E. Harley, of hundred or over, he should receive \$500, and Rice; J. F. Billings, of Riley; Ira S. Fleck, of \$25 for each additional one hundred school chil-Russell, John MacDonald, of Shawnee; J. W. dren, with the provision that in no case should Pearce, of Smith; J. D. Beck, of Sumner; Matt the salary exceed \$1,200. The superintendents Thompson, of Wabaunsee; M. Stewart, of of counties having less than one thousand school Washington; A. F. Palmer, of Woodson; H. C. children, should receive \$3 for each day em-Whittock, of Wyandotte; Chas. Taliferro, of ployed, but should not receive compensation for more than one hundred days in any one year.

> On the morning of the 13th, all committees, except the special committee on salaries of county examinations and certificates, were instructed to report to the state superintendent.

> The convention recommended that the laws tendent that his annual and other reports had been correctly made and at the proper time; and that the treasurer should receive a like sum annually for the faithful performance of his duty.

The chairman appointed Supts. Sheldon, McDonald, Fales and Wells a committee on resolutions.

Supts. Biggs, Van Eman, Whitlock, Nichols, Truex, Mrs. Stout and Miss Brown were ap-

The evening session of the 13th was held in the senate chamber.

The convention recommended that the law be so changed that Christmas, New Year's day, Fourth of July, and national Thanksgiving and Fast days shall be school holidays; that no deduction be made from teachers' wages for not teaching on those days, and that no contract specifying that school be taught on those days should be of any force as against the teacher.

A proposed amendmant requiring teachers to report commencement of school term to the county superintendent, was approved.

A recommendation that teachers should have control of pupils on their way to and from school, elicited considerable discussion. It was held by some that the teacher had already enough responsibility, and that he does not want any additional burden; by others that he now has the authority that the proposed amendment would give him.

A house bill providing for a state board on text-books, which had been referred to the committee on education, was submitted to the convention for consideration. After some little debate, the convention unanimously decided the bill to be impracticable.

At the morning session of the 14th, the subject of equalization of taxes for school purposes was presented and considered.

A resolution recommending that a general tax of three mills for the support of schools, be levied in each county, and that the maximum limit of ten mills for teachers' wages, be re duced to seven, was adopted.

It was thought best to spend the remainder of the time before adjournment in the consideration of difficult points in the school law.

The question, who should prosecute justice of the peace who neglect or refuse to turn over proceeds of the sale of estrays, being asked, it was answered that the county commissioners should direct the county attorney to prosecute.

It was argued that all fines, except those imposed by police courts, belong to the county school fund.

A special committee appointed to inquire into and report upon Foote & Slie's method of teaching music, after witnessing an exercise conducted by Prof. Slie, at the Washburne school, made a report recommending the system for general adoption in the common schools.

A very kind invitation to visit Bethany College having been received, the convention being unable to attend in a body, appointed Supt. Sheldon to make the visit.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That State Superintendent Lemmon be and hereby is authorized to present, at the proper time, to the Kansas legislature, all the amendments to our school laws proposed by this convention, and whatever else may suggest itself to him to be of benefit to the school inter-

ests of the state.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due, and hereby tendered to the state super-

are due, and hereby tendered to the state superintendent for his presence and valuable suggestions; to the senate of the state, mayor of
Topeka, and members of the Shawnee county
delegation for the use of their rooms.

Resolved, That the present convention of
county superintendents has been of great benefit
to the educational interests of their respective
counties, and in view of this fact, we favor an
annual convention of county superintendents at
the call, as to time and place, of the state superintendent.

Resolved, That we congruinlate our chairman, Superintendent Billings, on his good temper al room of Kansas State Agricultural College, and affable manner, in his position as chairman of this meeting, and we tender our thanks for his effective government of the same.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Supt.

A good programme is arranged for the next

its meeting, and we tender our thanks for his effective government of the same.

Hesolved, That we tender our thanks to Supt.

I. S. Fleck for the faithful performance of his ardnous duties as secretary of this convention:

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention for tendered to railroad corporations for favors, as follows: To-the St. J. & D., and M., K. & T. roads for passes issued; to the A., T. & S. F. for a half-rate to all superintendents living east of Florence, all west of Florence paying \$4.25 for the round trip; to the K. P. for a half-rate, to all east of Manhattan, all west of that place paying \$4.25 for the round-trip; to the L., L. & G., M. R., F. S. & G., and the A. & N. roads for a half-rate, and to the C. B. U. P. for one find one-fifth fare for the round-trip.

fifth fare for the round-trip., The convention adjourned to meet at Law-

rence, June 16th, in connection with the State

Teachers' Association. farm Stock.

The Best Breeds.

In starting a flock of hens it is best to fix on some of our pure breeds, and as there is a long list to choose from, many are puzzled to know which to take.

Almost any breed will give good profits if rightly managed, but some require a climate and care that others do not. It is about as good a rule as any to select the breed that you fancy, and give them good care, and you will be satisfied. Location has much to do with it. If in a village, the lazy Asiatics are easily confined and are not inclined to ramble far. From my own experience I think the Hamburgs will lay the most eggs in a year, and for the farm the games combine more good qualities than any other breed we have. The Asiatics are better in cold weather. The Plymouth Rocks are good fowls, but do not breed true to feather unless the breeder thoroughly understands his be so changed that the clerk should receive five business. One of your correspondents complaindollars per annum, to be paid by the district ed of getting black chickens from P. R. eggs. treasurer upon the certificate of the superin- They were pullets of course, and were pure I presume, but the breeding pen that they were from, was not properly mated.

For general use for farmers here, Leghorns, Hamburgs, Games, Dominiques and Plymouth Rocks will give good satisfaction, and the Asiatics will do if farmers must have them and don't feed too much corn. The Game is the best table fowl we have, and perhaps the Houdan comes next. A cross of pure blood cocks on our common hens will pay well; if they are largely of Asiatic blood it is best to use either a Game, Hamburg, Leghorn or Houdon cock. The chicks will be more uniform and better layers, and by selecting the best pullets every year, the stock will be greatly improved in a few years, but it is cheaper in the end to start with

pure bloods. If any of the non-setters are kept, it will be necessary to keep another breed to do the hatching. Leghorns, Hamburgs, Houdans, Spanish and Polish rarely offer to set, and are all great layers. The Asiatics will bring out the earliest chickens and are good mothers if not too clumsy. The Games are No. 1 mothers. The Dominiques and Plymouth Rocks are good mothers, but are not as broody as the Asiatics.

Many farmers think that this blooded poultry business is all a humbug, but believe in well bred cattle, sheep and hogs, while for the capital invested, blood makes more difference in poultry than with the other stock that does not increase as fast, or breed as young. Another thing-many farmers sell off all of the earliest and best pullets, because they bring the most; it is poor policy. Always keep the best for breedng stock, and look out for a strong constitution and don't breed in too much.

JOHN. G. MCKEEN.

Importation of Holsteins.

Messrs. Smith & Powell, proprietors of Lakeside Stock Farm, Sycamore, N. Y., inform us that they have recently imported twenty Holstein heifer calves. In a note received from this enterprising and public spirited firm they

"They were selected for us with much care, from the largest and best stables in Holland, and with special reference to the milking qualities of their ancestors. . They are very uniform, being finely formed and bearing all the marking characteristic of large milkers. We regard them as a decided acquisition to our herd, which now numbers nearly sixty head of full-blooded animals."

Central Kansas Breeding Association.

The officers of the Central Kansas Breeding Association, for the ensuing year are: President, E. M. Shelton, Prof. of Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.; First Vice-President, C. M. Gifford, Milford, Kas; Second Vice-President, O. W. Bill, Manhattan, Kas.; Third Vice-President, W. C. Sturdyvin, Wamego, Kas.; Fourth Vice-President, Wm. Watson, Junction City, Kas.; Fifth Vic-President, D. W. Crane, Durham Park, Kas.; Secretary, A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kas.; Treasurer, S. A. Sawyer, Manhattan, Kas.; Executive Committee, E. M. Shelton, A. W. Rollins, C. E. Allen, O. W. Bill and W. T. Vail.

This association has been recently organized and already has a large membership of influential breeders of thoroughbred stock of all kinds. From the interest manifested we expect this membership to be largely increased in a comparatively short time, and we cordially invite all owners, or breeders of pure bred stock ju Central Kansas to join our association.

meeting occuring March 1st.

A. W. ROLLINS, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

- - Osage Orange.

COATING SEED WITH TAR. W. T. Wallace will require twenty-five or thirty-five thousand osage orange ·seed to grow twenty or thirty thousand plants, or in other like the inhabitants who live in a country bewords about four or five pounds of seed. There are 274,560 seed in a bushel of 33 pounds. Commence to sprout your seed a week or ten days before you are ready to plant; wait until the ground gets warm before planting.

Try mixing your melon and pumpkin seeds in tar. Then roll in ashes or some other dry substance so that you can handle them in planting; copperas water is very good. Plant 5 or 12 kansas valley, and it can afford to furnish the feet apart and tend well, keeping down all need. We can't raise any pumpkins in this a half dozen railroads acting as competing lines. county (Reno). The vines grow so fast that And why? because they could calculate the exthey wear out the fruit dragging it over the G. F. HAYDEN. ground.

Our correspondent from fertile Reno Co. does not give directions for rolling the seed in tar, which might prove a very troublesome job for a novice. We will supply the omission however. The tar used must be pine tar, not gas tar. Place a small quantity of tar in a vessel of suitable size, pour on it hot water sufficient to reduce it to a limpid state. Put in the seed and adapted to a cold climate, and are good layers stir them till they are all coated, drain off the be the most secure investment in the world; a surplus fluid and add ashes or plaster and stir pulling corn prepared in this way before planting, and the seed will resist the action of cold, wet weather, which often causes early planted corn to rot before sprouting.

About Crops and Railroads.

Our winter which has been the most severe of any in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has passed away, and our people are busy with their out-door work. Plowing has been commenced and farmers are also picking what of their corn they failed to secure last fall. Our mechanics are all busy, and building is being carried on with great vigor in this city.

Spring emigration has already commenced to pour into the Arkansas valley, and every train is well loaded with home seekers. Wheat is looking fine, and the prospects are good for an abundant harvest. Stock has been brought through so far looking well, and everything indicates a prosperous time for the farmers the coming season. The great financial question having peen permanently settled by the making a greenback dollar worth just as much as a gold one, and it having been demonstrated by actual experience that the farmer can buy as many clothes and groceries for a bushel of wheat that now sells for 50 cents as he could when it brought one and even two dollars per bushel, he can go to work with the assurance that prices having been reduced to a gold basis, all will be well and he can make his calculations accordingly.

The question of the reduction of passenger and freight tariff on our railroads, is now agitating the public mind, and the best policy to pursue in order to accomplish this end, is one of a very delicate nature, and should be delibin this matter. That the various railroads of this state have been of immense benefit in add-this state have been of immense benefit in add-thad started both close together, but their roots ing to the population and wealth of Kansas, no one for a moment will deny, and anything that apart." should be done by the people to retard their progress, would react to the disadvantage of the whole population. All our energies should be put forth to encourage capital to invest in our state, in the building of competing lines of railroads, and by so doing we shall confer a lasting benefit on ourselves and offspring.

That competing lines of railway will do more for the reduction of freight and passenger tariff than all the legislative enactments that can possibly be put on our statute books, has been demonstrated by the low rates all over our eastern roads, and the sooner we can have those lines extended through our state, the quicker and make it equal to that of Iowa. I believe that all legislation should be of a general character, and that no law should be put on our statute books which confers exclusive privileges on any class or profession, and that all laws should be for the mutual benefit of all concern-B. M. House.

Newton, Kan.

Our correspondent approaches the "delicate" subject of railroad regulation on tiptoe, which has grown to be the fashion, and suggests the importance of deliberate weighing before rash action. We do not think there should be any "rash" action, either soon or late, but the scales that are so long suspended before the weighing commences, are in danger of becoming rusted, when they will not weigh with an "even beam" as the scriptures enjoin.

We entirely dissent from our correspondent's views on railreads. His premises are wrong and his conclusions cannot be otherwise. He pretty near squelches his own argument by his closing remarks, that "no law should be put on our statute books which confers exclusive privifounder of Pennsylvania."

This care of trees for every five acres cleared." This shows the provident care and forethought of the founder of Pennsylvania. closing remarks, that "no law should be put on

leges on any class or profession." There is not a railroad charter which does not confer many exclusive privileges, or neglects to deny them, which amounts to the same thing. A great many would-be champions of railroads, prejudice, rather than strengthen the cause they propose to advocate. Railroads are not helpless innocents, nor are their officers children and weaklings, but a class of the most level-headed, shrewd, enterprising business men in the country; possessing administrative abilities of the very highest order.

Railroads do not prosper by too much competition, nor is the public benefitted by it in the advantage of low tariffs. The people who live along the great trunk lines of the country are tween two contending armies. They are robbed to replenish the waste caused by the conflict between them. One good turnpike road through a muddy district, is of more benefit to that community than a dozen dirt roads, and vastly cheaper.

Take, for illustration, the A. T. & S. F. rail road, with its branches running through the Arpeople within the whole country that it accomweeds, and you will probably raise all you will modates, cheaper and better transportation, than act amount of business to be done and provide enough transportation to perform the work with dispatch without the loss of time or money. Solid railroad companies should not only be protected by the state from the establishment of ruinous competing rivals, but their business should be made as public as any department of the government; and they should not be vested with well nigh unlimited power to establish and charge freight rates and fares at their option. Railroads under proper legal restraints would source of steady yielding profit to stock holders, till all the moisture is absorbed and the seed remunerative to their officers, and an inconceivare separated from each other and dry enough able advantage to the business of the country; to handle, then plant. Birds will fight shy of but railroads manipulated by stock-jobbers, which any railroad may be under the present loose system which obtains, are a loss to the stock holders, detrimental to business interests, compared to what they should be, and grieveous oppressors to transporters of small means.

