

Suppose now that the bull in question is so far as his form is concerned, passed the deal of a thorough inspection. His health and vigorous, shows a maximum of the positive points and a minimum of off; is the full sized—in short possesses all the elements of individual excellence. Will he repeat his self in his offspring? Will he renew with taints his own merits in his calves? In other words, will he afford, in actual stock-getting, a perfect instance of the law that "like begets like"? If so, he is *prepotent*, for "like begets like" simply the power in any animal to transmit his young his *own likeness and image*. The heretofore which is prepotent over the he couples with, will exclude from the result the characteristics of its dam. The bull moreover whose prepotence was perfect would exclude from his offspring even qualities of his own ancestors that should die from his own; for any animal that, with transcendent individual merits, had likewise power of transmitting them without diminution, would become the founder of a new race. An animal of this character (if one really existed), would be wholly dependent of no grove. The bull Habbuck, the horse Hawk, and the ram lamb, called the Champ Merino, came as near to uniting the developed parts with a perfect power of renewal, as any that the world has furnished and by virtue of the fact they were called founder of a new race.—"W." in *Mass. Live-Stock Journal*.

Farm Stock.

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF HORSES.

Extract from Lewis F. Allen's address before the National Agricultural Congress published in Wallace's Monthly.

A detailed history of the trotter would require many pages, for which no time can here be allotted, and the horse literature of the country only can give it. Suffice it to say, however, that his descent has been largely drawn from the Thoroughbred for many years back in his ancestry.

Trotting horses of celebrity have been recorded in the English periodicals of years ago, particularly *Bellfounder*, who trotted nineteen and a half miles in an hour; but in the trotting horse, classed by himself, England, as compared with America, has yet made no distinguished record; and that the American trotter has been most skillfully bred and trained to his recent astonishing achievements, is a testimonial to our native enterprise beyond that of any other country. Thirty years ago, a horse that could trot a mile in three minutes was considered a remarkable animal. That three minutes has been gradually reduced from year to year, until, in 1875, the mare *Goldsmith Maid*, at eighteen years of age, made her mile in two minutes and fourteen seconds, and repeated it in the present year, 1876, in the same time. We now have scores of horses which make their mile in less than two and a half minutes, on the trotting courses of the country, as well as hundreds of them who easily do their mile in three minutes. Thus the American trotter stands at the head of his class over all others in the civilized world, as yet discovered.

If it be inquired in what remarkable manner the rapid speed and high qualities of the trotter have benefited the ordinary horse-stock of the country, the answer is readily given in the fact that our better class of driving horses has been wonderfully improved in action, as well as in quicker movement, sureness of step, higher pleasure to all who either drive or ride after them, and in the increased marketable price they obtain for their breeders.

Next in order, we may remark, in the absence of a more appropriate name, upon

THE HORSE OF ALL WORK, equally adapted to family use, the labors of the farm, or other purposes. I doubt if any part of the world, climate and soil considered, can show a better class of horses than those bred in the United States and the neighboring province of Canada. Made up of no particular breed, but an infusion of different bloods, they answer an admirable purpose for almost all uses, so far as size, endurance, muscular action, and longevity are concerned. A composite breed they may be called, if such a miscellaneous admixture can be called a breed at all. They are of all colors and all sizes, from fourteen and a half to sixteen and a half hands high, and weigh nine to twelve or thirteen hundred pounds, in fair condition of flesh. They are bred and reared by all good farmers who make horse-rearing a branch of their industry, and are bought and distributed all over the country, in village, town, and city, where, aside from mere fancy use, the horse is needed. Good stallions are kept for service in almost every neighborhood of the land; and of these, the horse-breeder takes his choice for service to his mares, and succeeds in their production as his skill and care may determine. There is another example of the value of our horse of all work in Great Britain, which can boast as good horses of their kind, as any part of Europe. Since the street rail-car has been introduced into Great Britain, within the last year or two, it has been found that they had no class of horses especially fitted for that work. It required the sinewy, elastic movement, coupled with the medium size and endurance, in our all-work horse. As a consequence, many hundreds of American horses have been purchased in our northern States and Canada for export to Britain, for other purposes, as well as for street railways; and the trade is still continued, to the mutual advantage of both countries.

Another class demanded for exclusive purposes is

THE DRAUGHT-HORSE proper, needed for heavy farm labors, and drawing the weighty loads in our commercial and manufacturing cities and towns, for which the ordinary horse of our farmers is incompetent. Of this class, if we have any which may be called "ancient," among us—say a hundred years or more—first in order stands the *Conestoga*, of Pennsylvania. The name is a local one, taken from a river of the central part of the State. He is supposed to be a native of Flanders, and to have been introduced by the German immigrants, soon after they settled in Pennsylvania, some time in the last century. This horse is still reared in Pennsylvania, but in smaller numbers than formerly, and in several other States; and is a decided favorite with those who breed and use them. Nearly, or quite a hundred years ago, when the settlement of that State had extended westward, over the Alleghany Mountains, when towns began to spring up, and heavy transportation between them and the seaboard became necessary, the huge canvas-covered wagons, carrying six tons and upwards of merchandise, were drawn by teams of four to eight horses, with sometimes a ninth one, in single harness, as a leader. These horses range from sixteen and a half to seventeen and a half hands high, with bodies solid and bulky in proportion. Long before canals and railroads were known in our country, caravans of these teams were daily seen at all seasons of the year, traversing the roads over the mountains between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and with bear-skin housings upon the hames, and an arch of bells above them, with the driver seated on the near wheel-horse: a more picturesque spectacle of the kind could rarely be imagined. Their usual rate of travel was about twelve to fourteen miles a day. But those caravans, since the construction of railways, have mostly passed away, and the descendants of the stately teams are now devoted chiefly to agricultural uses, and the drays and wagons in the cities. It is doubtful if a better class of heavy draught-horses than they have ever existed. It is claimed by some writers that the *Conestoga* has been bred to his high degree of excellence by crosses of the thoroughbred English horse, but without sufficient evidence of the fact; as for the last seventy years he has developed no traits of the blood-horse in his composition, and in his characteristics has adhered solely to the type of his original progenitors.

The *Normans* may first be named as earliest importation. They are native of France, not of like style, altogether, with the draught-horse already named, as they embody more speed in action, with great strength of limb and power of locomotion. They are largely worked in the heavy diligence travelling carriages of France, which they move from five to eight miles an hour on the roads, hold-

ing a good trotting-gait. They are also used for drawing heavy loads in the cities and towns, and in agricultural labor. The *Norman* is six to seven hands in height; they are compact in body, symmetrical in shape, clean in limb, heavy in coat, and enduring in labor. The stallions have been of decided service in crossing with our native "all work," as well as in breeding with mares of their own kind, for the mixed uses to which they may be applied, are a valuable addition to the horse-stock of the country.

HOW I DROVE THE HOPPERS OUT OF THE ORCHARD.

My farm happened to be the dividing line between total and partial destruction in the disastrous raids of 1875; out of 73 acres planted with corn I had 15 acres left when the light-footed foe sailed away. They marched and counter-marched, advanced and retired, week after week, an increasing appetite and increasing numbers, with the utmost indifference to the future contingencies of the owner. When the roasting period came they attacked the orchard of 330 trees, five years set, and in the first twenty-four hours ate one-third of the leaves. On the previous summer I had used white-wash and turpentine for the borer in the body of the tree with good results. I at once prepared a water-pail full of the mixture, one-half pint of turpentine to each pail of whitewash of the common consistency for house use. I applied it on two trees with a brush, having first jarred and shaken all the "hoppers" out of the top and off the body of the tree. I soon found that they particular disliked the application. I watched the trees for two hours. The "hoppers" tried every way to get up into the tree without going over the white washed surface of the tree. They could not stand the smell of the turpentine. I had evidently found something they did not like. I gave them plenty of it. I washed off all the trees that day and again the next day, and on the night of the second day not one hopper could be found in the orchard. I fully recommend a trial of this wash, either for the body borer, or what is far worse, the grasshopper. When they begin to climb and roost on the trees, the foliage will rapidly disappear, and unless at once checked the trees will be as bare as in mid-winter.—George Gibb, of Holden, Mo., in *Frankfort Record*.

Robert Smiley informs us that in 1854, when he was living in Wythe county, Virginia, they had grasshoppers there of the same kind with which the West is now afflicted, though not so thickly gathered upon the ground, and that several interesting law suits occurred between some of the farmers, by the pests being driven out of some fields by the owners into the fields of their neighbors, whose crops were consequently destroyed. 1855 and 1856 are known to be "grasshopper years," but if 1854 was one also we cannot remember to have seen the record of it as such. As the grasshopper flies to a great height, we believe it quite probable that if caught in a storm it might be carried as far east as Virginia, or even farther. As Mr. Smiley has been familiar with the western pest for years, both on the plains and in its visits to this State, we are not inclined to believe that he is in error in his statement, unless it might be in regard to the year, 1855 having been a year when the pest was spread over all the great American desert from the Red River of the North to Central America.—*Wathena Reporter*.

From Miami County.

April 17.—Wheat is looking well, and the acreage larger than that of the past two years. Stock of all kinds is in good condition. Unimproved land is selling at from \$6 to \$8, improved farms \$12 to \$30. Corn is 28c per bushel; no wheat; flour \$3.25 to \$3.90; for hogs \$4.25; beef cattle 4 to 5c. We have had much cloudy weather but no rain for two weeks. The prospect for fruit is good and the land is in good condition; no winter damage to anything. Many hogs dying of cholera.

E. TILTON.

CHICKENS IN APRIL.

Those who have fortunately got out their young chicken-broods during the month of March are now some weeks ahead, in point of time, of the majority of their competitors; and if they take good care of the young birds from this time forward, they will have some nice samples, particularly of the *Asiatics*, for the fall and winter exhibitions of 1877-8.