Blue Grass.

EDITORS FARMER:-In answer to the inquiry to F. S. Presbery, I can say: I got a good bluegrass sod on two hundred and forty acres, by pasturing the prairie grass sod till it commenced getting thin or tramped out in places, and then in August scattered fresh bluegrass seed over the sod in all places where the prairie sod was thin or tramped out. It will show but little the next year but after that it will spread quite rapidly from the sod and roots. In this way you can use the pasture all the time, and as the prairie grass is tramped out the blue rapidly usurps its place, and soon will make a fine G. W. GLICK.

A PRUDENT PRECAUTION.—The American Agriculturalist in pointing out the difference between Darnel, Lolium temulentum, called "Chess" and "Cheat" in California, and Chess, Bromus secalinus, under the caption of "Two Troublesome grasses," says :

"Chess is such a common weed, and it occurs "Chess is such a common weed, and it occurs in wheat-fields so unexpectedly, that many believes that wheat turns to chess. A belief than which, to one familiar with the structure of grasses, nothing can be more improbable or absurd.—N. B.—This need not be answered by assertions. When specimens are produced part wheat and part chees, we will consider them. wheat and part chess, we will consider them. The last that came, claiming to show the transformation were, in the presence of several witwere as distinct as if they had grown a mile

Horses' Feet.—A farmer of experience says that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. In one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be fithy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs there is not much else of the horse fit for anything—Cuchian Firener.

anything.—Carolina Farmer. SLEEPING CAR CHARGES.—Representative Turner's bill to regulate charges for Pullman palace cars and other sleeping cars patented by the United States, provides that it shall be un-lawful to charge more than one dollar for the say, let us encourage to our utmost ability the building of railroads in our state, until, instead of having 2,000 miles of road we shall double it and make it adual to that of Lorse. I believe \$100 and inversement for there were than one dollar for the shall we accomplish the desired end. Then, I use of the same by one person for twenty-four hours, under penalty of a fine of not less than building of railroads in our state, until, instead of having 2,000 miles of road we shall double it. \$100 and imprisonment for three months for

> HARD TIMES .- Hard times must be overcome by farmers by hard work, hard study in their leisure hours, hard thinking and calculating, hard economy. There is no use of whining, crying, complaining. It will bring no relief. "Heven helps those who help themselves." If "Heven helps those who help themselves." If one is in the mire, he must get onto hard, solid ground as soon as possible. Spend less than you earn. If in debt so much as to give you great trouble, make some arrangements with great trouble, make some arrangements with your creditors that will be satisfactory all around or throw up the sponge and begin again. If you see no chance to get out of debt, this is the best way. A load of debt is the heaviest load a man can carry. It kills mind and body. It makes a brave man a coward. It stifles all aspirations, all hope. Get out of its clutches, and forever keep out, if possible.—Indian

> PENN'S WISDOM.—In the first paper issued y William Penn; in the settlement of Pennby William Penn; in the settlement of Pennsylvania, dated July 11th, 1681, we find the following "conditions and concessions: clearing the ground, care be taken to leave one

Sorghum Sugar.

On this subject N. I. Mayrs writes the West-

All that is necessary for any one to make of the best varieties, and procure a few sugar coolers which any farmer can make. It is more economy to pay even a high price for pure seed of any kind than to plant any other, and more so with sorghum than any other seed. As it mixes so readily with broom-corn, chocolate corn, millet and each other when planted on the same or on adjoining farms, it is almost impossible to obtain pure seed. Remember the greater the admixture the less per cent. of sugar and the greater per cent. of woody fiber.

I use the Oomseana cane for sugar and the Neeazana cane for syrup; both of which varieties were brought to the department at Washington, from the southeast coast of Africa, by Mr. Leonard Wray, a noted sugar raiser. Of these varieties Mr. Wray says: "Of all the varieties found in cultivation at Natal, Africa, the Oomseana was found to be the best for sugar, while the Neeazana the most valuable for syrup."

Now sorghum grows well anywhere in the United States, and as planting time is approaching it certainly would be well for the farming class to look about them and take hold of this work that may be so easily done. There is no reason why every farmer in the land may not only make a nice and pure article of sugar for his own use and for others. Try it and save your life and money. Be self sustaining and dependent on no one.

The Farmer Socially.

The question has beeen much mooted of late as to what position in society the farmer is entitled to hold. Many maintain that farmers as a class, do not possess the ease and intelligence that they did in former generations. Such questions are very apt to be settled in the minds of different individuals by the farmers with whom they have met and the farming comunity with which they have become acquainted. An intelligent, educated, wide awake farmer leaves a favorable impression and is the natural peer of any other intelligent, educated man; whereas a slow, boorish farmer leaves an unfavorable impression and lowers the calling which he follows.

If farmers, then, would hold such a position in the future as they have held in the past, they must be wide awake to the educational advantages of the age and in no way allow themselves or their children to wander behind. There are many farmers who think it of little importance to give their sons a good education if they are to become farmers, while if they are intending to become business or professional men their education is attended to. Many farmers even dissdade their sons from any efforts to a better education, thinking that it begets dissatisfaction with a farmer's life. It seems to us that this is a very grave mistake, for in the immediate future there will be great need of a class of farmers who are able to understand and put into practice the important scientific discoveries and methods which scientists are bringing before them. There are in England and Germany, and a few in our own country, who are in defatigable workers, establishing and maintaining, by their ability, experimental stations, where many facts are brought to light of great benefit to farmers. If the farmers of this country would jelly. maintain their positions they must be wide awake to their advantages and be able to understand and practically test them.

The rather solitary life which most farmers are called upon to lead does not conduce to the done best with the California Cheney and shaping of the faculties to the same extent that French Seedling, of which he had a fine crop a life spent in contract with other men does, and this season. They all require good cultivation this leads us to reflect whether farmers as a class do not confine themselves too closely to the a light mulch should be placed between the cares and duties of their farm work. During the winter in the olden times there were frequent meetings of farmers' families wherein there was much jolity and mirth. These social gatherings helped to open the minds and hearts of the people, but in our day and in the immediate neighborhood in which we live there the crop "hits" well is the most profitable of seems to be little sociability and a great deal of all. staving at home.

The Farmers' Club which was started in our village last fall was intended as a partial correction of this fault, having for its object not only a comparison of experiences and an extension of knowledge but also social advant-

There are a few points of advice which w would summarize for the benefit of farmers:

- 1. Be social, frank and manly. 2. Educate vourself and families.
- 3. Be better farmers and hold your profession in higher esteem.
- 4. Read more-especially upon matters pertaining to your calling .- Chathom Record.

Report on Small Fruits.

BY C. BISHIR.

[Read before the Horticultural Society of Reno Co, Kansas, Feb, 1st, 1879.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.) I know of at least one man in this county who raised this season a fine lot of Early Richmond cherries from trees planted four years. Those grown from sprouts from their own roots are best. They should have good, clean culti-

vation.

The common Morello cherries have done best with me. They bore two years ago, which was the second year from planting, and also this season. Some object to them because they sprout. I consider it a great recommendation to them, as it is a very cheap way of propagating so valuable a tree. Dig up all the sprouts ev-

ery spring and cultivate them in nursery rows two years, then plant them.

Don't be afraid of getting too many cherry trees. Everybody's children likes the fruit; Then, I say, don't be afraid to plant blackber. everybody's wife likes to have it, and everynice article of sugar, is to plant pure cane seed | body's birds will congregate in your trees and help you gather the fruit. Then don't fail to plant "lot's" of cherry trees. Plant them around your house; plant them around your barn; plant them around your orchard; plant them along the highways where the passer-by may feast, and feel that you are a generous man. No tree is freer from insects or will stand more neglect and rough usage than the common Morello cherry. It always pays its rent for the ground occupied.

The first grapes that I know of being raised in this county was by Mr. Dodds. In 1874 he had a few Concord vines, which he allowed the weeds to overrun so completely that they were not injured by the grasshoppers of that year, and the next year had about a bushel of grapes. In 1876 Mr. Gunn raised nine pounds of grapes from six Concord vines only two years old. With me the Concord, Hartford, Prolific and Clinton have all done well and are now in fine condition.

A very good method for the first two years is to cultivate until the vines begin to run, then lay brush flat on the ground for them to cling to and they will not be injured by the wind. The third year I would trellace, mulch heavily and prune sparingly. The Clinton may be allowed to run in the top of any bushy tree, and with no other care than to keep the ground mulched, will bear you fine crops of small, black grapes, which improve in quality if allowed to hang late upon the vines. Any soil that will raise good corn, wheat or vegetables will raise Concord grapes, and as the vines can now be had so cheap, every family should raise an abundance of them.

The Houghton gooseberry has proved to be very hardy and profitable with me. I think it is not sufficiently well esteemed by the public generally. When I consider how easy it is to raise, how soon it comes into bearing, and the amount of profit that may be realized from a small patch. The objection to it generally is that it is sour, but as well might they object to pickles for the same reason, as the gooseberries are ready for use the earliest of any other fruit, and just at the time when pickles are most relished, and indeed if they were substituted for pickles and used for the sour's sake, and not try to doctor them up with sugar, they would be much healthier than pickles, and likely ward off many a doctor's call.

Twenty dollars clear profit per-acre for corn or wheat would be considered a very handsome profit, and yet how often is ten times that amount realized on any of the small fruits. This season I sold forty dollars' worth of gooseberries from one-seventh of an acre, or an average of two hundred and eighty dollars per acre, beside the root layers, which are worth about one hundred dollars more. Now it is said show a man that there is profit in a thing and he is ready to invest. Can you show me anything that will "pan out" better than the Houghton gooseberry.

I have had the red and white Dutch currants growing for three years, but do not consider them profitable. I hope, however, to get a fair substitute for them out of our natives. They are perfectly hardy and very productive though not very profitable when green or raw, but when cooked make good sauce or pies and excellent

With sufficient care strawberries succeed well here. The Wilson Albany has done well with me; have fruited it two years and have a fine bed now. Mr. Switzer, on higher land, has through the season, except while the fruit is on rows, then removed until winter, when the whole must be covered lightly with hay or stalks, and not removed until late in the spring. It is my observation that the strawberry is the most difficult of any of the small fruits to grow successfully, but when properly handled and

The Doolittle raspberry should have a place in every garden. A few hills will supply the industry has been stimulated by the encourage tea-table with a fine dish every day for a month. For a sure market variety plant the McCormick. culture should be in the same manner stimulat-Pinch back the canes at two feet high, and the laterals at one foot long. It has been said that there was no red raspberry that could be depended on in this state, but the experience with our manufacturers would certainly very gladthe Turner the last two years has led many to ly purchase home raised silk to that raised hope that it is the coming red raspberry. It is abroad, more particularly as they find it very not quite hardy but fruited well this season. difficult to prevent fraud and deception on the Mr. Switzer was quite successful with it. If it part of their Asiatic dealers. Yet a duty on stands this winter we shall have a great acquisi- raw silk that would encourage or stimulate the tion in the Turner.

I mention, lastly, the Kittatinny blackberry, and it reminds me of what the man said who had a balky horse: "Sir," said he, "just hitch that horse to a wagon and he is there." So with blackberries, just plant a patch of them glected. After they have been well cultivated amount of fruit with but little care. Stock will but not be injured by them. Dig up a root and you will have four in its place. Fire or grasshoppers may devour them, but you have to bor, and the greater profits that naturally flow wait but one year until you have a worse from them, our silk manufacturers have prosper thicket than ever. Universally acknowledged ed, and their late rapid increase during a period of to be the most valuable wild fruit that grows, general depression in other branches of industry how can they do less than stand at the head of is the best evidence of the fact. They are in a the list of small fruits when touched by the position to bear a small import duty on raw silk. magic hand of scientific cultivation. But some If congress will impose such a duty, and in

overrun by them. What an idea! Why, one crop from one hundred and sixty acres of blackberries, would buy the best farm in the county. ries. Plant them for your children, the fruit will do them more good than paregorie; plant them for your neighbors that they may visit you the oftener, and plant them for the birds, where they may build their nests, rear their young, feed on the fruit, and sing songs that vill make you happy. For the best results mulch, well and trim, but if you can't do that, let them run and they will still make you more money than all the pigs that run on your farm. In conclusion, allow a word of warning: Be

careful how you invest in new varieties and novelties. Silk Culture—A New Source of Wealth to the United States.

BY PROF. RILEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(ABSTRACT.)

that we cannot compete with the cheap labor of Europe and Asia, no longer has the force it had in years gone by. With a large tramp element, which is proving disasterous and annoying; with a large population in the more crowded eastern cities out of employment, with any number of females and young people most anxious to earn something for a livlihood, with the people of the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. sonth looking for new avenues of industry, the cheap labor argument can no longer be successfully made against silk culture. The cheap labor of foreigen countries is just as available for cotton and other industries as for silk, and the same objection has at one time or another, been urged against most of our more important industries. Our people are neither lacking in industry, ingenuity or energy, and will more than make up in these respects, for the more ignorant though cheaper labor of other countries. But, it is not a question, Prof. Riley argues, whether we can compete with foreigners, either in living as cheaply or producing as cheaply. It is a question of adding to our own productive resourc-

es. There are hundreds of thousands of families in the United States to-day, who would be most willing to add a few dollars to their annual income by giving light and easy employment, for a few months each year to the more aged, to the young, and especially to the ladies of the families, who often have no other means of profitably employing their time. This holds especially true of the people of the southern states, most of whom are pre-eminently adapted to silk culture. The girls of the house who devote a little time each year to the raising of cocoons may earn as much as their brothers in the field, but if not so much they may earn something and that something represents an increase of income, because it provides labor to those members of society who at present too often have none that is remunerative. Further: The raising of a few pounds of cocoons each year does not, and need not materially interfere with the household and other duties that now engage their time, and it is by each household raising a few pounds of cocoons that silk culture must in the end be carried on in this, as it has always been in other countries. Large raising establishments seldom pay like the raising on small scale.

Experiments that have been made in the past, and a series the author himself had been carry ing on for the last ten years, abundantly establishes the fact that the climate of the larger portion of the United States is admirably adapted to this culture. This is not only proved by the healthfulness of the worms, when intelligently fed and cared for, but by the fact that we have a larger number of native silk producing insects further fact as proved by experience, that silk raised here is of superior quality.

The great question is, how shall we encourage the production of silk and the reeling thereof? There is at present no market for cocoons, in this country except for pierced cocoons which sell at lower price, nor will there be a market for them until some one engages in the business of reeling. Yet it would not be prudent for any business man to engage in reeling until he had some assurance of getting a supply of cocoons. Now how to break out of this close circuit is the problem. Just as the manufacturing ment given it by the National Congress, silk

There ought to be no real antagonism be tween the manufacturer and the producer, and growth thereof in this country would naturally meet with the opposition of manufacturers, and here lies the whole difficulty. Yet it is not ar insuperable one. Protection of a productive industry in its infancy adds to the genera wealth; protection of the manufacturing inand they are there, to stay, however badly ne- dustry while desirable as a fostering agency, becomes injurious to the masses, by benefitting the for two years, they will overtop and smother few and encouraging monopoly, unless wisely down everything else and produce a great gauged and enacted. There is always great danger of unwise legislation in the interest of man not destroy them. They may harbor rabbits ufactures, brought about by influences which associated capital can always wield.

With improved machinery, with superior la will not plant them for fear their farms will be addition give the department of agriculture the

means to erect a proper reeling machinery, and to introduce properly trained reelers, so as to us for the reeling branch of the industry, this is all, in Mr. Riley's opinion just now needed from the national legislature.

Our attempt should be to encourage the culture and the reeling of silk without injuring or affecting, if possible the rereeling, the throwing and the twisting business, which is perhaps not firmly enough established to be able to continue without some protection. To cripple, or destroy or injure these industries, would of course re move the market of the silk grower, and there is not absolute necessity for any present change on the present tariff on thrown and manufactur ed silks.

Prof. Riley further says that each state or the national legislature should encourage not only the culture of silk, but offer a bounty of, say 50 cents to one dollar per pound for the cocoons and \$1.00 or \$1.50 per pound for reeled silk.

The part of the paper that is perhaps, the most interesting, from a scientific point is that relating to the production of silk from the Osage orange.

Advertisements.

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

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F. S. Bosworth, Elgin, III. Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berk-shire Pigs, bred and for sale, Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-dress G. W. GLICK,

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

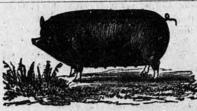
CONCORD GRAPE VINES.

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

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES. \$15.00 per Thousand.

BISHIR, Prop'r, Hutchinson Nursery, Hutchinson

Lee's Summit and Belton Nurseries. Wholesale and Retail, 100,000 2 yr.old apple trees for spring and fall of 1879, also 150,000 1 yr. old, all of the best grades and varieties, fenced in rabbit tight. We took the Blue Ribbon and Diploma fer the best display of nursery grown fruit trees at the Kansas City Exposition, 1878. We have also 50 acres of Hedge Plants for spring prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.



Durham Park Herds ALBERT CRANE, Short-Horn Cattle

Berkshire Pigs,

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

I. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., bree

C. S. EICHHOLTZ., Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas,

E. T. FROWE, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Breeder of Spunish Merino Shaep, Has for sale; call and see them or write; prices re

O BADDERS, Leavenworth Kan., Breeds Black ed in America. Send for descriptive Circular and price list.

FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire gs. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Cor-pondence solicited.

AMURI: JEWETT Metino stock farm, Indepen-dence, Mo, breeder of Spanish Merino sheep rams constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred. Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and helfers for sale Correspondence solicited.

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

KANSAS HOME NURSERIES offer the largest assortment of HOME GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, also choice newand rare varieties of Apples, and Peaches, will deliver and offer trees in Topeka during the season. A.H. & H. & GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., late of Philadelphia, Pa. Office and residence on Topeka Avenue, first door south of Tenth St., West Side.

Dentist.

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

Nurscrymen's Directory.

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

HENTIC & SPERRY. Attorneys at Law,

TOPEKA , KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts. Merino Sheep For Sale.

For Sale, 150 choice Merino Ewes from a flock of more than 30 years standing. Address WM. M. GEN-TRY, Sedalia, Mo.

GEO. M. CHASE.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs.

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

BERKSHIRE PICS

None but first-class stock shipped.

A grand lot 6 to 7 months old, of highly-prized Sal-lie, St. Bridge, and Lady Leonidas families, and the get of such noted boars as British: Sovereign II, 533, Cardiff's Surprise 1955, and others. These pigs we of-fer at very low prices. Also a few

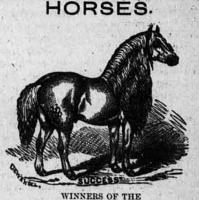
ESSEX PIGS of the choicest blood. We also offer for sale a middle aged polled GALLOWAY bull, and two JERSEY bulls at surprisingly low prices. Address E. M. SHELTON, Superintendent Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD NO. 1.



am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1. Poland China and Berkshire Pigs, (recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All Pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on receipt of price. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kan.

M. W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAND STUD OF



Grand Prizes in Europe and America, Awarded Grand Medals by the French Government and also Grand Medal Diploma and Special Report at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, '76

The largest and most complete establishment of the kind in America,

Since 1872 It has been Replenished by ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX IMPORTED

MARES AND STALLIONS. My Catalogue, with history and breed, sent free; M. W. DUNHAM,

Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Preprietors, Topoka, Kansas.

Spring Care of Stock.

March is a severe month on all kinds of farm of care has not been given them through the previous winter. The farmer should begin to A careful, observant man will readily detect those animais which are not in proper condition, by their melancholy air. The hair will have lost the touch, will be dry and harsh, much of it lations can rarely equal. often "turning the wrong way." The eye of an animal in perfect health is bright, clear and generally mild. One out of condition shows a people are becoming slaves, and officeholders dull, listless eye as well as a harsh coat. The horns of a mature cow or ox are apt to be cold shall and shall not do. We say to you, assess if the animal is ailing, and among the old your lands, stock and implements at cash value school farmers and cow doctors the disease was pronounced "hollow horn," and a gimlet hole was forthwith bored in the underside of each horn about two inches from the head.

The horn is indeed hollow, and like cold extremeties in people, indicates a low condition back prosperity or save the people from hopeof health and lack of vitality. A liberal supply of healthy blood is the remedy. Boring a hole in the horn does not injure the animal and sometimes seems to give relief. But the real haste of the population to have railroads at evtrouble is generally the low condition of the ery man's door, municipal and state debt has animal, and extra care should at once be given. A more nutritious dirt is demanded and succulent food. If turnips or potatoes or any kind of and inflated values, and those who have once roots can be had, a light feed of them daily, yielded to the tempter, like the victim of strong chopped up and sprinkled with meal is the best treatment that can be practiced. A generous ration of wheat bran mixed with corn meal should be fed with a few spoonfulls of flax seed. first pouring boiling water on the flax-seed and allowing it to stand till it cools, then mix with the crushing folds of the demon debt, which is the meal and bran. Calves especially should surely and stealily contracting round them. be closely looked after as spring approaches and treated as above directed. Lice are frequently a great pest to cattle in the latter part calves are much weakened and often die from the effects of vermin. Examine the animals, and if these insects are discovered on them, mix coal oil and lard equal parts and apply the ointment to the animal's back from the horn to the root of the tail. Rub the salve well in about the roots of the horns, around the ears the loose skin under the throat, and wherever the insects are found clustering. A good carding occasionally will assist greatly in cleaning out the vermin and bringing the animal up to a better condition. Water in which potatoes have been boiled is said to be fatal to cattle lice. There are numerous remedies which if properly used will clean the animals of these ugly parasites.

Any animals, whether cattle, horses, sheep or pigs, which show symptoms of having rundown should have immediate attention, and the same mode of treatment will be found beneficial to all. An extra ration daily of nourishing, succulent food, will give tone to the animal and an improved condition will be speedily manifest.

Animals needing extra care should be separated from the more hardy and strong ones, and fed by themselves, where they can consume their food quietly without being knocked about and kept in fear, which is always an injury to the weaker animals. Ewes that are heavy in lamb should be kept from crowding by the flock, and be fed where they have plenty of room and are not exposed to injury from rough treat-

hardship and very much bother by many farmers. But the choice lies between proper care and attention to stock in the most trying season of the year, an early start and rapid growth when spring opens with the resulting pecuniary profit and neglect, with the certainty of run down stock in the spring, which will require the profitable, part of the grazing season to restore to a thrifty condition with the never failing result small profit or none at all to the owner. The careful farmer is the farmer who is always found in the most prosperous condition.

A Danger Which Threatens the West.

If the oppressive taxes which mortgages are inflicting on the farmers of the west continue to increase as steadily as they have for the last decade, and which yet steadily progresses, the prospect is that there will be such a hegira from what is now known as the west, as is taking place from other regions east of this. The western states of a few years ago are being denuded of their population to fill up Kansas, Ne braska, Minnesota, and territories still farther northwest. It is said that the emigrants find a fairer land toward the setting sun; but this does not constitute the whole cause, nor even the most potent influence at work in breaking up homes and sending the best part of the population further west. The demon of debt is at the bottom of it.

To give our readers a better understanding of the situation we wish to present, we will make a few extracts from an article written by Hon. C. F. Clarkson, of Iowa:

"Thousands," says Mr. Clarkson, "this win ter will have to mortgage their farms at ten per cent. interest and five per cent. commission to pay their taxes, and not one-third of these mortgages will ever be paid. These farms will pass into other hands and the present owners will seek homes further west, or become tenants on their old homesteads, as serfs to the distent money loaners."

A contributor to the Country Gentleman says of central Illinois, the richest portion of that unrivaled state for fertile soil :

rty; the tax liens upon it being estimated by some as equal to its total value; at any rate there is scarcely a town in central Illinois the real estate of which might not be bought for thirty-three per cent. of its value in 1872."

same diabolical work that they are in Illinois stock, especially on young animals, if the best and other western states. Here a monstrous fine of fifty per cent. is assessed on the unfortunate delinquent for taxes to the state. This is look well to his cattle as the winter wears away. a monstrous usury on its citizens, many of them most worthy but helpless, and framed so as to put money in the pockets of those who are fortunate enough to have a surplus of the article, at its natural gloss and in place of a soft silky feel to a rate that the best gambling devices or specu-

> "For forty years taxes have been gradually increasing and salaries advancing, until the dictating how they shall act, and what they according to law, and treat as idle any one who attempts to interfere. What is true in central Illinois is the real situation all over the state, and nothing but a relief from intolerable taxation and oppressive freights will ever bring less bankruptcy."

> These quotations relate mainly to taxation by the state, which, owing to the inconsiderate been piled mountain high. This pernicious habit was alarmingly increased by "flush times" drink, are driven still further into debt in order to secure momentary relief from bankruptey and present ruin. The last acre and the rooftree which shelters the family are pledged to the mortgagee to purchase temporary relief from

In some of the counties of Kansas, young as of winter and spring, and if not attended to tained by our canvassing correspondent, W. W. Cone, by a personal examination of the records at the county seats. This is causing imm'at the county seats. This is causing immgrants who have barely acquired a title to their
land, to be "pulling up stakes" and moving on up in this way will keep as well as canned fruit, still further to the frontier. But that boundary must soon be reached, and the tide must then turn in another direction, driven by debt, from the virgin soil where but yesterday they foully imagined they were founding homes in which old age might enjoy comfort and ease.

Where shall that class who are debt-ridden and homeless turn when the west fails to furnish a refuge? The southern states hold out the inducement of cheap lands, lower taxes and lower interest. And those states are threatening repudiation of their debts, which will cease to be very repugnant to the moral sense of the during the season of cold weather and dry food, tax-ridden and debt-crushed victims, after a few twinges of conscience.

Debt-making in Kansas and other frontier states must stop. Lands covered by mortgages bearing ten and twelve per cent. interest, are hopelessly involved. Not one such mortgage in twenty can ever be paid. The hundreds of agencies which are fastening the chains of debt upon our confiding and innocent farmers, are preparing a blight and paralytic stroke for the agricultural, and with it all other industries, that will fall like the frost on flowers or a brother farmers, and especially their more cauhomesteads.

Better bear with the pinching of want and practice what many of them will doubtless consider mean economy, for awhile, rather than make the fatal blunder which precedes inevitable ruin. For this work the granges are admirably fitted and in this work they should be

Planting Corn in Triangles.

Mr. F. Fanning, engineer and road-master, ends us a diagram and "specifications," showing how by planting corn in triangles instead of in squares, that an addition of seventeen per cent. can be planted on an acre, at three feet ten inches between the hills, to planting in squares. Almost any farmer understands the problem. By planting the hills in the second row, oppo site the middle between the hills in the first row and thus alternating in each row, while the desired distance between the hills is obtained, the rows will be drawn much closer together, requiring the cultivator to work in a narrower space to clear the corn. This is a good plan to lay out an orchard on, but it would be found inconvenient for cultivating corn. If it is desired to plant more corn on an acre, the better plan is to plant in drills, and thin to one stalk in every ten to fifteen inches in the row, according to the strength of the ground for feeding the crop. Planted with a drill in this way, corn can be worked very close and clean by running the cultivator one way between the rows, and on strong land the crop be considerably increased.