The weather continues rough yet. The chicks are tender, be it remembered, at this chilly season. They must not be "left out in the cold" during the sharp, frigid nights we have and shall have during this month. They feather slowly at the best, as we know, and they must have comfortable shelter, good food and mothers and careful feed for some weeks yet, if we would have them turn out really good ones next fall.

For the first four to six weeks of their lives we have found it by far the best plan to keep chicks and mothers under a glazed roof at this early season. This can be done at a trifling cost. A coop covered with common hot-bed sashes, inclining to the east and south will catch all the sun's rays from morning to late afternoon; and it may easily be ventilated in the middle of the day by having one or two sashes placed so as to slide downwards a couple of feet in fine weather.

This coop should be twice as high at the back as is the ordinary hot-bed in which we would raise early vegetables for example. What the younglings need is warmth and all the sun they can get now, while they are growing—from one week to six weeks old. Thus they do not get runty, but will continue to thrive right along; while those that are exposed to the cold air and boisterous March and April winds will fall away, decline, get sick and die, many of them being unable to withstand the eccentricities of the weather in our northern and eastern climate at this time of the year.

Feed your young chicks on hard-boiled eggs, bread-crumbs, cooked wheat and potatoes for a month. Alternate with scalded cornmeal and shorts after the third or fourth week from hatching. Give them their food mixed with milk when you can do this conveniently. It is a wonderful promoter of health and thrift among them in their early days. If you have never tried this, it will pay you to make the experiment.

Keep down the vermin in their cages and upon their bodies. Dust them with sulphur-powder. Don't smother them in their remedy for lice, but apply a little on their feathers, and a little more upon the hams flanks and under her wings. This will keep the hen-house pest at a distance. Give them

soda, chopped cabbage, turnip-tops, or other green food daily. If you have a grasshopper in your range in during the warm part of the pleasant days, all the better. Put into their warm, cooked mash a little sulphur and charcoal occasionally. Have the "Imperial Food" on hand, of which you may mix a little with their morning meal to good advantage, three times a week. Grated bone-meal, for similar purpose, is an excellent thing for the young chicks, as well as for the old fowls.

Feed upon system. Do not neglect the early chicks, if you hope to have them thrive in your runs by and by, at this season. A little extra care in April and May will repay you ten-fold in their future.

Keep them clean. Give them all they can eat now. Supply them with milk to drink, if you can. Let them have good shelter, warmth and fair attention, and you will find it in your account three, four or six months hence, when you come to fit them for the show-pens, or offer them for sale to customers who are willing to pay good prices for really good specimens of breeding-stock.

It is not a difficult thing to rear fine chickens, even in our cold New England climate, with proper care. But if we start them out of their shells in February or March, we must look to their comfort in April and May, or we had better not throw away our time and be at the trouble of hatching them at all.—*Poultry World*.

ENEMIES AND DISEASES OF BEES.

(Concluded from last week.)

If a comb or two with hatching brood and eggs is placed in this upper box and so arranged that the bees, as they enter can ascend into it they will go to work to rear a queen if kept closely confined for three or four days giving ventilation according to the weather. After they begin queen cells they will remain quietly. Sometimes it may be best to keep enclosed in the lower box, with proper ventilation and then after three or four days permit to enter the top box where a sheet of brood with a queen cell or young queen is placed. They will then in another day adopt this as their hive and go to work rapidly.

LICE

sometimes trouble bees very much. But neither the house nor large death's head moth are much known or very troublesome in this country, so as to call for any extended notice. When infested with lice the best way to rid a colony of them is to smoke them with tobacco smoke, and put the bees into another hive and thoroughly cleanse the old hive with hot water.

HIGH, COLD WINDS

should be noticed as one of those things which are very destructive to bees. A bright day in early spring when the wind blows strongly, many bees venturing out will be chilled and fall to find their way back to the hive. This is the case, especially if the hive is so placed that the wind can play fiercely around its entrance. Hives should always be placed beside a hedge or close fence where they are well protected from the winds. In a yard among evergreens is a good place for them. If there are no such natural protections, a good, high, close fence built around the apiary will repay the expense.

DISEASES OF BEES

These are first, dysentery, and second, foul brood.

1st. Dysentery. This disease is shown by the bees voiding their feces in the hive and on the comb. The bee is an exceedingly neat insect, and never does this when in a state of health. It is caused by dampness or by bad or sour food of any kind. Colonies affected with it will often have the entrance smeared with excrement of a dark muddy color and offensive odor. In the southern States, where bees are never confined to the hive, without flying out, more than a few weeks at a time during the winter, they are seldom affected with this disease. It is caused especially by eating sour or late fall honey which has not been capped over. Feeding late in the fall on fruits and elder about a cider-mill is apt to cause it. Such sweets are not fit for winter food. Bees confined to the hive cannot live long on them without inducing this disease. If wintered on nice sugar syrup given in time to be capped over before cold weather overtakes the colony, they are seldom afflicted with this disease. If a colony is found suffering with dysentery they may be preserved by giving them a fly on their stand if warm enough, or in a warm room if to cold, and then feed with sugar candy. All disturbance during the winter, or feeding with liquid tends to cause this disease.

2d. Foul Brood. This disease doubtless originated from brood chilled, or in some way killed whilst in the cells and left to rot. When a colony is affected with it, few of the young bees will hatch, but die in the cells and become a putrid offensive mass, which afterward dries up and leaves a hard, dry substance in the cell which is offensive to the bees, and which contains spores of fungus which borne on the atmosphere will transmit the disease to other cells in the hive. It is a disease especially of the larvae and not of the hatched bees. It is the most troublesome of diseases and once fairly begun in an apiary is apt to prove fatal unless great care is taken that no combs or brood be taken from an infected hive and placed in another until cleansed.

Perhaps the best way to cleanse a hive is to let the bees themselves cleanse it, by placing them in a condition to do so. If a colony is found to be affected with this disease, remove the queen at once that no more larvae may be raised in the hive. This queen may be utilized in forming other colonies. The disease does not seem to follow her. Leave all the brood in the old hive and the emerging bees, together with the old ones will by the time that they have raised a new queen ready for laying eggs, have carried out all the dead bees and putrid matter. If they have not yet done so, remove the queen until they have it well cleansed and all the combs are empty. If it be convenient to remove all from the old hive do not use it until next season, and then not until it has been well cleansed with some disinfectant. The bees will carry out all the virus or spores of the disease if there be no larvae in the hive for the disease to feed upon. Do not feed honey from an affected hive to another, for it seems to carry the spores of the disease. It is not an epidemic but is conveyed in any way that carries the spores of the disease from one colony to another. Sometimes apiaries are visited by this disease from feeding cheap southern honey in which the spores of the disease are present. As a preventative it is best to use sugar for feeding, and carefully deal with any affected colony keeping its honey, comb, and brood carefully from the other hives.

Fortunately this disease, so well known in Germany, has not been so fatal in America, only in small portions of it. Care should be

taken in importing bees from abroad that the disease, if present, should be kept from the colonies. This precaution is always well when getting bees away from home. Carbolic acid is the best disinfectant for cleansing hives in which the disease has appeared. If the disease assumes a violent form harsher measures than those suggested above should be adopted. If the bees do not cleanse the comb after removing the queen they should be destroyed, i. e. all those in which the foul matter is still found. If the bees are driven out of an affected hive they should be first kept confined two or three days in another hive before transferred into the hive in which they are to remain, for the infected honey they carry away will last them this long. The temporary hive should be well cleansed with a disinfectant before it is used. All combs rejected because of foul brood should be burned because if thrown away any bee visiting it will carry the spores of the disease to the hive. Dissected honey is not very suitable for human food. The original bees, after removing the queen, will alone safely use it. The disease is known by dwindling of the colony, offensive smell about the combs of brood which are here and there black on the surface, cells full of black, foul liquid, or with dry, hard substance at the bottom which the bees are loth to remove. It is a very troublesome disease, to be carefully guarded against and carefully treated.—*Bee-Keeper's Magazine*.

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

MONEY.

While it is not advisable that farmers should turn politicians—using the term in its commonly accepted meaning—and run after office, or lose their heads in efforts to boost some favorite candidate into place and power it is nevertheless highly necessary that they study every important political question, with a view to forming an intelligent, independent understanding of the government under which they live. This cannot be wholly accomplished by merely reading what others say, but by infusing what they read and observe with common-sense and a good deal of hard thinking. In the present transition state of our finances, money is a leading subject of political economy which every farmer should think about; not merely how to make it, but to inquire into its nature and office. I am led to these remarks by reading the impracticable theories on this subject advanced by some of your correspondents recently. One of your correspondents is firmly of the opinion that all we need to aid us to that fabled prosperity which all are looking for, is, to fix a rate of interest for money by a statute of Congress. This panacea is as old as commerce, but never has succeeded in a single instance. There are laws on the subject of interest and usury in every state of the Union, and they are violated daily in every part of the land. Money has its price as all other articles in trade, and those who desire the use of it most are willing to pay the highest price; and those who have it to lend, or sell, if you choose, will get the highest price they can for the loan; and the greater apparent risk taken in the matter of security, the higher will be the rate of interest. Experience has proven all usury or interest laws to be folly. Demand and supply alone will, and always have, regulated the interest or price of money, as they regulate the price of every article in commerce. He believes there is no reason since the Jay Cooke failure for the continuation of the "hard times." Nothing can exist without a cause, though we may not be able to discover it. Mr. Cooke's failure was the inevitable result of a false system of business. During the era of inflated values, numberless railroads were constructed which by no possible means can, for years to come, find business enough to pay for working them. Many hundred millions were invested in those enterprises which for the time being is dead capital. It is that much capital virtually wasted. Such wild and inconspicuous use of capital has helped to make the "hard times," because it has made the people poorer, to the amount of that loss. The theory of low interest, as a cure for hard times, will not bear examination, for low interest and hard times invariably go together. In high pressure times money always commands a high rate of interest.

We use the term *paper money* in the sense that we say the sun rises and sets. We all know that the sun commits neither of these eccentric feats. Literally *paper money* is an impossibility. The face of every bank note, bill of exchange, check or draft, declares it to be, not money, but something in the place of money. How does the greenback read? "The United States will pay to bearer one dollar." What does the silver dollar or gold eagle say? "United States of America. One dollar." or "Ten dollars," as the case may be. All so-called paper money is an instrument of writing used in place of money. Gold and silver money represents the Prince, and all species of paper money his servants. The servant cannot rise above his master; they are sent forth to do the Prince's bidding in the marts of trade. But a time comes when the people clamor to see the Prince; these times are called panics. Then the paper servants are driven back and the Prince must come forth to allay the storm. In other words, the paper dollars must be redeemed by gold and silver till the people are satisfied and the panic is quieted.

Money has intrinsic value which counterbalances any other species of property. For illustration, we will say that one ounce of gold is worth 16 bushels of wheat. And why? Because it requires about the same amount of labor to produce the gold and the wheat. Both have intrinsic value measured by the labor they cost in production. God has decreed that all values in this world shall be measured by sweat and toil. Paper money, like all other labor-saving contrivances, has been de-

vised by the necessities of man to enable him expedite business. Very little real money is requisite to transact a large business. A check for fifty dollars will pass through half a dozen hands and serve the purpose of three hundred dollars; nevertheless it is not money, for when it reaches its destination, the money must be there to meet it. A paper dollar is virtually the same. The people who accept it must have confidence that it will be redeemed or it is valueless.

The shipper in New York or Chicago can draw against his drafts in Liverpool, and his draft will be honored at the bank; a return cargo is purchased and not a dollar is used in the transaction. One of your correspondents cites a transaction of Sir John Lubbeck's firm to prove that coin plays but an insignificant part as money. Sir John's firm did business amounting to £10,000,000. The firm used

"Checks and Bills (amounting to)	£18,895,000.
Bank of England notes	408,000.
County Notes	78,000.
Coin	118,000.

or one-half of one per cent. in coin," your correspondent exclaims. But he seems to overlook the fact that every check, note and bill had to be met by coin when it went to the bank if that coin was demanded. Other firms owed the Lubbeck firm and a transfer was constantly being made on the bank books, so that the entire £19,000,000 in real gold and silver was in the banks, in sums, during the transaction, sufficient to meet and cash every check in gold. Had not such been the case, the checks would have been protested and the firm declared bankrupt.

Another misapprehension of the subject appears in the statement that the bank of England notes are based on debt. This is impossible. Nothing can be based on debt. Debt is a void, something that has been wasted. They are based on the tax which the commerce, the agriculture and the manufactures of the British nation are able to pay through industry and enterprise. Capitalists do not want their principal, they could not use it; they want only the interest, and have faith that the labor of the empire will continue to pay it. This faith is *credit*, and by that, the evidences of debt that draw interest through the medium of taxation are negotiable. If wealth could be based on debt, Mexico would have the richest government in the world.

The idea that there is not gold enough in the world to carry on the business of this nation amounts to nothing. Money is a mere fraction in the transaction of business. The ninety-nine hundredths of the business of the world are done through the transfer of accounts by one to another's credit on ledgers, by bills of exchange, drafts, checks, etc.

A great deal too much is claimed for the farmers by one of your correspondents, who declares that the "farmer builds the cities, the towns and railroads, places steamboats on our rivers, opens our mines, and in fact are the pioneers who open up all the industrial elements of the nation." The farmer does none of these things. The merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the engineer and the capitalist build the cities, launch the steamboats and develop the mines. The farmer delivers faithfully and grumbles while he carries his produce to the market which his more enterprising cotemporary laborers have provided for him.

The same correspondent claims "that the farmer has a just and legitimate right to receive the money he may require to carry on his business, direct from the government." And I claim that he has no such "right," but a common right of all to receive what he earns from whoever buys his produce. Only this and nothing more.

And France we are told, "is the most independent, rich and happy nation in the world." This will be news to the French. Made happy and rich by paying Germany a thousand millions in gold! and by this affliction were forced to adopt paper money, which the people and government are striving with might and main to get rid of. The Bank of France has over 500 tons of gold in its vaults, we are informed. And what is the object in storing so much gold? simply to redeem every dollar of that paper money as soon as practicable, and get back to her former solid basis. I am no enemy to paper money so-called. It is like fire; a good servant, but a terrible master. It must have a metallic basis, sufficient to redeem all that is likely to be presented for redemption when panics arise, or it will inflate prices, promote speculation, sow wild confusion and disorder throughout every branch of business, to be followed speedily by wide-spread ruin, such as we have just experienced.

I might say a great deal more and trace back our hard times to their primary cause, which is debt! debt! caused by the waste of war and wild speculation; the latter made possible by irredeemable paper. But with the notice of one more point I must stop. This is the animosity which some theorists endeavor to plant between capital and labor. Every farmer and other business man is striving to accumulate surplus capital, and when he has acquired it his next care is to lend it for the highest rate of interest, compatible with safety, that he can secure. Capital and labor are inseparable friends, and must necessarily remain so. Such doctrine sows a crop of envy and discontent in the minds of farmers. If that class of complaints were just, a remedy should be sought and might be found; but all such theories are founded on a misapprehension of facts, and false premises, and the conclusions are necessarily wrong and hurtful to the agricultural classes for whom they are written.

The Kansas Farmer.

J. E. HUNSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

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If by any accident the Secretary of any Fair Association has failed to receive our special offer, made through Secretaries, to the officers of the Association, a postal card addressed to us will secure the offer, by return mail.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources

From Harvey County.

April 21.—We had a heavy rain and hail storm the night of the 16th, the young hoppers are thick, and in the western and northern part of the county are eating the wheat. No diseases among stock and they are turned out to grass; some cholera among the chickens.

W. H. COLE.

From Clay County.

April 26.—The prospect for wheat was never better if it were not for the hoppers. We have had the heaviest rain to-day that we have had for years and the ground is white with hail, but it did not kill the hoppers, they look cleaner and brighter than ever. You can't drown them, they will swim a mud puddle when not over two hours old.

W. H. FLETCHER.

Chautauque County.

April 19.—The cattle have been living on the range about ten days, they come up at night looking quite full now. Grasshoppers have been hatching about five weeks, and are no more numerous now, apparently, than they were the second week after hatching commenced. Fully two thirds of the corn crop of this county is planted. We have had very little rain, and vegetation is suffering from the want of it.

N. H.

Ford County.

April 26th.—This is a new county; emigration coming in fast. Winter wheat looks splendidly; some barley sown this spring; it looks well. Considerable corn planted the first of the month, since then we have had about two weeks of wet, cold, rainy, cloudy weather, not very favorable for corn. No 'hoppers, or 'hopper eggs here.

W. C. SEWARD.

Coffey County.

April 23d.—All early, winter wheat destroyed by grasshoppers; late sown wheat did not come up until this spring looks well; do not raise any spring wheat; oats always pay; corn planted in season pays the best of any crop, as this is the home of the hogs. Stock of all kinds look well; feed on the prairie good; no disease among stock. Prospect for fruit better than ever before. In my next will give my experience with hog cholera.

E. I. G.

Sedgwick County.

April 23d.—Small grain looks well; double the amount sown that was last year. Hoppers plenty but doing little harm yet. Many planting corn and all about ready to plant. Stock is in good condition; no disease among them. Large numbers of fruit and forest trees are being planted; the fruit crop is promising; the small fruit will be destroyed by grasshoppers; old grain is scarce and so is money, but farmers are in good spirits and looking ahead to a harvest of plenty.

WILLIAM MCCracken.

Greenwood County.

Winter wheat promises better than was expected, not more than one-half the average acreage of oats sown compared with previous years. Preparations are going on for a very large corn crop, but many farmers will delay planting to see if the millions of 'hoppers now hatching, are likely to destroy everything. The prospects for all kinds of fruit, tame and wild are unusually good. Stock of all kinds are going on to grass in better than average

condition; but the great question that agitates the people of this county, is to be decided soon by a vote on the Kansas City, Emporia and Southern narrow gauge rail road bonds, the company want \$4000 per mile, for 40 or 45 miles of road through our county, and I think there is no doubt of their getting it.

M. P. S.

Graham County.

April 18th.—Rock Creek is one of the most beautiful streams in the West, with fertile valleys and good timber. The people are going ahead farming with great speed, there is more wheat sown the past fall than ever was before; it looks splendid, rye is beautiful, though there are some grasshoppers. We take care of ourselves, and let them do the same. My crop is wheat, rye 50 acres, looking well. Stock raising can't be beaten in the West. Cattle in our county, number about 3 or 4 thousand. No more than in any of the adjoining counties. Horses are doing well, we have some good stock here; we are 15 miles from any trading point; no blacksmith in our county, and no town. I am farming one hundred and eight acres.

H. M. WISDOM.

Chase County.

April 19.—Farming commenced in our neighborhood in good earnest some two weeks ago and there is quite a large quantity of corn planted in our neighborhood. The grasshoppers are hatching out in great numbers in our county. Winter wheat is in poor condition in our county, but will be better than many supposed when winter broke up. All spring grain looks well, and as our section has never been injured by the young 'hoppers, there are not many farmers afraid of them, and we are putting in all the land that is broken.

I. L. CRAWFORD.

Franklin County.