The Higgins' Mode of Washing Butter.

Some years ago John Higgins of the state of New York, conceived the idea of separating the buttermilk from the butter without "gathering" the butter, as slowly manipulating the butter with the churn dash to collect the globules into large masses, is called.

When butter is gathered in this manner, considerable quantities of buttermilk are imprisoned in the solid masses of butter, and in order to set

ladle or butter worker is necessary. This proc- cultivated since 1873, continuously, without ess destroys the grain of the butter to some extent, let the operation be ever so carefully and skillfully performed. Mr. Higgins prevented this injury to the butter by pouring cold water into the churn when the butter began to break. The water is added at short intervals, several times while the butter is collecting and approach—

"The result of this experiment corresponds are collecting and approach—
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"The result of this experiment corresponds are collecting as a similar one made upon the Tax sales and liens in Kansas are doing the this injury to the butter by pouring cold water ing that point when it is ready to gather, reducing the temperature six or seven degrees, and hardening the globules of butter sufficiently to retain their individuality. The butter thus formed into granules the size ot a pin head and somewhat larger, is entirely free from milk. The buttermilk is drawn off and the butter thoroughly rinsed with cold water two or three times. The butter is ready, after this process, without working, to receive the salt.

Butter treated in this way far surpasses that the Red May."

An experiment was also conducted with corn nade by the old process of "working," and when placed in competition with worked butter, will with the following results: nvariably carry off the prize. If farmers' wives will adopt this mode of handling their butter, they will find their dairy products much improved, and the price correspondingly increased. Much hard labor would also be saved by separating the buttermilk by washing in place of ladling and working. Will some of our progressive house-wives experiment and report results to the FARMER?

The New York Tribune in speaking of the Higgins process of making butter says:

Mr. John Higgins, who a few years ago-laid he country under obligations by developing the nethod of gathering butter in a granulated form, has made the obligation larger by devising a method for preserving and transporting butter

to any market in the world.

The means are as simple as barrelling pork. He gathers the butter in the granular form in the churn, and as soon as the buttermilk is rinsed off, the granules are immersed in saturated orme, made of purest salt. When the cask is full it is headed, and is then ready for any emergency. Experiments made in putting up butter in this way, after making long journeys, and In some of the counties of Kansas, young as standing six or eight months exposed to summer is the state, four-fifths of the farms are heavily heat, have shown that by cooling thoroughly bemortgaged. This information has been ob- fore handling, and rinsing the brine off with have all the freshness it had when it came from the churn unchanged, and is ready to be season-

Grass Seed.

Mr. Norton, of Chase county, Kansas, wants information about sowing timothy, blue-grass and clover seed. Sow timothy and blue-grass in the fall, four or five quarts of the former and one-bushel and a half of the latter (if you want a thick stand, less will answer) to the acre, and six quarts of clover seed. The latter should be sown in the spring as soon as danger from frost is past. If sown with spring wheat at the time of sowing they all may grow, if the weather in the fall is wet. If dry weather prevails after the wheat is harvested, they will all die without doubt.

State Agricultural College.

The biennial report of this institution for 1877 and 1878, shows that an earnest effort is being made, and an encouraging degree of success attained, by the officers of that institution, to realize what it was established for-a college plague on men, in the not remote future. It is where farmers may be graduated, having active duty of the more intelligent and prudent farmers to counsel with and point out to, their which will as fully fit them for life work on the farm, as the graduates of the professions are tious wives, the danger of mortgaging their little by the educational course which precedes the danger of mortgaging their little by the educational course which precedes for ornamental purposes, but is more to be farmers to counsel with and point out to, their which will as fully fit them for life work on the their life-work or practice.

The course of study has been compressed into four years instead of six, and made more practical and more directly adapted to the wants of the industrial classes of Kansas.

The president, in his message to the regents,

"No other state in the Union has it so easily within its power to furnish its working classes with an education fully as valuable to them as is a professional education to the professional clear of any and all studies foisted into the because of 'mental discipline' instead of usefulness, or because of 'culture' instead of the cash value of knowledge to the workman.

We are pleased to see that the fact so apparent to all practical minds, is beginning to force its way into that of the schoolmen's, that the purely ornamental in education must be made abservient to the useful, and that the old order of the schools is to be reversed. The colleges and seminaries which insist on clinging to the old custom of placing the ornamental above the useful, will decline and wane until they either reform or go out of existence, as they should. That the State Agricultural College has boldly taken this new departure, is one of the most promising signs of its future prosperity and usefulness. Useful work, skillfully executed, possesses an inherent beauty requiring no foreign embellishments, while the mere ornamental is classed, the world over, among sensible people, as tinsel and pinchback.

The college is directing its attention to the propagation of pure-bred stock, to which the on for success, and Prof. E. M. Shelton, superintendent of the college farm, reports gratifying results with Short-horn, Jersey and Galloway cattle, and Berkshire and Essex breeds of

The report gives the result of some experiments with fertilizers, which will doubtless disappoint somewhat the advocates of saving and applying manures to the virgin soil of the prairies, while the old pioneer class of farmers will

chuckle and say, "I told you so." For the purpose of testing fartn-yard manure

manure, growing a crop of grass or millet, ev-

very closely with a similar one made upon the college farm in 1876. It seems to show that upon our uninjured prairie soils, and during such favorable seasons as have lately favored this state, manure upon wheat is of doubtful value. Had the soil been much less fertile naturally, or had the season been very different, especially had it been dry, very different results might have been expected. The entire crop of the field in which this experiment was conducted, was a very large one, averaging 364 bushels per acre, the straw averaging nearly five feet in height. The variety employed was

"In this experiment eight strips or belts were staked off through the center of that part of field A devoted to corn the past season. Each belt occupied 1-20 of an acre; every alternate strip had the suckers carefully removed on June 10th and July 2d, the plants in the remaining strips being allowed to grow according to their natural inclinations."

The following is the result of the yield of the everal plats in bushels:

"Plat A—natural, 51.7 bushels; plat B—suckered, 48.2; plat C—natural, 48.5; plat D—suckered, 45.7; plat E—natural, 45.4; plat F—suckered, 44.0; plat G—natural, 52.0; plat H suckered: 45.5.

"A glance at these figures will show that the removal of the suckers was a positive injury to the crop, and that, not in occasional cases, but uniformly through the series, there being only one exception to the rule of the experiment, that the "natural" plats yielded larger than either of the suckered plats adjoining. It would seem from this that the practice of removing the suckers from the growing corn is not well founded."

The experiments at the college in growing large dent and small corn has resulted decidedly in favor of the small, early ripening King Philip variety.

"THE GRASSES.—After a very wide experience with a large number of "tame grasses," we have settled upon orchard grass, Kentucky blue-grass, timothy, alfalfa, and clover, as being the best adapted to the wants of our state. All these should be seeded liberally, to counteract the tendency to grow in burnels. the tendency to grow in bunches; and only old rich, and well prepared soil should be used."

The report contains some valuable information on tree culture, and says:

"On the list which should be discarded with out further trial, we are forced to place the fol-lowing: Arbor vitæ, all varieties; balsam fir, beech, birch, eucalyptus, European larch, Eng-lish walnut, most varieties of the weeping

The leading varieties of our native trees for forest culture, are contained in the following list, with the most valuable first:

"Black walnut, ash—green and white, red cedar, willow—Kansas, (S. fragilist) box dider, honey locust, coffee bean, hackberry, cottonwood, soft or silver maple.

"At the head of this exotic list we place the

osage orange. The tree is hardy, grows quite rapidly, and is really one of the most durable and valuable of timber trees, while it can be

planted at less cost than almost any other species "Our experience with the Ailantus gla losa encourages us to believe that, while it has long been known to be worthless upon our rich bottom lands, for high, dry and exposed uplands it will prove quite valuable. The wood is hard, fine-grained, and very unlike what the irst appearance of the tree would indicate. If Green-house and bedding flowers, also planted thickly, in three years it will shade the grape vines, catalpa, evergreens, etc.

for ornamental purposes, but is more to be

prized for its timber.

"Another point has been clearly proved by the experience of the past eight years, and that is that for forest purposes trees should be planted closely, thus condemning most positively the provision of the 'timber act' which permits the planting of forest trees 'at a dis-tance not exceeding twelve feet.'

We cannot close this somewhat lengthy review of the report without paying a well deserved tribute to Mrs. M. E. Cripps, Professor (shall we say) of the Woman's Industrial Department. The branches taught in that departnent may justly claim to share with the "Father of his Country" the high encomium, First in War, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Mrs. Cripp says in her report to the Board of Regents:

"Since my last report, in November, 1876, ferent branches of ordinary family sewing, by hand and machine, and a number of dresses have been made by the students from their maerial for their own wear. There has been taught an elementary course of blackboard exercises, beginning with straight lines and curves used in designing patterns for those who wish to make themselves proficient as dressmakers. Ten have been thoroughly drilled in cutting and fitting by chart, and are thereby competent to earn a livelihood, if necessary. HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

"Two classes have been taught in the kitchen laboratory, numbering nine and four. The subjects treated upon by lecture are as follows: 'Household Management and Economy;' 'The Management of Children and their Primary Instruction; 'A Knowledge of the Laws of Health and Nursing the Sick.' Particular attention is agriculture of the state must so largely depend given to economical use of all foods, and the method of preparation for the proper nutriment of the body. In as far as possible, this is prac-tical work in the kitchen. The Young ladies in these classes have manifested a zeal far beyond my expectations. Many of the ladies of Manhattan, and some of the prominent gentlemen, have taken an interest in the advancement of this, study, and appreciate the difficulties of in-troducing it as a study—for which I heartily thank them. The day is not far distant when this 'hobby'—as some are pleased to call it— and the study of hygiene will be prominent among the studies for women in our leading col-

The Agricultural College of the State of Kan-

"There seems to be no price for town prop- this milk free and get it separated from the ashes and plaster, twenty plats were staked off sas has before it a rare field for usefulness, which butter, much pressing and working with the in a field of fall wheat, which field had been its officers seem to discern, and evince a commendable zeal in pursuing. The college strikes the key note which is in harmony with the age, when it declares that the true test of education is its "cash value of knowledge to working men!"

Mursery Stock.

Enquiries are being made for Osage Orange lants. Nurserymen should make a note of this and send their ads, to the FARMER. There is also considerable inquiry about orchard and nursery stock of all kinds.

Books and Pamphlets Received.

Talks on Manures by Joseph Harris, published by Orange Judd company, 245 Broadway, New York. All of Harris' writings combinpleasant reading with valuable instruction to the farmer and breeder. The author maintains unflagging interest in what would often become a dry subject, by his sprightly, familiar conversational style with the Deacon and the Doctor. This work on manures, though containing nothing that is absolutely new, is none the less important to farmers who are assisted to an easy comprehension of a difficult subject, by the searching investigation of the Deacon's questions. It is an essential part of a farmers education to study the elements of plant life and sources of plant food, and he will find more information, probably, on the subject, imparted in a pleasant conversational style in this book than he will acquire anywhere else in the same amount of reading.

The Gold Room, by K. Cornwallis, published by A. S. Barnes & Co. 111 William St. New York. This volume is No. 8 of the Atlas Series, and comprises a history of the New York Stock Exchange from Dec. 31st 1861 to Jan. 1, 1879, when specie payments were resumed and the business of the Gold Room ceased. Price 20 cts.

The Kansas City Review. This publication is just giving a reputation for the able articles on Science and Industry, original and select, which make up the monthly contents of the magazine.

How to construct a perfect Dairy Room, and an Illustrated Essay on Diary Rooms and Diary Farming; two pamphlets, by Prof. J. Wilkinson, inventor of the system of sub-earth ventilation, which is attracting much interest among dairymen and others, contains a fund of valuable information to dairymen, and should be studied by every one who makes any attempt at dairying.

Hovey & Co. No. 16, South Market St., Boston, Mass. Illustrated Guide and seed catalogue of flowers and vegetables.

Kelsey & Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Vineland Nurseries' price list.

Jenkins' Nurseries, Winona, Colorado county, Ohio. Price list, grape vines, evergreens, seedlings and hedge plants, specialties, also publishers of book, Art of Propagation, valuable to nursery men.

David A. Stewart, Louisiana, Mo., descriptive poultry circular of Plymoth Rocks, and Brown and White Leghorns.

Plant Seed Co., 812, 4th St., St. Louis. Illustrated catalogues in German and English of flower, garden vegetables and grasses. Sent on application to any address.

Storrs, Harrison & Co. Painesville, Ohio. Illustrated catalogues of new and rare plants. Green-house and bedding flowers, also fruit trees,

Care of Swine

"Old Farmer" in Farm and Live Stock Journal, giving the result of forty years' experience, savs:

In our selection for our hog vards, it should be dry rolling land with running water in it, or well of pure water with good troughs to drink from and vats to wallow in, in the warm season They should be provided with a good rain proof house, where they can be kept dry from the rain and snow and the hot sun in excessively warm weather, and it should be boarded upon three sides, leaving the south side open for the free circulation of air, which is an absolute essential for the health of hogs in almost any locality. There is no necessity for a floor in it, if the selection is a good one; good bedding is essential. To feed hogs successfully I have found that they must be aroused up and fed with good wholesome food at least two or three times every day, and watered as often, In order to keep a flock of hogs in a healthy condition, I have found it to be of great benefit to keep a trough or box in their yard containing good strong wood ashes, salt, lime, sulphur, charcoal, copperas and black antimony, for the hogs to run to at will, and if it antimony, for the nogs to run to at will, and if it is found that they are not eating sufficiently, let them have, in addition to corn, cabbage, pumpkins, squashes, potatoes, or almost anything that they will eat, if it is nothing but a little rotten oak wood, which they will devour very greedily and be of great benefit to them by setting up the appetite for their food. In a very the better in hogs thus treated.