April 29th.—At this date there is a better prospect for an abundance of fruit of all kinds than I have ever before known, the trees being literally burdened with buds and blossoms. Grass is from two to four weeks in advance of any season in several years, with cattle living on range and refusing hay since April 1st.

Grasshoppers left no wheat or rye here, but a few miles farther east it is very promising. Have not seen a single grasshopper yet, not an egg that showed any immediate prospect of hatching. It is the opinion of many persons here who have paid considerable attention to them that the eggs are in some way affected and will never hatch. The eggs I have examined all seem alike, filled with a sort of milky fluid and I would say they are either all good or all bad, the latter condition being of course the most acceptable. A somewhat well known M. D. of Osage Co., says the recent thunder and lightning has knocked the vitality out of the whole grasshopper out fit, and I hope the Dr. is correct.

F. D. COBURN.

Reno County.

April 21.—Early drilled wheat in fine, 12 to 15 inches high and jointing; fifty per cent more sown than last year; late drilled winter and Odesa spring wheat are promising a paying return. This will be the third crop of wheat ever harvested in this part of Reno county, and it is believed to be the best paying crop; rye and oats are nice; weather fine.

Our county is newly settled; this township being first settled in 1873, too late for a crop in that year. This is a rich, level or nearly level, part of the State, capable of being developed into a fine, wealthy farming and stock growing country. The immigration this spring is immense, as many as eighty have located in a single small neighborhood. It was thought no 'hopper eggs were deposited in this part of Reno, but a few young locusts are occasionally seen, but not in sufficient numbers to cause any alarm. We have had a rather dry but warm and early spring. Stock wintered well and looks splendid now. Farmers are nearly done planting corn and there will be double the acres planted that were last year.

B. P. HANAN.

Pueblo County, Colorado.

April 24.—Owing to the dry spring, crops and prospects do not look quite as well as usual. Wheat and oats are up however, and with a little rain and warm weather, we have no doubt will turn out well. Wheat is a paying crop and the acreage sown this year is greater than last year as is also oats. Grasshoppers have not made their appearance yet this spring, in consequence of no eggs being deposited in the fall. Farmers are busy planting corn, the acreage will not be as large as usual, owing to the probability of the grasshoppers, in the fall. This section of Colorado is more adapted to stock raising than agricultural pursuits. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are being raised in great numbers; they have all stood the severe winter nobly and everything considered are looking as well, and loss, no greater than in former years. There are no fatal diseases among stock in this county; anything that dies in this section is through neglect or old age. The cultivation of fruits with us has been sadly neglected; having more or less wild fruit the farmers have given their attention to stock and farming only. We are not troubled with any insect pest save the grasshoppers; our only remedy is to let them hop.

The following is a price list of stock and farm produce:

Good American horses, \$100@125; pony horses, \$30@50; American cows, \$30@40; beef cattle 3@3 1/2 c per lb; sheep, \$1@1 1/2 per head according to quality. Farm produce: Wheat, \$1.20 per bushel; oats, 65@70c; corn, 70@75c; butter, 30@40c per lb; cheese, 25c; eggs, 20c dozen.

GEORGE GILBERT.

Washington County.

April 26.—Winter wheat and rye, good. Live-stock in good condition, there is no disease among them. Horses are worth \$75 to \$100; cows \$21 to \$35; Stock hogs 8 cts. fat, 4 cts. on foot; sheep \$3.50 to \$3.00; oxen \$60 to \$90; wheat \$1.05 to \$1.80 per bushel; Corn 25 to 30 cts. Good market at the terminus of C. B. U. P. R. R., at Washington City, also at Hanover, on the St. Joe & Denver R. R. Loss by prairie fires are very small this year. Some homestead land left, but not of best quality. Improved lands worth from \$5 to \$15 per acre. The prospect for fruit is good, plenty of buds on peach, apple and wild fruits; grapes only medium. Grasshopper eggs were deposited here last fall, they are now hatching, some have wings already. The farmers are scattering straw and burning the grasshoppers, also driving them into the prairie on the dead grass, and burning every evening when they go to roost. There is enough old grain of wheat and corn on hand to last a year, more corn will be planted than usual. The Road Overseers are calling out hands and making a combined fight in the worst patches with considerable success. Water flouring mills are abundant, and there is still more room for stores, and employment for mechanics and laborers here. Cattle have been living on the grass for the last 3 weeks. We have no railroads to advertise our county, like Southern Kansas; neither do we need it, for it can take care of itself. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, M.D.

Cowley County.

April 23.—Winter wheat looks well, a large crop is sown, the old crop is nearly all shipped out; there is old corn enough on hand for another year, if the 'hoppers eat the crop that we are now planting. There will be a larger amount planted this year than last. Old corn is worth 25 cts. per bushel; wheat scarce at any price, oats 25 cts., potatoes 75 cts. Stock generally low, wages lower than ever before, \$15 to \$18 per month. We have a good location for a blacksmith, we want a man with a family that is master of his trade, and that wants to work for his living, we don't care if he is in limited circumstances, we will help him start, we will warrant all the work he can do, we have good school and church handy, as fine a county to locate in as can be found, extraordinarily healthy. Grasshoppers are hatching to some extent, but we think we can destroy them before they injure our crops. Eggs were deposited in spots and we don't intend to let them spread over the country, we find they will gather under old straw at night and we are supplying them with it and then we set fire after night and we get all that have found the shelter. I feel quite sure we will out them. We are raising a good many hogs. Our hogs so far, have been healthy, and I think there is money here in hogs. Sheep do very well, and I think they will pay far better here than cattle, they are so much easier handled in summer. Sheep are scarce and high; if we succeed in raising a crop there will be some demand for good stock sheep this fall.

SUBSCRIBER.

Greenwood County.

April 23d.—Spring has come, and everything is in full bloom. We had last week a very nice spring rain, which insures us of good crops for the season. Wheat, rye and oats are looking very nice. The acreage is in excess of previous seasons; a considerable amount of damage was done last fall by the 'hoppers and they are hatching out now by thousands. They have eaten 25 acres of Barley for Mr. Roice but it is generally hoped and believed that they will leave as soon as they are able to fly.

The principal crop here is wheat i.e. they rely on wheat for their money, as Greenwood county is 50 miles from a railroad, consequently corn is worth only 15 to 20 cents per bushel, and generally trade at that price. Grain of every description is raised with the very best success in this county, and in large quantities. The breeding and raising of every kind of stock is profitable and is carried on to a great extent. Greenwood is one of the best counties in Kansas, it is large and very productive, and you can scarcely get out of sight of a school house. Its two principal streams are Fall and Verdigris rivers. The former is quite a large stream affording good water power. Mr. John Denison is converting his steam mill into a water mill, the site being one-half mile from Eureka, the county seat. He has his dam built, race dug and masons are at work, putting up a store building 30x40, three stories high, which, when done will be second to none in this part of Kansas. The farmers are greatly rejoiced over this enterprise as they have been paying one-sixth toll for wheat and one-fourth for corn, and as soon as this mill is completed, which will be by July 1st, they will only have to give one-eighth and one-sixth, a saving of 25 per ct. this alone will save the farmers quite a little sum every year.

Good work horses are from \$75@100; oxen \$50@75; good milk cows \$15@20; good dr. mestic steers 2 years old \$20; best wheat \$1.10 corn 20 cts; rye 50 cts; butter 15@18 cts; potatoes 50 cts; apples \$1.50 per bushel.

The prospect for fruit is splendid; the season has been very favorable thus far; small fruits are raised with good success, and in quite large quantities. We have 5 large grist mills in our county; our church and school facilities are good. A very large emigration is expected in this county during the season. Tuesday next, we vote upon a proposition to vote \$4,000 per mile to the K. C. E and Southern Ry. which will carry by a small majority; our citizens are wide awake to their best

interests, and as soon as this is disposed of another proposition will be submitted, to vote bonds for a road from St. Louis via Ft. Scott, Humboldt, Eureka, Eldorado via Hutchinson and thence west and northwest. The K. C. Emporia and Junction Ry. will run one branch from here through Elk county and one branch through Cowley to Butler county. This will make Eureka one of the most flourishing towns in southern Kansas. She at present has a \$50,000 court house, two \$30,000 steam mills and an \$18,000 school house and business houses in proportion. AN OLD CITIZEN.

ST. LOUIS STOCK MARKET.

The following quotations are taken from the National Live-Stock Reporter, of St. Louis.

CATTLE.

The general tone of the cattle markets all through the past week has been strong, and with a firm and steady demand prices show an averaged advance of about 12 1/2 c over last week's sales. Good butcher cattle and light shipping of 1050 to 1200 averages have been in most active demand both on local and Eastern account, and sellers of these grades have found ready sale in every instance at strong prices. Though the supply has been liberal it was inside the wants of the market, and the demand from English buyers for this class of cattle noted in our last is visibly on the increase. The best heavy grades have not responded so freely to the improvement in the market, perhaps for the reason that lighter weights are in greater demand, however that may be, the heaviest grades were slower of sale all through the week than other classes of cattle. The demand was uniformly steady but buyers and sellers could not agree upon values, the latter asking a stronger advance than buyers were disposed to grant, and in most cases the point was gained by the buyer. We notice the same feature in the cattle trade of Chicago, New York and other markets recently, and it looks as if the gap in prices between fine heavy cattle and fine cattle of medium weight is growing smaller. This we think is owing very much to the well-matured condition of a large proportion of 1150 to 1200 lb cattle coming to market this season. The declaration of war between Russia and Turkey has not affected cattle prices, nor will not, we think, soon. If the war should become general and England and other powers become involved it will necessarily influence all kinds of provisions, but at present there is no probability of this, and between Russia and Turkey the contest will not continue long. The outlook for cattle favors a steady demand at good paying prices, with the probabilities in favor of a gradual improvement, and at least a certainty that the supply, however large, will find an outlet without any break or disastrous decline. This is a much more pleasant prospect than any temporary advance, however sudden or extreme, could offer, followed by a sudden reaction. Receipts the past week have consisted almost entirely of fair to good native steers, very few cows, oxen or mixed stock shipments. Grass-fed Texas have not yet commenced, and corn-fed are scarce, but in quick demand at good prices. Stock cattle and feeders in very light supply and strong demand. This morning, Thursday, the market opened firm at yesterday's prices, and everything will probably be sold by noon.

QUOTATIONS.—Choice to extra native steers averaging 1,500 to 1,700, \$5.75 to 6.00; averaging 1,350 to 1,500 \$5.15 to 5.65; averaging 1,200 to 1,300 \$4.60 to 5.10. Demand steady at quotations.

Corn-fed Texas—Good to choice, average, 1,100 to 1,300 \$4.35 to 4.75, extra higher; fair and medium, lighter weight \$3.85 to 4.25.

Stock Cattle—Strong demand at unchanged prices. Good natives, averaging 1,000 to 1,150 \$4.00 to 4.40; 900 to 950, \$3.75 to 4.00; 800 to 900, \$3.65 to 3.85. Feeding steers from \$4.30 to 4.65.

Milch Cows and Springers—\$4.00 to 5.50 for good to best, fair \$3.00 to 3.50; common \$1.50 to 2.50.

Veal Calves—Good to choice, \$9.00 to 11.50; common to fair, \$5.00 to 7.50.

HOGS.

The war rumors through the week have kept the hog markets excited, and stimulated the demand for all grades. Each day's receipts have been quickly disposed of at from 15 to 20 c higher per pound than last week's closing quotations. The supply has been fairly liberal, but not at any time equal to the demand, which was strong and urgent throughout from shippers, packers and local dealers. The country markets have probably shared in the excitement, and sent up prices there so that shippers find it as difficult to save a margin as formerly. Though Russia has actually declared war there is no good reason why this should cause any unusual excitement in hog prices here for the present.

The war may not last long enough to reach far in its effects on American products, and until there is some assurance that other powers must be involved and the war become general, it will be safer to become quiet. Prices will no doubt be governed by war news, and are liable to fluctuate more in the coming week than in the past. It would be almost idle to offer a prediction, but there is scarcely any doubt that the hog market will maintain its present strength the coming week, and perhaps improve. We quote: Light shipping, \$5.00 to \$5.15; good Yorkers, \$5.15 to \$5.25; bacon, \$5.10 to \$5.35; good to choice heavy av. 250 lbs. and upwards, \$5.30 to \$5.50.

SHEEP.

Under moderate receipts the sheep market has ruled steady all through at unchanged firm prices. Our report shows several sales

from \$5.50 to \$6.00 for good native wethers av. 100 to 180 and all grades above common sold well. Shippers are the principal buyers for good sheep and complain that they cannot get a sufficient number to supply their orders. Under heavier receipts the market would improve instead of weakening, and and shippers need not be afraid to forward good stock in any number.

EXPLANATION:

Have you noticed the New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon and Last Quarter advertisement in the FARMER. It is the most original advertisement we ever published. If you take notice it changes with the moon, every week. The preparations advertised in the moon are not equalled.

It is a lamented fact, when we say that a great many that have use for Horse Medicines, do not know what they want, and are ready to take anything that is offered, for the reason that they rely upon the opinions of others who have no more idea of the diseases and requirements of the horse than a child. And there are a great many so-called Condition Powders peddled through the country, by those who do not care for the result, but say that the farmers will buy anything. We say that there is not another Condition Powder used with anything like the good results derived from the use of Sloan's. ED.

The following advice is given to those intending to ship cattle or horses to Europe, by F. H. Relph, agent for a London live stock commission firm, and patentee of the Relph patent fittings for the safe and comfortable transportation of live-stock across the ocean. He says, in substance, that: "The following hints may be of service to those not posted. Send no horses under 15 hands 3 inches in height, or over seven years old. Beauty and high action sell better than speed. Bays with black points sell best; chestnuts next; blacks and greys last. Avoid white faces and legs. Select short legs, good boned and well ribbed horses. Feed bran for two days before shipping, and very few oats. Never ship cattle weighing less than 1,500 pounds. They must be quite fat. Chicago cattle must be fed upon corn, not meal, with oil cake and molasses in the water they drink." Food costs about \$3.00 per head. Freight for the present are 27 stg. per head for cattle, and \$10 stg. per head for horses. To this charge \$5 per head for cattle and \$12 for horses is added, gold for the use of Relph's apparatus, which is highly recommended.

COWARDLY ASSAULTS.

When a candidate for high office is so well liked and so popular with the masses as to make his defeat difficult in a fair and honorable fight, mean and cowardly men are not wanting who delight in manufacturing lies and slandering his good name. There are also those whose selfishness prompts them to prostitute their honor, pervert truth, and ignore right, for the sake of injuring a competitor in business, whose prosperity they envy, and with whose business sagacity they have not the talent to successfully compete in an honorable way. These thoughts are suggested by the mean, cowardly attacks made upon me and my medicines, by those who imagine their pecuniary prospects injured by the great popularity which my standard medicines have acquired, and the continued growth of my professional practice. Narrow-minded practitioners of medicine, and manufacturers of preparations which do not possess sufficient merit to successfully compete for popular favor, have resorted to such cowardly strategy as to publish all sorts of ridiculous reports about the composition of my medicines, Almanacs, "Receipt Books," and other pamphlets, are issued and scattered broadcast over the land, wherein these contemptible knaves publish pretended analyses of my medicines, and receipts for making them. Some of these publications are given high-sounding names, pretend to be issued by respectable men of education and position, for the good of the people—the more completely to blind the reader to the real object in their circulation, which is to injure the sale of my medicines. "The Popular Health Almanac" is the high-sounding name of one of these publications, which contains bogus receipts, without a grain of truth in them. Not less devoid of truth are those which have been published by one Dr. L. of Detroit, in the *Michigan Farmer*, and by other manufacturers of medicines in several so-called journals of Pharmacy. They are all prompted by jealousy and utterly fail in accomplishing the object of their authors, for, notwithstanding their free circulation, my medicines continue to sell more largely than any others manufactured in this country, and are constantly increasing in sale despite the baseless concocted and circulated by such knaves. The people find that these medicines possess genuine merit, accomplish what their manufacturer claims for them, and are not the vile, poisonous nostrum which jealous, narrow-minded physicians and sneaking compounders of competing medicines represent them to be. Among the large number of pretended analyses published, it is a significant fact that on two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors. It is enough for the people to know that while thousands, y-e-s, I may truthfully say millions, have taken my medicines and have been cured, no one has ever received injury from their use.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

Proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Medicines, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE FOREIGN MEAT TRADE.

We have frequently referred to this new business of exporting beef and mutton, which promises to have a most important influence on our system of agriculture. The cattle are weighed not singly, but in a drove of 40 or 50 at once. The scale has a capacity of 100,000 lbs., which is equal to the weight of 50 head of 2,000 lbs. each. None but the best cattle are taken for this trade, and most of them will go over 1,500 lbs. each. When weighed the drove is taken to the slaughter pens, and when there are very rapidly reduced to beef. A steer is hitched by the hind legs to a rope, and is instantly hoisted out of the pen on to the dressing floor, where it is killed, skinned, and halved. The sides of beef are removed to a cool room, to hang for a few hours, and the quarters are then sewn up in canvas bags, after which they are removed to the steamship, and hung up in the refrigerator. The refrigerator is an airtight compartment, lined with non-conducting felt; in the center of it is an ice house,

seen in the engraving. A current of air is drawn into the ice-house by means of a fan, operated by a steam engine. The air, cooled by passing through the ice, is forced out at the bottom of the ice-chamber, through ventilators, and cooling the meat, the air-current is drawn out through a door at the upper part of the room, and is again forced through the ice, and then again through the meat room, is condensed in the pipes which pass through the ice, and escapes along with the waste water from the ice through the drain. In this way the air is cooled, dried, and purified, and the meat, kept in the most perfect condition, reaches its destination in far better order, than it frequently appears in at the shops in this country. The favor with which this is exported meat-mutton as well as beef—is received in England, is a guarantee that the business will increase as long as we can produce the cattle and sheep at the price at which they now sell in the market. It is very certain that the prices of beef would decline rapidly here, if it were not that the surplus is thus exported; as so many as 2,000 head of heavy cattle, taken from our markets in a week, must necessarily have a tendency to lower prices, if they were all to be sold here on an overstocked market. This fact, and that there is a profit now in the business, would show that the trade is likely to continue and increase.—*American Agriculturist.*

AMERICAN MEATS IN ENGLAND.

The first consignments arrived about a year since, and during the hot summer months little progress seems to have been made, but a regular and progressive increase commenced about the month of September last, when the quantity imported was about 500 tons. This rose in December to over 1000 tons, and at the present time the quantity which arrives in this country is about 1000 tons per week. Even at this rate the importation is not quite 3 per cent of our total requirements. The beef itself varies considerably in quality, but some specimens of it are very good, although it may fairly be assumed that even, when of the best quality, it will hardly equal our own "prime beef."—*Advertiser England.*

The *Agricultural Gazette*, of April, says: The largest quantity of fresh American meat that has yet arrived in this country in a single steamer reached Liverpool on Thursday last in the Gulf steamer Wyoming, from New York. It consisted of 2200 quarters of beef and 500 whole sheep. As the steamer has made a very rapid run the meat was in excellent condition on arrival.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Messrs. J. H. Drake & Co. of Chicago state to the *St. Louis Republic* as follows:

CHICAGO, April 28.