CURE FOR SCALDS AND BURNS .- The Boston Journal of Chemistry gives the following as Dr. G. F. Water's cure for burns:

My treatment is to apply to the burned sur-face bicarbonate of soda in fine powder, if it is a wet surface; but if it is a dry burn, use a paste of bicarbonate of soda and water, or a strong solution of the bicarbonate of soda in water, and apply to the burned surface. This relieves sunburns as well as burns from hot coals, melted sulphur, hot iron, steam, etc. N. B.—Always dispose the burned surface so

that the blood can gravitate toward the heart if possible, as otherwise a continuous pain may be felt, due to the dilation of the blood-vessels from the weight of the contained blood.

If bicarbonate of sods is not at hand, bicarbonate of potash is next best.

'Hopper-Proof Trees.

I am thinking of planting a grove of forest trees this season, and would feel obliged if some one who has had experience would give me, through the FARMER, a list of such forest trees through the FARMER, a list of county, men-as are best adapted for this (Reno) county, men-tioning their bad qualities, if any, and say which best withstood the big grasshopper raid 1874. W. G. R. of 1874. Reno County, Kansas.

Legislative Leaks.

Under the above caption the Commonwealth points out some of the abuses and wastes which prevail in our legislature. The following are a few of a long list enumerated, which should be

stopped: One of these leaks is the appointment of One of these leaks is the appointment of clerks. Already there have been appointed not less than five times as many Enrolling Clerks in the two Houses as are needed. Many of them have not done an hour's work, but all are draw-

ing pay.

The cost to the state for enrolling the laws is several dollars per folio under the present sys-tem. Better work than the average can be se-

tem. Better work than the average can be secured at fifteen cents per folio.

There is also the big leak in the engrossing department of the same nature, and the leak of committee clerks. There are at least three times as many employed as are needed. The clerks are all employed upon recommendation of the Senators and Representatives. The very members who make the greatest outcry against extravagance, who scrutinize every item presented by the Ways and Means Committee for general appropriations; who, to save the state a few dollars, will grind some poor mechanic, or refuse to pay the just obligations due to citizens for materials furnished in time of national danger, are the ones who foist upon the state a useless clerk,

terials furnished in time of national danger, are the ones who foist upon the state a useless clerk, costing from \$100 to \$150.

Another leak is in the legislative supplies, running all the way from steel pens to scissors. A vast deal more stationery is used than is necessary. Not only is it wasted recklessly, and carried home in great quantities, but in some instances costly kinds are used, when cheaper kinds would be better.

Female complaints should be cured, as they often can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsa-

Something of interest on the subject of Wind-Mills is to be found in the advertisement of May Bros, of Galesburg, Ills., which appears in this issue of our paper. Don't fail to get their catalogues.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Plant Seed Company, of St. Louis, an incorpo-rated company succeeding to the seed business commenced by the Plant Brothers in 1845, at St. Louis, and who for several years had a branch house at Kansas City, but now conduct their business exclusively at St. Louis. Their seeds have been sold in every county

in the west and have an enviable reputation; but of late years the country having been filled with commission seeds, and they not sending out any on commission, very many persons that formerly used their seeds, and wanting them, have not known how to get them. They can be obtained direct from their house

in St. Louis by mail or express, and at prices as low as they are sold by them over their counter, with the few exceptions noted in their catalogue, and their prices, by comparing them with the prices of any leading seed house in the country, will be found lower for first class seeds.

A Woman's Logic.

"It is useless to take medicine. I shall be better to-morrow. Besides I need the money to get that lovely new hat. My old one is such a fright and people will look more at my bonnet than they will at my face. I will wait till I feel worse before I spend any money for medical spend and cine." The new bonnet is purchased and fifty other feminine necessaries in the form of ribbons, cher feminine necessaries in the form of ribbons, laces, brooches, etc. Meanwhile the lady's face becomes every day paler and thinner, and her body weaker, until disease has gained so firm a foothold in her system that the most thorough, and oftimes a long and tedious course of treatment is necessary to restore her to health. Ladies, attend to your health before you even think of apparel. A fresh, blooming face in a plain bonnet is much handsomer and far more attractive to your gentlemen friends, than a pain-worn, and diseased face in the most eluborate and elegant hat your milliner could devise. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is everywhere acyour milliner could devise. Dr. knowledged to be the standard remedy for fe-male complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by

Hog and Pig Rings.

£.

The third regular annual meeting of the Ohio Swine Breeder's Association was held in the agricultural rooms at Columbus, on Thursday, Jan. 9th. * * * * Mr. G. J. Hagerty of fered the following:

Resolved, that we recommend that swine breeders be careful in purchasing rings for hogs to get the genuine, and avoid counterfeits, with which the market is flooded, and that in our opinion the Brown's single rings and Brown's hog holders are meritorious inventions, and the best patent rings we know of. Mr. Hagerty stated that he found the above

rings very satisfactory and much more expeditiously applied than any other style. Others stated that they had difficulty with patent rings, making the noses of their pigs very sore, and that they preferred the old style of annealed wire twisted in, to any patented ring.

In reply it was stated that it was the spurious or counterfeit ring, which closes in the nose, that caused the difficulty, but that the genuine Brown's rings, manufactured at Decatur, Ill., closed outside of the nose and never made the nose sore, also, that it did not require one-fourth the time to apply them that it did to put in the wire and twist it.

Mr. Warren stated that he had used the Champion double ring, made by the same manufacturers, with which he was well satisfied for large hogs, but that he preferred a single round ring for pigs.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that it was quite a particular job to put these patent rings in right. and that he had gone back to the other style of home-made rings; but he thought very much of the hog-holder, as it was a good thing. Mr. Hagerty stated that he had but very little trouble in properly inserting the Brown rings, and that with the holder he could hold perfectly still a hog of any size.

That if every one would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—U. & A., Rochester, N. Y.

Lady Beautiflers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another oolumn.

The Cheese and Butter-making apparatus manufactured by H. H. Roe & Co., Madison, Ohio, is in operation in nearly every state and territory of the west and northwest.

Coughs. - "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay irritation which induces coughing, giving oftentimes immediate relief in Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, and Consumptive and Asthmatic Complaints. 25c. a box.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety. 25c. a box.

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

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchel's Teething Syrup, it regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by druggists at 25cts a bot-

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

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

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

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Money! Moray!!

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.

For information concerning the treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, send for a pamphlet on Electric treatment, which will be sent free, on application to the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

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

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative proprieties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debiliated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters.

Markets.

February 24, 1879

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS—Steady.

RAILROAD BONDS—Irregular.

STATE SECURITIES—Quiet.

STOCKS—Stock market ac.ive, but closing sales show a decline in almost the entire list. Considerable weakness was displayed at the opening, and a free selling movement inaugurated, which resulted in a decline varying from ½ to 6½ per cent. This was followed by a fractional recovery, but during the afternoon there was another decline; Northwestern and Kansus Pacific showing the greatest depression. In final dealings the market was firmer, with a recovery from the lowest point of ½ to 13½ per cent.

MONEY—264 per cent.

DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 365 per cent.

ent.

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New York Produce Market.

ew. BEEF—Steady. CUT MEATS—Quiet and firm; long clear middles. CUT MEATS—Quiet and firm; long 5 37½; short clear, \$5 62½. LARD—Dull; prime steam, \$7 12½. BUTTER—Quiet; western, 7625c. CHESEE—Dull; western, 268¾c. WHISKY—Quiet; \$108.

Kansas City Produce Market. The Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts at elevators, 17,656 bushels; withdrawels from the elevators, 5,616 bushels; in store, 359,072 bushels; market stronger; No. 2, 89½c; No. 3,

86%C.
CORN—Receipts at elevator, 23,873 bushels; with-drawels from the elevators, 4,388 bushels; in store 392,984 bushels; steady; No. 2 mixed, 26@26%c; reject-ed, mixed, 25c.
OATS—Steady; No. 2, 22c.
RYK—Steady and unchanged; No. 2, 23%c; rejected,

90. FLOUR—Firm; fancy, \$2 4002 250 per sack; XXXX, 262 25 per sack. EGGS—Steady at 86834c. BUTTER—Steady for choice, at 12613.

Kansus City Live-Stock Market.

The Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts for the list forty-eight hours, 145 head; no shipments; market steady; native shipping steers, \$464 75; stockers, averaging 783 to 1005 pounds, \$363 60; native butchers steers, \$3 5064; cows \$2 2563; oxen, \$3 2563 90.

HOGS—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 437; shipments, 68; market steady, but transactions limited from a lack of offerings; extreme range of sales, \$3 35 23 85, with bulk of sales at \$3 4563 627.

SHEEP—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 62 head; no shipments; demand fair at \$3 2563 75 for good to choice native muttons.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged: WHEAT—Opened firm, and closed weak and lower; No. 2 red winter, \$1 02c cash; \$1 013/61 013/4 March; \$1 023/61 03/4, closing at \$1 02% April and May; No. 3 do., 38/4c.

\$1 033/61 0314, closing at \$1 023/4 April and May; No. 3 do., 981/cc.
CORN—Quiet and weak; \$21/4@\$21/4c bid cash; \$21/4@\$23/4c March; \$33/4@\$33/4c April; \$41/4@\$341/4c May; \$41/4@\$34/4c May; \$41/4@\$34/4c May; \$41/4@\$34/4c May; \$41/4@\$0.
OATS—Quiet; 24c bid cash; and March.
RYE—Lower; 44@44/4c.
RARLEY—Nominal.
WHISKY—Higher, \$1 06.
PORK—Higher, and firm; \$10 01/4@10 015/4.
LARD—Higher; \$6 80.
DRY \$8.LIT MEATS—Strong and higher, but buyers did not take hold at the advance; cured shoulders in East St. Louis, \$5 70/63 75; clear ribs, \$4 85; clear, \$5 15.
BACON—Firm and higher; clear ribs, \$5 55@5 60 cash; clear, \$5 70/26 75.
SWEET PICKLED HAMS—Strong; 16-pounds average, \$7@7 50.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE—Shipping and butcher grades active and firm; export steers, \$5@530; good to choice heavy, \$4-75@500; fair, \$4 25@450; native butchers' steers, \$36@4.30. Receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,800.

HOGS—Opened firmer, but weakened towards the close: demand only moderate; light shipping and Yorkers, \$3 70@3.35; Baltimores, \$3 90@4.40; packing, 3 60@3.90; butchers to fancy heavy, \$4@4.30; receipts, 9,400; shipments, 3,700.

SHEEF—Active and strong; good to prime, \$3 50@4.50; choice grades, \$4 75@5.00; export muttons, \$5 15@5.25; receipts, 900; shipments, 600.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged, Tub—choice, 30a 301/c; medium, 27a28c; dingy and low, 24a25c. Unwashed—medium and combing mixed, 20a211/c; medium 19a20c; coarse, 16a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy do., 16a17c. Burry, black and cotted. 3c to 10c a b less.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

FIAUR—Firmer; not quotable higher.

WHEAT—Strong, higher and unsettled; No. 2 spring 92%@92%c cash; 92%c March; 93%c April; No. 3, spring, 73%c678%c; rejected, 63%g64c.

CORN—Good demand and a shade higher; 33%c cash; 33%c March; 33%c April; 33%g34c May.

OATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; 22%@23c cash; 23c March; 23%c April; 23%d May; rejected. 19c.

RYE—Steady and unchanged; 46%c.

BARLEY—Easier; 78@79c.

PORK—Strong and a shade higher; \$10 30 cash; \$10 37/\(\partial{g}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\text{ato}\)(\tex

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as folows:
HOGS—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 7,500; market strong and generally 5c higher; choice heavy \$4,00@4 06; light, \$3,80@4 00; mixed, \$3,80@3 95.
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,700; shipments, 1,400; shipping cattle, 15c lower, \$4,00@5 00; butchers steady; cows, \$2,25@3 30; steers, \$3,30@4,00; Bulls, \$2,20@3,70. SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 1000; market unchanged.

Chicago Wool Market.	
	21(023
Topeka Leather Market.	
Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Furs, Tallow and Leather.	Hides,
HIDES—Green	.05

-	Green, damaged	.04 .05 .03
N.	Topeka Butchers' Retail Market	
, , , , ,	BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb. Round Roasts Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb. Hind By the carcass MUTTON—Chops per lb. Roast	121/2 10 10 61/2 71/3 71/3 121/2 12 8@10

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly

	DJ 11. Antions	
WHEAT	-Per bu. spring	.55
**	Fall No 2	.70
**	Fall No 3	.65
**	Fall No 4	.55
CORN -	- Per bu	.18
	White Old	.18
**	Yellow	.18
OATS -	Per bu.old	.18
OA IS-	New	.18
DVP_	- Per bu	.25
	Y—Per bu	20@40
	-Per 100 lbs	2.40
FLOUR		2.20
	No 2	2.00
	No 3	2.00
	Rye	77
	MEAL	.60
	HOP	72.3
	ЮР	.70
	E OATS	
		.60
SHORT		60
	Topeka Produce Market.	4
	nated) nates list appropriat weakly by	I A Tee

	MEAL			
	ЮР			
	OATS			70
BRAN.				60
SHORT				
	Topeka	Produce	Market.	1
Grocer	retail price li	st, correcte quoted	ted weekly l	by J. A. Lee rices.
APPLE	S- Per bbl-C	hoice Mi	chigan	3.00
	S-Per bushel			
BEANS	-Per bu-Wh	ite Navy.		2.25
"	Medium			
	Common			
	Castor			
BUTTE	R-Per lb-Ch			
CHAMBLE	Medium			
CHEE	E-Per lb Per doz-Fres	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Y—Per bbl .			
	AR-Per gal			
FRI	OTATOES-P	or bu		
PRI	OTATOES-P	er bu		.60@75
	POTATOES.			
POULT	RY-Chicken	s. Live. pe	r doz	2.00@2.25
" "	Chickens, Di Turkeys,	ressed, pe	r 1b	.07
***	Turkeys,	11 . 11		09
**				
	8-Per bu			
	GE-Per doze	n		
	ENS-Spring.			