Wheat—The excitement of the past week has been without parallel in the trade, and the rise in values both sharp and decided. The course of the foreign markets has been in startling contrast to the apathy of a few weeks ago: It appeared then as if nothing could break the dull monotony of the English market, but suddenly the turn came and a wild excitement has followed. Having touched \$1.80 seller June in this market we receded to \$1.67 and bounded back to \$1.73. The marked feature has been the withdrawal from the trade of several of our most prominent operators, and at times the market has been wholly devoid of animation.

With a heavy snow-storm reported in the northwest this morning, Liverpool reported advanced 3d to 4d per cent, the market hangs listlessly at \$1.72 1/2 for June with only an occasional transaction. We feel the hazard of trading to be so great that we shall decline to guarantee any further trades in wheat, and prefer not to execute orders until the market shall have assumed a different position. There are unmistakable symptoms of increased receipts, and while the margin for shipment to New York appears wide, the inquiry for shipment seems confined to car lots for the interior and Canada.

Cash wheat at \$1.68; intermediate charges 17 1/2¢ would cost \$1.85 1/2 alongside ship. Steam freight would cost delivered from the quay in Liverpool about 18¢ 10d exclusive of English commission. Beerbohm's quotation: Spring wheat in Liverpool 12s 6d 1/2 3/4 6d.

Corn—While wheat has been in large measure deserted, corn has had a large accession of traders and the transactions have been enormous. Opinion seems greatly divided as to the future of prices. There are strong arguments on either side. Corn at under 60¢ sellers June can scarcely be regarded as up to an average value. A great European war is now assured and the Danubian ports are closed. Whereas we have been largely dependent upon Great Britain to take our surplus and have had to compete with the Black sea and Danube, that competition is not only destroyed but the continental ports accustomed to get supplies from the Southeast of Europe must for a time be competitors with England in the American markets. Then, too, corn at 60¢ and wheat at \$1.73 is a comparison highly favorable to the former. But there is another side to the question. We have been weighed by a plethora of supplies, and the rise from 45¢ to 60¢ must be highly acceptable to those who hear of an enormous movement from producing districts and our receipts in May and June will probably exceed those of any previous year in the history of the trade. Another important question must be soon become prominent: What will be the condition of these vast supplies in the month of June? From our experience acquired in handling a vast quantity of the property in years past we must say we fear condition for June.

If the weather should come off warm in the month of May we fancy that steamer corn would be the rule and sail order the exception.

Cash corn at 56¢, intermediate charges 18 1/2¢ would cost 59 1/2¢ alongside ship. Sail freight 6s 6d would cost about 30s 6d Cork for orders, excluding English commission, and at 8 1/2¢ steam freight, about 3s 6d delivered from the quay in Liverpool.

Kansas City Horse and Mule Market.

QUOTATIONS.

Horses.	
Auction horses and ponies, good.	\$ 20 to 30
Auction horses and ponies, extra.	40 to 75
Plum horses, very common.	20 to 30
Plum horses, fair.	35 to 50
Plum horses, extra.	50 to 60
Plain heavy workers.	75 to 100
Good heavy workers.	85 to 100
Fair to extra heavy workers.	100 to 115
Mules.	
Mules 13 1/2 to 14 hands high.	\$ 40 to 55
Mules 14 to 14 1/2 hands high.	55 to 65
Mules 14 1/2 to 15 hands high.	65 to 80
Mules 15 to 15 1/2 hands high.	80 to 95
Mules 15 1/2 to 16 hands high.	95 to 105
Mules 16 to 16 1/2 hands high.	105 to 125
Mules 16 1/2 to 17 hands high.	125 to 150
Mules 17 to 18 hands high.	150 to 175

Farm Seeds.

The following are current jobbing quotations for farm seeds in the Kansas City market:	
Red clover.	\$9.25 to 9.65
Timothy.	1.50
Red top.	2.10 to 2.35
Blue grass.	2.35
Orchard grass.	2.50
Top onion sets.	2.50
Red and yellow bottom sets.	4.00 to 4.25
White bottom sets.	1.00 to 1.15
Onion Orange.	1.00 to 1.15
Seed potatoes.	1.50 to 1.75
Extra varieties.	1.50 to 1.75

Chicago Lumber Market.

First and second clear.	\$35.00 to 38.00
Third clear, 1 inch.	30.00 to 33.00
Third clear, 1 1/2 inch.	28.00 to 31.00
Second, 1 in. B.	25.00 to 28.00
Second, 1 1/2 in. B.	24.00 to 27.00
Second, 1 3/4 in. B.	23.00 to 26.00
Wagon-box b'ds, 18 in. and upwards B.	25.00 to 28.00
Stock boards, 12 in. A.	30.00 to 33.00
Stock boards, 12 in. B.	28.00 to 31.00
Stock boards, 10 in. A.	25.00 to 28.00
Stock boards, 10 in. B.	23.00 to 26.00
Stock boards, 12 in. D.	15.00 to 18.00
Common boards.	10.00 to 13.00
Fencing.	10.00 to 13.00
Joists and scantling, 12x18 ft.	10.00 to 13.00
Joists and scantling, 20 ft.	11.00 to 14.00
Joists and scantling, 30 ft.	12.00 to 15.00
Flooring, first and second clear, rough.	30.00 to 33.00
Flooring, first common, rough.	25.00 to 28.00
Flooring, second common, rough.	19.00 to 22.00
Flooring, first common, dressed and	26.00 to 29.00
Matched.	31.00 to 34.00
Flooring, second common, dressed and	18.00 to 21.00
Siding, first and second clear, dressed.	14.00 to 17.00
Siding, first common, dressed.	12.00 to 15.00
Siding, second common, dressed.	10.00 to 13.00
Shingles, sawed No. 1.	2.50 to 2.75
Shingles, sawed No. 2.	1.50
Timber, sawed, 12 to 16 ft.	10.00 to 11.00
Pickets, square.	10.00 to 11.00
Pickets, flat.	8.00 to 10.00

Topeka Lumber Market.

Corrected weekly by Jno. H. Leidigh.	22.50
Joist and Scantling.	23.50
Rough boards.	20.00
Fencing.	23.50
Common boards, dressed.	25.00
Stock.	27.50
Common boards, dressed.	35.00
Stock.	35.00
Common boards, dressed.	45.00
Stock.	45.00
Finishing Lumber.	35.00 to 40.00
Flooring.	35.00 to 40.00
Shingles.	3.00 to 4.00
Lath.	3.50

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, May 1, 1877.

PRODUCE.	
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.	16 1/2 to 17
CHEESE—Per lb.	11 to 12
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.	24 to 25
POTATOES, per bush.	85 to 90
Lard.	12 1/2
TALLOW.	6 1/2 to 7
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye.	2.00 to 2.20
XXX.	3.25
XXXX.	3.75
COOK MEAL—Per cwt.	4.50
Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.	
HIDES—Green.	65 to 66
Dry Flint.	10 to 12
Lath.	1.40
Calif. Green.	.09
Kip, Green.	.75 to .100
Sheep Pelts, green, brought at 1/2 off the price.	.09
Damaged Hides are brought at 1/2 off the price.	.09

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

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

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.	1.25
Fall No. 2.	1.25
No. 3.	1.20
No. 4.	1.15
CORN—Per bu. New.	.85
Yellow.	.85
White.	.85
RYE—Per bu.	.60
BARLEY—Per bu.	.50 to .60
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	4.75
No. 1.	4.50
No. 2.	4.50
Buckwheat.	1.25
CORN MEAL.	1.00
CORN CHOP.	1.00
WHEAT CHOP.	1.10
CORN & OATS.	.75
Brans.	.30
Short.	.30

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.

Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
APPLES—Per bushel.	1.50 to 2.00
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy.	2.25
Medium.	2.00
Common.	1.25
Cashew.	.50
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.	.08
Medium.	.08
CHEESE—Per lb.	10 to 15
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.	.08
ROMNEY—Per doz.	5.25 to 5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal.	.20 to .30
POTATOES—Per bu.	.50 to 1.10
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.	1.75 to 2.00
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.	.10
Turkeys.	.10
Geese.	.10
SWEET POTATOES—Plants.	.40 per 100
ONIONS—Per bu.	.75
CABBAGE—Per dozen.	.75 to 1.00

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Striploin Steak per lb.	12 1/2
Round.	10
Roasts.	10
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.	8
Hind.	9
By the carcass.	9
MUTTON—Chops per lb.	12 1/2
Roast.	12 1/2
By the carcass per lb.	10
VEAL—Steaks per lb.	15
Roasts.	12 1/2
By the carcass per lb.	10
PORK—Steaks per lb.	10
Roast.	10
By the carcass per lb.	7

WANTED.

A situation on a farm, by a first class Hand—good references given; is a good Horseman. Address—C. A. E. Box 732, Topeka, Kansas.

Try it; keep trying it, and try it again. We say this because we believe that the health, happiness and prosperity of the people depend upon the proper use of these medicines which have proved so successful in eradicating disease and defeating death. The medicine so effective in its cure of diseases is the great Southern remedy, Simmons' Liver Regulator. Try it; we believe that the first trial will be satisfactory.

BRUSH WITH A GRIZZLY BEAR.

A man having a brush with a grizzly bear stands a poor chance of accomplishing anything good; but a man having a brush with the celebrated Chicago Enamel Paint, will accomplish wonderful results in a very short space of time. There is a time for everything, and Spring is just the time for cleaning up and brushing up, generally, in doors and out; especially dwellings, outhouses, barns and fences. In these hard times, who so base or proud as not to swing a free brush in his own behalf, and in behalf of cleanliness which is next to godliness? The Paint in question is the best possible thing for producing the desired results. It is warranted to be more durable than all lead and oil paint, and at the same time, is said to be much cheaper. See card of Chicago Enamel Paint Works.

35 CENTS FOR WHITE CORN.

The Shawnee mills at Topeka, Kansas, are now paying 35 cents per bushel for good white corn.

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

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

GRAPE VINES AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

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

Ashton Dairy Salt is the only salt fit to dress butter with, because it is free from lime or other impurities. For sale at Ewing's 237 Kansas Avenue Topeka. Read his advertisement, in the FARMER.

Jno. H. Leidigh is now thoroughly stocked with all grades of Chicago lumber. He handles no raft or river lumber. His grades are acknowledged better, and his stock larger than any dealer in the city. His prices are always as low as can be found anywhere in the market. Give him a call.

MONEY! MONEY!

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

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

THE SEASHORE AND WATERING PLACES.

Of the East become uninviting after frequent visits, but the wonderful scenery of the Rocky Mountains and the magic waters of the mineral springs have continued interest for the tourist and unfailing benefits to the invalid. The Kansas Pacific Railway is the highway to all the great resorts of the Mountains. Buy your tickets direct to Denver over the Kansas Pacific Railway. Send to D. E. Cornell, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo. for descriptive pamphlets.

That splendid Liverpool Dairy Salt so valuable and necessary in making good butter, for sale at A. A. Ripley and Sons, Topeka, Kas.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL. The most general complaint that seems to spare neither class nor condition of persons, is seated in the liver. Many with woe begone countenances, despondent spirits and depressed feelings, exaggerate every event until even suicide has been known to result from this morbid condition of body and mind, yet Simmons' Liver Regulator is known to be a specific for affections of the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys. Unlike most preparations it fully meets the wants of the patient whose liver or stomach is disorganized and soon restores the emaciated and spiritless dyspeptic sufferer, to a more hopeful condition of life than he could otherwise hope to attain. The Episcopal Methodist says, "This medicine is acknowledged to have no equal as a liver medicine, and it gives us great satisfaction and supreme pleasure to endorse what skill has developed in securing so valuable a remedy as Simmons' Liver Regulator." Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zedlin & Co. Philadelphia.

EDITOR FARMER:—Please inform Farmers through your columns, that they can always obtain the top of the market in cash, for their Hides, Wool, Pelts and Tallow, at the Old Leather Store, 13 Kansas Avenue. And say further to farmers, that we can supply them with the best quality of Harness Leather. Sole Leather, or Upper Leather, in any quantity desired, together with Threads, Lasts, Awls, Wax, Bristles, Pegs, Nails &c. &c. Prices satisfactory.

Respectfully,

HARTSOCK & GOSSETT,

135 Kansas Avenue.

IN THE SWEET BY-AND-BY.

Cannot be the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURIST" scans its wonderfully attractive pages and peruses its fascinating descriptions. Most beautifully embellished with new and highly artistic engravings, its letter-press a model of typographical richness, and the arrangement throughout simply superb, the ROCKY MOUNTAIN TOURIST is worthy of comparison with *Picturesque America* or *The Aldine*. It is written in gossip, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkansas Valley, Southern Kansas), to the very heart of the Alps of America—the Rocky Mountains. Jaunts are made to all the famous resorts of Colorado, the remarkable ruins, the springs, the mines, and in short, to every point of interest to tourist, agriculturalist, capitalist, miner, and invalid. With the TOURIST, the SAN JUAN GUIDE keeps fitting company, and the two publications are mailed free to all writing for one or both to T. J. ANDERSON, Topeka, Kansas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

WANTED.—To Trade.

A house and Lot in Cleveland, Ohio, for an Improved Farm. Address JAMES McKEARNEY, 333 Garden St., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR NINETY DAYS

FROM THE DATE OF THIS ISSUE OF THIS PAPER

Elegant Table Silverware

Can be secured by all who receive a copy of this week's paper, on compliance with the following conditions: The Union Silver Plating Company, 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Pure Coin-Standard Silver Plated Ware, will send to any one entitled to receive the same, a set of Double Extra Silver Spoons, and engrave on each spoon any desired initial. You are required to cut out the following Silverware Coupon, and send to the above Company, with your name and address, and guarantee that the order comes through this paper. You are also required to inclose with your order the nominal charge of 75 cents, to pay cost of engraving initials, packing, boxing, and express charges. The spoons will be sent by express or mail (if you have no express office), and delivered to your hands without further cost. As the 75 cents barely covers express and engraving charges, the spoons will cost you nothing. These spoons are guaranteed to be of the best material, and equal to the best Silver Plated Ware made, as the following letter from the Union Silver Plating Company, will testify:

OFFICE UNION SILVER PLATING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To Whom It May Concern:—The spoons sent out under this arrangement we guarantee are of the best quality, first heavily plated with pure nickel (the hardest and most known), and a double-extra plate of pure Coin-Standard Silver added on top of the nickel, thus rendering them the very best Silver Plated Ware manufactured. In no case will they be sold at retail by us for less than 35¢ per set. Our lowest wholesale price is 25¢ per gross (twelve dozen). We will honor no order which does not contain the Silverware Coupon, and we will not honor the Coupon after ninety days from the date of this paper.

[Signed] Union Silver Plating Company,

SILVERWARE COUPON.

On receipt of this Coupon, together with 75 cts. to cover express or mailing, engraving and boxing charges, we hereby agree to send to any address a set of our pure Coin-Standard double-extra plated SILVER SPOONS, and on each spoon engrave any desired initial. All charges are to be prepaid by the 75 cts. sent in, and the spoons will be delivered at destination free of any other charge. Good for ninety days from date of this paper, after which this coupon is null and void. [Signed] Union Silver Plating Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Should it be desired, any one of the following articles will be sent in lieu of the spoons, on payment of the following charges: Six solid steel knives, blade and handle one solid piece, best steel, double nickel and silver plated, 35¢ retail price, 25¢ cost; retail price 40¢. If all these goods are desired, enclose the total charges, which will be 75¢, for spoons, 35¢ for knives, and 55¢, for forks—total, \$1.65—thus securing for \$1.70 what would cost you \$1.40 in any other way. Remember, under this arrangement each article, except knives, will be engraved with any initial desired without extra cost.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

By the terms of this contract this liberal arrangement holds good for only ninety days from the date of this paper, therefore it is to the interest of all who are entitled to its benefits to see to it that they are not debarred by reason of the expiration of the time specified. All letters ordering Silverware should be addressed direct to the UNION SILVER PLATING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Letters containing subscriptions must be sent direct to the office of this paper.

EVERY BOTTLE
SLOAN'S
HORSE OINTMENT
Collar and Saddle Galls,
SCRATCHES, SORE TEATS
AND
Wounds of Every
Description
WARRANTED

Cone's Real Estate Register,

And History of Wabasha County, Kansas.

Will be ready for distribution about June 1st. It will be a book of 32 pages, and contain a map of the State, and also a map of the County. It will give a concise history of the County, its resources, productions, population, improvements, advantages, and a complete list of lands for sale in the county. It will be a valuable pamphlet to those contemplating a removal to Kansas.

SENT FREE W. W. CONE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

upon application to

W. W. CONE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

STRAYED.

From my residence, three miles south of Topeka, and half a mile east of the railroad, on the 24th of April, five head of horses: A bald faced bay mare, white hind feet, with a yearling horse colt of same description; a bay horse, three years old, with no other marks; and two mare colts, two-year-olds, one bay and one white, both with small stars in the forehead. Will pay a liberal reward for information that will lead to the recovery of the stock. Any person finding these animals will please take them up and notify me. JAMES WERTS, Pauline, Shawnee Co., Kansas. April 17, 1877.

\$10 Reward

will be paid for information leading to the recovery of a three-year-old Black Filly, strong bone, well made, no marks or brands. Leth home on the 24th day of October 1876. Address J. C. DAVIES, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

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, litters and boars now ready.

Revolvers

7-shot \$2.50, 10-shot \$3.00, 12-shot \$3.50, 15-shot \$4.00, 18-shot \$4.50, 20-shot \$5.00, 22-shot \$5.50, 24-shot \$6.00, 26-shot \$6.50, 28-shot \$7.00, 30-shot \$7.50, 32-shot \$8.00, 34-shot \$8.50, 36-shot \$9.00, 38-shot \$9.50, 40-shot \$10.00, 42-shot \$10.50, 44-shot \$11.00, 46-shot \$11.50, 48-shot \$12.00, 50-shot \$12.50, 52-shot \$13.00, 54-shot \$13.50, 56-shot \$14.00, 58-shot \$14.50, 60-shot \$15.00, 62-shot \$15.50, 64-shot \$16.00, 66-shot \$16.50, 68-shot \$17.00, 70-shot \$17.50, 72-shot \$18.00, 74-shot \$18.50, 76-shot \$19.00, 78-shot \$19.50, 80-shot \$20.00, 82-shot \$20.50, 84-shot \$21.00, 86-shot \$21.50, 88-shot \$22.00, 90-shot \$22.50, 92-shot \$23.00, 94-shot \$23.50, 96-shot \$24.00, 98-shot \$24.50, 100-shot \$25.00.

For Beauty and Wind Break!

May 2, 1877.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF FARM TEAMS.

It is a well-known fact that the services of a team depends, in a great measure, on the feed and management. In fact, one-half of its value for the performance of labor, its endurance for a series of years and its health, depends on the amount, the quality and the mode of feeding and watering, and the care immediately before and after feeding. We shall not attempt to discuss the feeding and management of teams, trotters, carriage or saddle horses in this article, but simply farm horses. The field will depend somewhat on the work to be accomplished, and whether the labor is long and severe or light and of short duration.