Mew Advertisements.

HEARING RESTORED, Particulars FREE, Verry & Harper, Madison, Ind.

Apple Trees,

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

Solomon Valley Poultry Yards,

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

SMALL FRUITS Degat, Very Instructive, FER TO ALL applicable. Address FURDY STRANGE, E.V.

ROCKFORD SWEET CORN. The most desirable variety grown. Pkt., 10c; bu., \$1.50. Pure Hubbard Squash Seed, oz., 5c.; b. 50c. Apple Trees, \$60 per M. Mt. Ash, \$5 per 100. J. B. UPSON, Rockford, Ill.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

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

Farm Wanted.

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

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

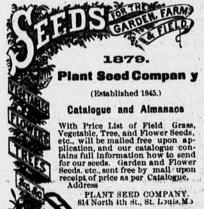
CATALOGUE

Of Select Garden and Flower Seeds. Includin Novelties and New Varieties, sent free. Seeds sen by mail to all parts of the United States and Cana da, and guaranteed to reach purchasers. Estab lished forty years. HOVEY & CO. 16 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

SPECIALTIES:

NEW OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—Per lb. 30 cents, per bu. \$5.00, per lb. post-paid, 50 cents. EARLY MINNESOTA AMBER CAME SEED.—Per lb. 30 cents, per 10 lb. \$2.00, per lb. post-paid, 50 cents. PEARL OR EGYPTIAN MILLET.—Per lb. 50 cents, per 10 lb. \$4.50, per lb. post-paid, 55 cts. The above seed will be sent on receipt of pricesend for our Seed Catalogue with Almanac. Address PLANT SEED COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

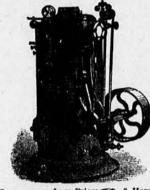




Bookwalter Engine.

Effective, Simple, Durable and Cheap.

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



James Leffel & Co., LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS. Springfield, Ohio.

Ayer's Ague Cure

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Féver, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poi-

Has been widely used during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infailible. The shakes, or chills once broken by it, do not return, until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly axpels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuragita, Dysentery or Debility follow the cure. Indeed, where Disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to enast from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm, has no speedler remedy.

For Liver complaints, it is an excellent remedy.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lewell, Massachusetts,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN
MEDICINE.

CORN PLANTERS.



CLIMAX TWO HORSE PLANTER, six chambers, rotary drop. BOSS TWO-HORSE PLANTER, adjustable silde-drop. Both these planters operate perfectly with any of the standard check rowers. SUCKER STATE ONE-HORSE COEN machines, and cheap. Address SPRINGFIELD (III.), MANFG CO.

TAKE NOTICE.—Upon my return from Europe, 1878, I advertised largely "Beatty's offer for this month; A beautiful piano, upright parlor organ, style 1885, I stops, 2 knoe swells, 3 sets reeds, weight boxed 250 pounds,monopolist price about \$340; MY PRICE ONLY 385." So great was the demand, our men worked at the factory till 10 P. M. to fill orders. This unparalleled offer is extended until further notice. To secure it, however, order now. New pianos, \$125, \$135, \$145, and upward. New organs, \$65 to \$440. Pay only after testing instruments at YOUR OWN HOME. Latest circulars free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

IT PAYS Western Agriculturist! TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

DOLLAR SEED PREMIUM FREE With the best Farm Monthly Journal Adapted to Western Interests. With each Subscription for 1879, at \$1.10, wa will sund One Dollar's Wonte of Choice, New and Reliable Seed, either Vegetable or Flower Seed, or half of each, post-paid.

TO ADVERTISE IN THE IT PAYS Western Agriculturist!

Because it is the Oldest and Best Established Montrely 1st the West.
Only the best class of Advertisements—Fine Stock and Western Manufactories a Specialty.
Has made Greater Improvement than any Farm Paper in the West. It is Progressive and Popular.

TO READ THE IT PAYS Western Agriculturist!

THE OLDEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST FAMILY JOURNAL IN THE WEST, Devoted to the Financial Interest of Western Farmers. How to make the Farm Pay. Is Eleven Years Old. Handsomely Illustrated, and embraces all the Departments of the Farm and Household.

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Literary and Domestic.

Housework.

Washing, mopping, baking, churning; Next day ironing haust be done, And the busy housewife findeth Little rest till set of sun.

Then the knitting and the sewing With the buttonholes to make; Oh, the patching and the darning, How they make our fingers ache.

But of all the varied duties
That we busy housewives find,
I do think that washing dishes
Is the most provoking kind.

Why, the times they must be handled, O'er and o'er, day after day, Almost makes one wish the china Were in bits for children's play.

Now, don't tell me I am wicked— I know that as well as you; But somehow, when I am weary, Dishes make me feel so blue.

And the only cure I've found yet is a paper or a book, When my family are settled Each in his own cosy nook.

I know well that very many
Have obtained the needed grace;
With a patient, cheerful spirit,
All life's petty ills to face.

Oh, that I were of that number! Then, with heart for any fate, I might, with cheerful spirit, "Learn to labor and to wait,"

Health Hints.

Some years ago there was in the Report of the Agricultural Department an article by a New York physician on the subject of the malaria that produces fever and ague. Perhaps the ideas there advanced may not be familiar to some of your readers, and may be profitable to some,

The writer said that the principal source of malaria was the drying up of sloughs or pondholes. These are common in parts of Indiana, Michigan and Illinois. That there is no danger while the slough is full of water or when it is dry. When full, either no malaria is produced, or it is absorbed by the water. When dry, no decomposition of vegetable matter takes place drying up, a poisonous gas is produced. Several families may live near such a pond and only one of them be affected, and that will be the one that has the gas blown on them by the prevailing wind. If, however, they are on a high point of land, the gas will go around them and they will be safe.

He says that this gas, when cold, is heavier than air, and at night lies along the ground so for four good-sized loaves. that it is not dangerous to be abroad in the night; and, when warm, is lighter than air, so that it ascends into the higher regions and is diffused, and we are safe during most of the day, but the times of danger are for an hour or two after sunrise and before sundown, when this gas is rising or falling. He says also that a person exposed to it is in more danger of being affected by it if the stomach is empty.

His inferences are that we should not build our houses on the leeward side of such ponds; that, if possible, we should stay near a fire, so as to breathe a rarified air while the gas is going up or down; and that if obliged to go out in it we should first take some food. He says that the Creoles of Louisiana are accustomed to take a cup of coffee before getting out of bed.

To apply this to Kansas. We have scarcely any sloughs. On some bottom land water stands for a time back of the streams. We should not build north of such places. But a warm place. If possible let the heat come the most important application is this. Pond over the top of the pan—under the stove-pipe holes are not the only places where vegetable is a good place to set it—but do not place the matter decays. Where the prairie sod is brok- pan over warm water or so that the bread is en the same thing takes place. Is it strange, first heated at the bottom. Bread will rise in then breaks up twenty acres of prairie right is something wrong. When kneading into south of it, his family have the ague? Two of loaves, use as little flour as possible; many my neighbors did so and have plenty of ague. grease the hands instead of flouring them when I, at first, pitched my tent on the north of a lit- molding the last time. The loaves will rise in tle stream that dried up, and my daughter had the pans generally in half an hour-twenty ague right away. I soon moved north to the minutes is the usual time in a warm, even temtop of a hill eighty rods away, and we had no perature. The oven must be just right-noth-

against settling on the south side of a wooded prevented the blowing away and diffusion of the had settled on the north side of Pottawatomie cool. creek, within three miles of each other who had died of miasmatic diseases, J. H. C.

The Best Love.

Home-love is the best love. The love that brush : you are born to is the sweetest you will ever have on earth. You, who are so anxious to escape from the home-nest, pause a moment and three or more sizes, as they constantly extend mother and give the best love to others; but brush. Leave the smallest brushes round, as the true source of most of their misery is to be a husband-will ever be so tender or so true as The largest I use for scrubbing benches, washing your mother and father. Never again, after out tubs, etc. strangers have broken the beautiful bond, will small baby, and thought you exquisitely beautiful and wonderfully brilliant—they do not care table-cloth, and spread a towel, made from a poor, than those who have made their gains by

own, and so better to them always than others.

The Art of Making Good Bread.

Emily Maple, in the Rural New-Yorker, tells

now to make good bread: "Every domestic scribbler has had his or her say about bread-making, and to many the subject is thread-bare, but to those housekeepers who have not secured the coveted name of 'an excellent bread-maker' a few hints may not come amiss. We do not propose to advance a new method, or tell how sweet, spongy bread can be made from poor flour, poor yeast, or inattention on the part of the maker; on the contrary the three things essential to any kind of success are good flour, yeast and watchful care. While well-defined methods in detail are inestimable aids, nothing short of accurate observation and experience will secure the desired result. Good bread covers a multitude of culinary blunders; it renders the plainest meal acceptable; and the table groaning beneath meats, regetables and pastry is incomplete without it. No housekeeper, to our way of thinking, need spongy bread and butter in the larder; and our of domestic economy even at the expense of the much-esteemed cakes and pastry, and we doubt not that the health and comfort of their families

will be thereby promoted. "YEAST .- Boil a teacupful of hops in three pints of water until the water is reduced to one that must be very considerable. The governquart. Grate six medium-sized potatoes, add four tablespoonfuls of flour, three of sugar, two of salt, and work to a paste. Pour the strained hop-water boiling hot over the paste, stirring all article, the yearly tobacco bill to smokers prob- India off the lines of railroads and out of cities, is the time. Dissolve a good yeast-cake in a tea- ably reaches the sum total of twenty millions. cupful of warm water, thicken with flour, place the cool batter; stand in a warm place until light; it is then ready for use and may be kept in a jar in the cellar. It retains its vitality for for want of moisture. Where such ponds are eight or ten days in the summer, and for five or

six weeks in winter. "SPONGE.-At night mash three potatoes very fine, add one pint of tepid potato water and stir in enough sifted flour to make rather a stiff batter; then add a teacupful of the above yeast and beat thoroughly; cover closely with a clean blanket and place in a warm and even temperature over night. This makes sponge enough

"The 'Cookery' says :- 'To make good bread always be up in the morning early, just at the peep of day in summer time to prevent the sponge becoming sour by too long standing, and in winter to be getting materials warmed and in readiness for use.' Sift as much flour as is required into the bread-pan; rub well through the flour two tablespoonfuls of nice lard, two tablespoonfuls or more of salt, and half a teacupful of white sugar. Make a well in the flour and pour in the sponge and one quart of warm-not hot-water. Little by little knead in the flour, which will take one-half hour at east. There is quite a knack in the kneading of bread; many chop or cut with a knife after working it sometime and think the bread finer grained for it. Bread must not be mixed too stiff or it will be hard and dry. After it is worked enough, form into one large loaf, sprinkle flour lightly on the top, cover and set to rise in hen, that when a man builds his house and from one to two hours; if longer in rising there ing less will answer. Perfect bread may be About the time I came to Kansas, which was spoiled in the baking. Many test the oven by in 1856, the N. Y. Tribune cautioned settlers sprinkling a little flour on the bottom; if it browns slowly it is hot enough, if quickly, too bottom. I think the reason was that the wood hot. The heat must be steady, and from onehalf to three-quarters of an hour in such an poisonous gas. When I had been in Kansas oven is long enough. When baked, wrap in a

A Brush for Washing Dishes.

mode of washing dishes with a broom-corn

that will be just it. Nobody-not a lover, not they drop into cups and cans more readily. found,

for faces that are fairer and and forms that are coffee-sack, to receive the drippings. Wiped more graceful than yours. You are their very while hot, no murky dew rises on their shining surface. I do not rinse my dishes."

Boy Smokers.

A learned professor of medicine in one of our miversities some time ago made the remark to us that those students who passed through his hands rarely succeeded in distinguishing themselves if they were habitual smokers of tobacco. The smoking of cigars or pipes seems to dull their faculties, and to have the effect of preventing them from sedulously gathering facts sufficient to excel at examinations for degrees. We repeat the remarks as we heard it, and submit it for consideration. Perhaps other professors equally candid and observant might have a similar tale to tell.

As is pretty generally known, the smoking of tobacco has a certain intoxicating effect. It soothes the nervous system, and in cases of poor living it lulls the craving of a hungry stomach without in any degree feeding the animal system. Men who happen to be inclosed in a coal mine, and are perishing for lack of food, are stated to have protracted life by a few consoling fear unexpected company with plenty of white, whiffs of tobacco. In cases of this nature, smoking may be allowable as a positive necesadvice to rural sisters is to excel in this branch sity; but we cannot perceive the slightest reason for this indulgence in ordinary circumstances. As usually observed, smoking is a vice, like dram-drinking. It is taken up in a spirit of idleness, without a vestige of excuse. We need say little of its wastefulness of means, though ment duties alone eligible on the tobacco used in the United Kingdom amount to about nine millions annually; and if we add the cost of the We have heard of instances of youths in fashwhere it is warm, and when very light stir into ionable life who yearly smoke fifty pounds worth of cigars, and doubtless there are many whose outlay must be far greater. Among the less affluent classes, the habitual expenditure on tobacco cannot but encroach on available means come reduced to a ruinous state of inefficiency, of living, and often when the outlay can be ill- and yet in the face of frequent famines, India is spared .- Chambers' Journal.

One Cause of Hard Times.

Rev. Dr. Mears, President of Hamilton College, recently delivered an address on the subject of drink as a cause for hard times. From the address we are indebted to the Rural Home for the following extracts:

"What is the secret of a large part of the depression and distress which the civilized world is suffering? War, indeed, and enormous standing armies, especially in the Old World, are in a large part to blame, and the consequences of civil war in our own country are doubtless still felt, and enter largely into our present suffering. But how can a people extricate itself from such embarrassments when it is actually spending six hundred millions a year for what is at least a needless indulgence, and a source of incalculable waste and loss? You must actually dou ble these figures to get at the cost in money alone of the liquor traffic, to say nothing of the destruction of physical, mental and moral force, which cannot be put into figures, but which is far more de leterious.

I suppose that we can stand this immense drain for a time; we have stood it, and in pros perous times the nation is actually so prosper ous that it seems as if it could stand anything. The cost of the liquor, to-day, is an average tax of nearly two hundred dollars per annum upon every family. Such a tax for no advantage whatever, but rather for a positive nuisance heavier taxes, if it were seen in this light, would be felt to be such an outrage that it would kindle universal discontent and rebellion. We talk about economy, and at the national capital some extraordinary performances as well as some extraordinary efforts have been witnessed by an observing country. There is no measure of economy which would be more effective than the universal suppression of the liquor traffic. The saving to the country in two years would equal the nation's debt as it now stands.

We have an immense amount of discussion, ome of it ominous and threatening, some of it three or four years I visited eight adults who clean towel and place each loaf on its edge until doubtless redolent with the fumes of strong drink, upon the relations of labor and capital. If labor would deny itself indulgence in strong drink it would find itself by and by transformed into capital. Capital is nothing but the fruits A housewife in Coleman's Rural gives her of labor well husbanded; labor suspended upon strong drink soon becomes beggary; the drinking workman soon becomes the worthless tramp; "This brush is of easy construction. Take If the loud and profane ranters who are stirring from four to a dozen stalks. I usually keep up the passions of the laboring classes and endeavoring to array them against the more prosremember that this is so. It is right that this is their sphere of usefulness. Tie firmly with perous portion of the community would turn so. It is right that the hour should come when wire or twine, and sew the brush after the fash- their eloquence against the dram-shops, they you, in your turn, should become a wife and a ion of a broom, leaving but a few inches of would teach their too willing listeners where

Yes, it is true that capital is the enemy of labor; it is the capital invested in the liquor "Now for my mode of dish-washing. First, business. It is true there is a race of bloated there be anything so sweet as the little circle of I place the dish-pan on the table; then a small bond-holders who must be overthrown; it is mother, father and children, where you were pan, usually a frying-pan, with very hot water; the race who hold in bonds the beer-drinking cherished, protected, praised, and kept from first gather up the spoons and wash with the and whiskey-drinking workingmen, and who harm. You may not know it now, but you will brush, and if no rubbing is needed, wipe and are bloated with the earnings of labor, transferknow it some day. Whomsoever you marry- put away at once. Treat the knives and forks ed so easily from the emaciated purse of the true and good though he may be-will, after the in the same manner. Then bring each dish sons of toil to the till of the indolent saloonlover-days are over and the honeymoon has successively over the pan, and wash with it all keeper. It is true we need laws to prevent cerwaned, give you only what you deserve of love the crumbs and muss adhering, placing them in tain unjust and dishonorable methods of accuor sympathy—and usually much less, never the large dish-pan. The contents of the frying- mulating capital; it might even be fair and more. You must watch and be wary, lest you pan will be very acceptable to the poultry-yard, right to compel the surrender of some of the lose that love which came in through the eyes Now pour over the dish-water. I keep a piece fruits of scandalous transactions which, but for because the one who looked thought you beau- of soap on a fork, and with the use of the brush heir vast amount and respectable surroundings, tiful. But those who bore you, who loved you render it a little sudsy. I can now proceed with would be called gambling; but what class of when you were that dreadful little object, a the brush, or return to the dish-cloth, if the men could be more fairly summoned to disgorge small baby, and thought you exquisitely beauti- water is not too hot. But first remove the in the interest of the laboring man and the

classes, and whose wealth is the exact counterpart of the poverty of their victims!"

The British in India.

For two hundred and sixty years, more or less India was governed by an English commercial company whose sole purpose was to en rich its stockholders and managers by spoiliation of the native princes and their subjects. We gather from various reliable and historic sources, how enormous these stealing were during these years of irresponsible control of a whole nation by a handful of invaders. For the last twenty years India has been a dependency of the British crown, and the steady robbery of the conquered race continues on pretty much the same scale, except that it is reduced to a regular and recognized system. During these twenty years, England has averaged cousiderably over one million of dollars per week, which she has wrung from a people already thoroughly depleted, so it would seem that little could be left to tempt the spoiler. In seasons of plenty the common people barely make out to obtain a living after paying their unjust taxes to England, but a single year of short crops, as we have lately seen, brings poverty and starvation

The population under the foreign oppression of England, exclusive of those ruled over by tributary princes; numbers about two hundred millions, nearly five times the population of this country! The gross annual product of this people has been carefully estimated at eight dollars per head, and from this piteously meagre product, the invading conqueror, England, takes about sixteen per cent. The average wages in from five to ten cents per day, and even at these rates employment is not at all times to be had. Cheap British goods have forced out the native manufacturing industries; the lands are deteriorating, so much more being taken from them than is restored; farming implements have becompelled constantly to export breadstuffs, in order to obtain the means of paying England her immense tribute! How wretchedly the India farmer is oppressed by the conquerors of his country! The land is taxed, and after that nearly all of its products, and the sea also, for its salt affords a chief item of revenue.

It has been said that for all the money England wrings from this downtrodden people, she gives them large benefits. Indeed! Some internal improvements have been made undoubtedly, but these add nothing to the productive capacity of the country, and consist mainly of railroad facilities instituted to enable the conquerors the better to hold the people in complete subjection. The whole system is one of downright robbery, where might alone makes right. India is to-day one of the poorest countries on the face of the globe, simply because she has been stolen from for a series of nearly three hundred years by the British nation. And now it is proposed deliberately by the government of Great Britain to saddle India with the cost of the Afghan war! as unjust a conflict as ever disgraced modern times. Another turn of the screw is to be put upon the famine-stricken slaves of England. Alas! for the injustice of power. India, once the synonym for wealth, opulence and inexhaustible treasures, is now the title of a down-trodden, half-starved people, whose condition is that of abject slavery.-Cul-

The American Young Folks. Some Opinions of the Press.

A very good and entertaining paper for children. It is well illustrated, and each monthly number con-tains sixteen pages.—St. Cloud, (Minn.) Journal. It is a pleasant instructive journal for what its name implies and at the low price of fifty cents per year

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Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1878; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1878.

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The LEONARD SCOTT-Publishing Co.,

41 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.

.. Jarm Betters.

From Franklin County.

February 8th. Weather very fine for winter. Stock water abundant and cattle thriving. Have not heard of an animal dying in stalk fields in Franklin Co., this winter, nor of any logs dying. Hogs plenty and of the finest quality. Corn is worth bere 18c; wheat 50 to 75c; hogs have brought 3c per pound, gross, this week; best flour \$2 40 per hundred pounds; butter 10c; eggs 20c; lard 6c. Growing wheat looks promising. Corn is now about all in crib. Hands wages, \$10 to 12 per month, but insist on more for the coming season. Good two-year-old steers are in demand at from \$25@\$27 per head. Feed abundant. There is much talk of prospective railroads, especially one to connect Ottawa with the Mo. Pacific at Holten Mo., via Paola, to which point the road is already constructed from Holden. This road would release us from the grip of a "demnition" monopoly, the L. L. & G., alies the M. R. Ff. S. & G. R. R. Moriey sharks, note shavers, and nose grinders abundant, and appear to flourish and have plenty of store clothes.

From Marion County.

Jan. 28. My husband to-day has been planting hickory nuts, that have been previously buried and exposed. Will some reader of the FARMER, who has had experience, tell if they can be transplanted. Two years ago we commenced to put out trees and small fruit; last year we had one bushel of strawberries grown on a plat of ground ten feet, square: also some on a plat of ground ten feet square; also some gooseberries, and this summer I expect to have gooseberries, and this summer I expect to have plenty of gooseberries, strawberries, grapes, raspberries and blackberries. Last fall we put out a large bed of asparagus, by the plan given in the FARMER. It seems strange to me that people who live in the country or in the village will complain of the high price of fruit, or allow wrinkles to come in their faces by worrying over some new dish for the table, when everyfamily could have plenty of small fruit if they are not like a great many farmers who think they lack ambition, when it is only stackness and procrastination. My opinion is that any woman who wishes can have strawberries and several kinds of small fruit, as they are easy to several kinds of small fruit, as they are easy to cultivate, and it is as much a woman's as a man's place to set and care for them, provided she has the time.

We have taken the FARMER for some time and like it very much. My husband would rather have it than any agricultural journal he has ever read.

We thank "Emily" for her spicy and interesting letter, and are sure our readers will enjoy it as much as we have. If the ladies will promise not to tell the sterner sex, we will confide a secret-we think they can write more interesting letters than the men.

The hickory has a long tap root and should grow from the seed without transplanting.

[Eds.]

From Brown County.

Feb. 4th. I will say in answer to "One that hires" that if his ground is pretty well eaten out and he wishes to plant to corn, that he can com-mence to break any time after the spring seeding is done, and he can break the ground four or five, or even six inches deep—if he has team enough. I think it will not injure the ground. Then, just before the general time for planting corn, harrow it thoroughly, take a common two-horse corn planter and plant it as you would any other corn, except marking out the ground, as that is unnecessary. After the corn is planted harrow again, and when the corn is up, cultivate once or twice, and you may raise very good corn. I have raised 25 or 30 bushels of corn to the acre that way. I know a man who raised 50 bushels that way this year, but his ground lay adjoining a small town site. That which he broke and planted first raised the best corn. The best time to break, to have clean land is from the time the grass makes good pasture until about the 20th of June.

And now about that "lousy old bell cow." A farmer once told me that if I ever had lousy calves to make salt brine, and pour over them, and the other cattle would lick every louse off of them; but whether that will help "bell cows" or not, I cannot say. Stock is doing well generally. In answer to S. J. S., I will say that with us the results are quite the opposite in regard to following cattle with hogs. One man at Morrill, Mr. T. J. Elliott, lost from one to two hundred head of hogs, and they had good lots too, while Mr. S. R. Meyers just across the road, who has his hogs following cattle, has not lost any that I know of. There is not much

.

hog sickness here.

Many people here go to a lime kiln and get the refuse lime (which does not cost them anything) and put it in the yard where the hogs have access to it whenever they like, and throw

some salt on the lime about once a week, which I think is a very good idea.

I will close, hoping to hear some more thoughts in regard to the hog question, and preventives for that dreaded disease—the cholera.

J. Franklin K.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

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

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

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

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

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

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from

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

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

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

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

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

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

Free as follows:

walue of such stray and be subject to a fine of lars.

Pees as follows:
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,
thead of cattle,
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate
and forwarding to Kansas Farmer,
To Kansas Farmer for publication as above
mentioned, for each animal valued at more
than \$10.
Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up
for making out certificate of
appraisement and all his services in connection therewith

Strays For The Week Ending February 19, 1879

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by John Wilson, Grant Tp. one red yearling steer, swallow mark in right ear and whiteon the chest, Valued at \$12.

PONY.—Taken up by James Hood, Kanwaka Tp, Jan. 30, 1879, one 2-y-old dark bay pony mare, mane, tall and legs black. Valued at \$12.

Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield, Clerk. STEER.—Taken up by James T. Brady, Franklin Tp, Dec. sth, 1879, one brindle steer, crop off left ear, branded with langle on both hips, stag horas, 18 months old. Walued at

\$15.

MARE & COLT, —Taken up by Geo. W. Whiteker, Douglas Tp, Nov. 11th, 1878, one bay mare right hind foot white, 16 hands high, 10 or 12 yrs old. Valued at \$50. Also one light sorre colt, star in forehead. No other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$20.

STEER.—Taken up by Samuel Stephenson, Grant Tp, Jan. 30th, 1879, one 2-yr-old white steer. Valued at \$20. Line County-J. W. Flora, Clerk.

Linz County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

FILLY.—Taken up by Edwin E. Amis, Paris Tp. Jan. 8, 1879, one 2-yr-old bay filly, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$15.

Also one 2-yr-old bay horse colt, branded on left shoulder with an 0- Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Shattuck, Valley Tp. Jan. 12, 1879, one Texasspectical roan cow, branded on the left hip with a Spanish brand, swallow fork in left-ear. Valued at \$12.

STEER.—Also one 2-yr-old white steer, branded on left hip with letter I, marked with an underbit in each ear. Valed at \$18.

HEIFER.—Taken up by O. Abbev, Scott Tp. Jan. 25, 1879, one 2-yr-old red and white spotted heifer. Valued at \$12.

one 2-yr-old red and white spotted heifer. Valued at \$12. —

Miami County—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by H. A. Wilder, Marysville Tp, one
2-yr-old red steer no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER.—Taken up by Wm. M. Wilson, Richland Tp, one
2-yr-old white steer, crop off left enr, tip of ears red and mark
or brand on left hip. Valued at \$15.

STEER.—Taken up by Jacob Rohrer, Richland Tp, one 2yr-old dark red steer, some white on end of tall, no other
marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER.—Also one 2-yr-old white steer, crop off left ear,
tips.of ears red. Valued at \$15.

STEER.—Also one 2-yr-old steer, mostly red, white legs
end of tail and belly white, and crop off right ear. Valued
at \$15.

HEIFER.—Taken up by Lewis Lee, Richland Tp, one red
yearling heifer, white back and switch of tail white. Valued
at \$15. yearling heifer, white back and switch of the state of th

Osborne County—C. G. Paris, Clerk.
MULE:—Taken up by F. M. Lingo, Round Mound Tp. one
2-yr-old dark brown mare mule, thirteen hands high, with
saddle and harness marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$50.

Wilson County-Gus. McFadden, Clerk PONY.—Taken up by D. Thompson, Colfax Tp, one light bay pony mare, face white, and hind feet white half way to gambrel joint, no marks or brands. Valued at 18.

Advertisements.

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

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Hussers from the worst Seconda to a common Riseta. Pimple, or Eruption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erystpelas, Salk-theum, Fever Sorce, Scaly or Rough Skin, in Short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Totter, Race Hash, Roits, Carbeneles, Serc Eyes, Scrofulous Sorce and Swellings, White Swellings, Geitre or Thick Neck, and Eslarged Gisads.

If you feel duil, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headacho or disziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chilis alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and goomy forebodings, irregular supplied after, or "Billeasness." In many cases of "Laver Complains" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

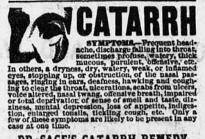
In the cure of Broschitts, Severe Comple, and the early stages of Cossumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the sig., While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Propr., World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.



No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. The properties of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. The properties of the construction of the properties of the construction, and the properties of the constitution, det, or occupation. For Jaundlee, Headache, Omstipation, Impure Blood, Pali in the Shoulders, Tightacas of the Chest, Dizzlaces, Sour Eruciations from the Stomach, lad Trate is the Moath, Billions attacks, Palin in region of Kidners, Internal Every, Hieat Lake Dr., Pierce's Etomach, Hash they Pellets. In explanation of the Frencicial power of these Purgative Pellets over so great avariety of diseases, it may be said that their action upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue beingibing their agantive Impress. Ago does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugarcoated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable.

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DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY
produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh,
no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy
may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr.
PIERCE'S Douche. This is the only form of instrument, yet invenied with which fluid medicine can be
carried MiGH UF and PRIFECTLY APPLIED to all
parts of the affected massl passages, and this which
bers or one affected massl passages, and this which
can be affected massl passages, and this which
the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use
is pleasant and easily understood, from which
the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use
is pleasant and easily understood, from discettions
accompanying each instrument. Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold is the
Bead" by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or
poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche sold by druggists. R. V. Pikher, M. D. Prople, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOU Want, FARM or HOME, with independence and pleasy in your old needs.

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

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE 350,000 ACRES

CO'S, KANSAS. Still owned and offered for sale by the MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF

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RAILROAD COMPANY On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE. For Further Information Address

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THE BEST

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

When a medicine has infallibly done its work in millions of cases for more than a third of a century; when it has reached every part of the world; when numberless families everywhere consider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident, it is pretty safe to call such a medicine

THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every mail brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scaled or burn subdued, the horrers of rheumatism overcome, and of a thousand and one other blessings and mercles performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All ferms of cutward disease are speedly cured by the

MEXICAN

It penetrates muscle, membrane and tissue, to the very lone, banishing pain and curing disease with a power that never falls. It is a medicine needed by everybody, from the ranchero, who rides his

MUSTANG

over the solitary plains, to the merchant prince, and the woodcutter who splits his foot with the axe. It cures Rheumatism when all other applications tall. This wonderful

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

indeed every form of external disease.

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

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Horness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot kot, Serew Worm, Seab, Itellow Horn, Seratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Farey, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other allment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

A twenty-five-cent bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of tortupe.

It heals without a Scar. It goes to the very root of the mafter, penetrating even the boue.

It cures everybody, and disappoints no one. It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

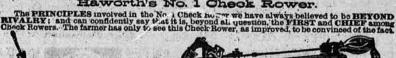
THE BEST OF ALL FOR MAN OR BEAST.

CAN BE ATTACHED TO ANY CORN PLANTER.

THE first and only successful Check Rower ever invented. Ten years of practical use has domonstrated that it is the ONLY Check Rower that can be successfully used on all kinds of ground, and will PLANT FIVE ACRES MORE IN A DAY than any other Check Rower, as the rope or wire does not have to be removed from the machine in planting the entire field.



Haworth's No. 1 Check Rower.



Haworth's Center Movement Check Rower. he Center Movement we have GREATLY IMPROVED removing every objection that has ever brought against it.—it being, as at present constructed, SIMPLE, DURABLE, and EFFEC-

Haworth's Wire Check Rower.

Our earliest experiments with Check Rowers, beginning in 1868, were with wire, dragged over sideways to the machine, and we know the difficulties to contend with in making a satisfactory Check Rower in that way. We know the liability of the wire to eatch on obstructions and break; we know the histing angle of the wire in its passage to the machine and consequent displayments of check and we know the difficulties of managing it at the ends, etc.; ALI OF WHISE OF THE WAY OF THE WAY

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

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Carbonated Stone

And Pipe Works,

MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF Chimney Flues, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and Well Tubing,

Lime Stone for Building Purposes, and Sidewalks. ALSO KEEP ON HAND FOR SALE,

CEMENTS, PLASTER, LIME, AND HAIR

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

THIRD STREETS. P. O. BOX, 170. M. A. SPEAR, Proprietor. J. H. SPEAR, General Agent.



OUR NEW BREAKER,

which we style the "PRAIRIE CHIEF" it combines more good and desirable qualities than any other Breaker. The construction is light and strong! The shape is as near perfection as can be made! It turns a flat furrow with great ease and without breaking the sod! It is made with our solid Slip-Share, which is far superior to those formerly used on Breakers. Our new upright is put on all these Breakers, which has twice the strength of any other Upright! The

Prairie Chief Breaker

Is also made to attach to the CANTON SULKY PLOW in such a manner that there can be no trouble as they will always fit. This feature alone is of great importance. The Prairie Chief has many superior and desirable qualities which cannot but bring it in great favor. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,

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NEW FEATURES Lately Patented. Possessed by no other plow made, and which are absolutely necessary for the

perfect working of any Sulky. If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulty and Gang Plows, Breakers, Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc. Also containing many valuable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, Business Law, etc., etc.

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That never fail. Best, cheapest and purest. From selected specimens for Florists and Gardeners. I will not be undersold. I defy competition. All my life devoted to seed-growing. Buy fresh and pure, direct from first hands, and save money. My Hand Book of the Garden and Catalogue, most beautiful and instructive, with hundreds of fine flowers and vegetables, is worth many dollars to any family. Secure a copy FREE. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

ELASTIC TRUSS

1,000,000 GRAPE VINES.

Cheaper than anywhere else. Concord—1 year, \$12 per 1,000; extra, \$18; 2 years, \$20 to \$25 per 1,000. No one dare undersell me. Deleware, Martha, lona, Diana, Eumelau, Norton, Herbeamont, Catawby, Croton, Hartford, and all other varieties cheaper than anywhere. Also all small Fruit Plants. Address DR. H. SCHRODER, Bloomington, 1lls.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

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



Jarm Zetters.

From Butler County

Feb. 1.—We have had a hard winter here. The snow is all gone; weather quite mild; roads bad. Wheat looks unusually well; weather has been unusually favorable for late-

sown wheat.

Stock of all kinds doing well. I have heard of no disease among any kind of stock here within the past year.

Wheat is selling at 60c; corn, 20c; hay, \$4; butter, 15@20c; eggs, 20c; potatoes, 75c@\$1; hogs, \$2.85.

Some diptheria. Health unusually good.

A. L. HOXIE.

From Chase County.

Feb. 4th .- I read with interest the comme

Feb. 4th.—I read with interest the communications in your paper from other counties, but do not see any from this. Am I the only subscriber in this county?

As I am a new-comer of course I cannot be expected to write anything of interest to others, but should like to read the experience of neighboring forward.

boring farmers.

Best wishes for your valuable paper.

Quiz.

How our friend "Quiz" may help himself and neighbors: Take a copy of the Kansas FARMER and visit your neighbors. Set before them the importance of having a good agricultural paper in their families. Get up a club and set your neighborhood to reading. They will soon have plenty of experiences to relate, and will enter into their work with zest and a new life. Try it, friend "Quiz."

From Osborne County.

Jan 31st .- Just about the time we began to nclude that our winter was over, and we were conclude that our winter was over, and we were beginning to talk of sowing wheat, it com-menced snowing and wound up with a grand, old-fashioned snow. It snowed all last night and nearly all day to-day; falling over eight inches of snow. The weather, however, is not cold this evening, and we hope the snow will

soon pass away.

After the former snow had gone the wheat was found to be in good condition, having been covered with snow during the intense cold weather. This rain and snow, just now, is a glorious thing for this crop, insuring it, as I think, against a spring drouth.

Since I have been in Osborne county (seven years) I have never known of one failure in

years) I have never known of one failure in winter wheat. That was in the spring of 1873, and was occasioned by a winter and spring drouth; and, since that danger is past, we may look forward with a reasonable hope to a bountiful havest and support the support of the spring of the

look forward with a reasonance.

ful harvest next summer.

Stock of all kinds seems to be generally in good condition for this season of the year.

M. MOHLER.

From McPherson County.

I am a constant reader of the Farmer, and have been waiting for some one to write an account of our county, but I think it has been entirely omitted, even your travelling correspondent, W. W. Cone, has not mentioned us, unless we have overlooked it. Is it possible that we are beyond the borders of civilization? Surgly not, for we hear of people here talking of "going west." We thought we were west when we came here, but have been disappointed.

We are living in the north-east corner of the county in the Gypsum valley. A great amount of wheat is raised here; corn receives but little attention. The crop this year is below the average. There is some complaining of hard times, but very little reason for it, as we have everything in abundance. The county is being settled up rapidly. Many of the first settlers are under mortgage to eastern capitalists.

The wheat is looking finely; not as much sown as usual on account of the dry weather. Considerable breadth of Odessa wheat, sown in December, is coming up nicely; many farmers are sowing it now.

Kansas Girl. I am a constant reader of the FARMER, and

From Coffey County.

February 8th. Our winter has been a peculiar one for Kansas. After having had excellent weather during the fall, about the 12th of December, we were favored with thirteen inches of snow, which remained with us about six weeks, making good sleighing. The weather averaged very cold during the snow season. Since its disappearance Kansas weather prevails again. Our county, like most others in the state, has been favored with many new comers that intend to remain with us as residents. the state, has been favored with many new com-ers that intend to remain with us as residents. Winter wheat, invisible for six weeks during the winter, is now visible with all its freshness and beauty, cheering the farmers with hope of a fair crop. Cattle here are generally doing well. Hogs, in price, are looking up; worth now \$3.00. Corn is, and has been during the now \$3.00. Corn is, and has been during the fall and winter, worth 18 to 25 cents per bushel. Our county is well supplied with schools and churches. Burlington, our county seat, has two railroads, and, considering its population, doubtless has no superior in the state as a business

Coffey county, considering its central location in the Neosho valley, its fertile soil, its numer-ous creeks and little streams that afford plenty of water for stock generally, is conceded one of the best locations for emigrants in south-eastern Kansas. For the last four years we have been favored with excellent crops. Many of our farmers during the time have raised 60 to 100 bushels of corn to the acre. Oats 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Wheat 20 to 40 bushels to the acre, and other crops in abundance

SAMUEL HODGES.

From Doniphan County.

Feb. 17.—We had another cold snap. On the mornings of the 12th and 13th the theremometer was down pretty close to zero. It has moderated again, and there has been a light snow storm. Fall wheat is looking well. It is estimated that one sixth of the old crop is still on hand. The corn will nearly all be fed at home; very little will be shipped. The fat hogs have nearly all been shipped; the cattle that are being fattened for spring market are doing unusually well; no disease among the stock; all kinds doing splendid. M. C.

The famous canvas-back ducks of Chesa peake Bay derive their peculiar flavor from the wild celery on which they feed, and a poultryraiser, taking a hint from the fact, has tried feeding garden celery to domestic ducks for a week or two before killing them, with the result of greatly improving their flavor.

Poultry and Eggs.

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

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A complete assortment, 3 to 4 feet, \$3 per dozen ormant buds on strong one 'year old stocks. \$2 per cozen. Wild Goose plums, hardiest and best, \$6 per cozen. The best Raspberries \$2 per dozen. Applorees, \$15 per 100, boxed and delivered at Express of epot. Catalogue FREE. Address E. W. STARK ike County Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.

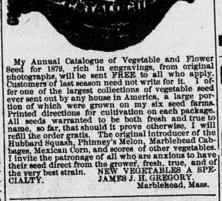


Sow English Blue Grass.

COMMENCE NOW: The best grass for this climated A limited quantity of seed will be sold while in stock at \$2.00 per bu, in small lots; 10 bu, lots, \$1.75 per bu; 20 bu, lots, \$1.50 per bu. Also German or Golden Milletin quantity at 75 cts, per bu;; subject to fluctuations of the market. Sent on receipt of the money. Sacks extra. Address C. C. GARDINER, Wakarusa, Kansas.









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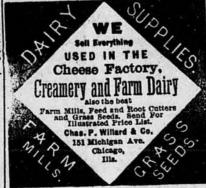
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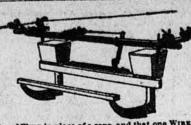
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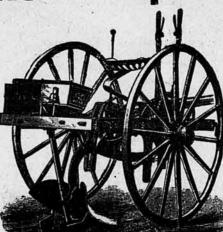
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