Again, in the "far West" out feed for the farm team is almost unknown, and it takes just one-half of the corn to grind, shelling, etc., besides the time of going to mill, shelling, etc., we will confine our remarks to just such food as we use, principally oats, corn, hay and an occasional feed of bran. Most persons judiciously feed whatever is handiest, feed convenient or cheapest; others again, feed wholly on corn and hay, and sell their oats. Let us look a moment into the composition of some of the most common foods, and as nitrogen is the most valuable constituent of any food, we will be near the facts to reckon on that basis.

They contain of nitrogen (fresh and muscle) by weight: Corn, 8.4 per cent; oats, 9; rye, 9.9; wheat, 11.7; bran, 10.9; hay (average), 5.4; wheat straw, 7. Of indigestible organic substance: Corn, 13.1; oats, 27.5; rye, 9.4; wheat, 7.9; bran, 20.6; hay, 32.1; wheat straw, 47.7.

But we must remember that we advocate feeding all the hay that our teams want, we must feed concentrated food with it—hence bran, although rich in muscle-making material, is too bulky for hard working horses; for, as we are reckoning these foods by weight, it will be seen that the same weight of bran will contain the same amount of hay will distend the stomach too much, even if the horse can eat enough to contain the proper amount of nutriment, hence, we use the more concentrated grains, corn and oats. And as corn contains 8.4 per cent nitrogen and 13.1 ind. org. sub., and oats 9 per cent nitrogen and 27.5 ind. org. sub., also as corn weighs 56 pounds per bushel and oats (in Kans.) only 32 pounds per bushel—considering the above percentage, I estimate one bushel of corn to be worth about two bushels of No. 1 oats, especially in hot weather, as the oats are not so healthy as corn.

Now, as to the time of feeding, and whether the time in the morning, at noon and at night suits best. The main thing is to feed regularly as to time and quantity, of course feed a little more grain as the work increases. We feed a horse of 1100 pounds, when accustomed to his feed and work, if labor is severe, about seven or eight pounds of shelled corn, or usually one dozen ears or about one peck of oats. But when changing the winter's feed of twice per day to working rations of three feeds a day, we are careful to feed more for a day or two than we feed in the two winter rations watching the appetite and using corn in the morning always, and oats at noon and either at night, according to the horses' likes or dislikes. If the horses' bowels become constipated we find to withdraw all the hay from the manger and give in the place of the grain a full patent pail of bran made into a proper mash, and if convenient, let him run one hour, not more, on a rye pasture. This will almost always be all that is necessary.

After the horse has been fed and you again go to work, be very careful not to work hard for one full hour; this gives time for the stomach to begin to act on the food and to give to the system nourishment from the food. Then you can push your team and feed again, until near the time of rest and feed again, when they should be allowed to slightly cool while at work before quitting. We believe more horses are injured by working too hard immediately after a full meal, while the stomach's whole force is applied in beginning the digestion of the food, than from any other cause. We always allow all the hay the horses will eat and always allow all the cool well water they wish as soon as they quit work and before feeding; and if allowed to cool off slightly while at work, before unbiting, you need never fear any ill results to follow. We have never had or known a horse to be injured by drinking, if the above simple rule be followed.

We always allow our team to roll and run in a lot every evening, a short time before stabling and feeding for the night. We have tried turning our teams on pastures Saturday evening, and letting them remain until Monday morning, but we invariably brought them in worse off than if they had been in the stable all the time. They take too much exercise, the flies torment and the grass loosens the bowels, so that they come in entirely unfit for heavy work, dull and stupid; hence we have discontinued the practice, and in its stead we cut grass and feed, or lead out for an hour or so.

Now, we have given our mode of feeding and care of our teams, except salting and grooming, and of course we expect all to attend to these small matters without directions, with just such feed as every one has, and I have purposely left out, ground, oil cake and such food, as we are writing for western farmers, who cannot prepare or get such as as cheap as such as we have described, and only our mode of feeding when at work.—John Vanatta, in Coleman's Rural World.

TAME GRASSES AGAIN.

We wish that every one who still holds to the antiquated notion that the tame grasses will not grow in Kansas, could see the fourteen odd acres of handsome blue grass and timothy meadow that adorns the College farm. We have been told by we don't know how many people that timothy and blue-grass would not grow in Kansas, and we confess that during the dry season of 1874-5 our faith was severely tried. But now we have a field of ten acres, sowed to timothy in the fall of '75 and dusted with blue-grass seed the spring following, which is nearly covered with a most perfect turf. One week ago we measured single blades of blue-grass growing upon this field which were six inches in length, all of this season's growth.

Again late in May of the spring of '76, we sowed upon two acres of well prepared land equal parts of orchard grass, timothy and blue-grass. It all germinated and grew, and now the place looks like an old meadow.

The tame grasses will grow in Kansas, especially blue-grass, orchard grass, timothy and alfalfa; but you cannot grow these plants without good seed, well prepared land, and an average amount of rainfall during the season.—Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist.

THE GRASSHOPPER COMMISSION.

Congress voted eighteen thousand dollars to defray the expenses of a commission to investigate the grasshopper problem, and the whole country will endorse the selections made for the work by Secretary Schurz. They are Prof. Riley of Missouri, Thomas, of Illinois, and Packard, of Massachusetts. The two former are well known in the West, and Dr. A. S. Packard is one of the most eminent entomologists of this or any country. The commission have met and mapped out their work, as follows:

1. To Prof. Riley—Missouri, Kansas, the southern half of Colorado and the region of south, and western Iowa.
2. To Dr. Thomas—Eastern Iowa, Minnesota, southern Dakota, Nebraska, northern Colorado and eastern Wyoming.
3. To Dr. Packard—Western Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Idaho and the Pacific coast.
4. To Dr. Packard and Prof. Riley, jointly—The regions of British America immediately north of Dakota and Montana.

They enter on their work at once. The objects sought are classified as follows:

1. To Professor Riley—Biology; insect enemies and parasites, and mechanical devices for the destruction of these insects.
2. To Dr. Thomas—Geographical distribution; enemies; and the agricultural bearings of the subject.
3. To Dr. Packard—Anatomy and embryology.
4. To Drs. Packard and Thomas, jointly—The meteorological bearings on the subject.
5. The remedial measures and migrations to be considered by all the commissioners, and it is expected each will pay more or less attention to all these matters.

The fire in Sumner county was started to keep away the wolves. Loss: two houses, two stables, nine hundred bushels of corn and twenty tun of hay, but they kept the wolves away.—Reno Co., Interior.

The price of wheat, corn and other bread-stuffs are rapidly advancing. Yesterday corn was quoted at fifty cents in Wichita.—Wichita Eagle.

The grasshoppers are hatching out by the bushel.—Scandia Republic.

The little G. hoppers are making their appearance in countless millions.—Woodson Co. Post.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

A. A. RIPLEY & SON, Topeka, Kansas,

DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND
Agricultural Implements.

We are Agents for the sale of the

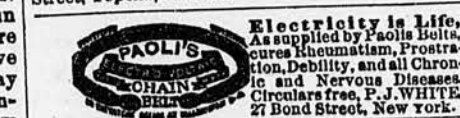
Selby (or Union) Corn Planter,
Described in this paper, Feb. 28th, 1877. Also the
NEBRASKA CITY FLOWS,
La Harpe Cultivator.

AND THE
PIERPONT SULKY PLOW.

The lightest and strongest Sulky Plow made, all
Wrought Iron and Steel.

Commission Merchants. DOWNS & MERRILL.

Dealers in Grain and Country Produce. Orders for produce promptly filled at lowest market rates. Consignments of any kind of goods or farm machinery solicited. Prompt and careful attention given to the disposal of all consignments. We have on sale, Cultivators, Reapers, Mowers, and Harvesters. We are State Agents for the Manti and Plover. We are ready to fill orders for one plow or a Plover. In lots of five Plovers and upwards, we sell at greatly reduced prices. Send for prices. We have Farm and Spring Wagons. A fine Platform Spring Wagon at \$125.00. Office and Warehouse on Seventh Street and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Track. Sample Store where our implements may be seen, is on Sixth Street, between Kansas Avenue and Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas.



A NEW DISCOVERY!

Gold and Silver Made

By this new invention. It makes happiness and good health; it saves time and labor; it is an economizer of soap, tubs, wash-boards, boilers, stove and fuel. If you want to wash with little trouble send to

J. B. WOOLSEY,
BLOOMFIELD, IOWA, Box 208.
For Circulars and full information.

\$500.00

FORFEIT IF

Woolsey's Universal Washer

is not the best in the market. Every one gives it the credit of being the only washer in the world that heats its own water. Terms so liberal that the high or low, rich or poor, can make money by corresponding as above. State in what paper you saw this advertisement. Write to J. B. WOOLSEY, Bloomfield, Iowa.



AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

FOR OUR NEW CENTENNIAL

PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE

and Biblical Encyclopedia.

The best and cheapest in the market. Nearly 3000 Pictorial Illustrations. Liberal commission allowed. For terms and circulars write immediately to the ST. LOUIS BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 315 Locust St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

TOPEKA BANK Savings Institution, Topeka, Kansas.

State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$210,000.

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

Correspondence solicited.
JACOB SMITH, Pres't. JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r.
B. ROBERTS, Asst' Cashier

JOHN D. KNOX & CO., BANKERS, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance and title perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please send for a blank form of application and fill out the same. We pay the highest rates for

SCHOOL BONDS.

Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and waiting.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negotiated on improved property. County, Township and School Bonds; also County and Township Warrants bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum. S. HAYWOOD, President.
G. F. FARMER, Vice President.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS, In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES
Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 30 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED
to purchasers of land.
Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address, A. S. JOHNSON,
Acting Land Co., Stationer, Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's,

KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf

Railroad Company

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

DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT

20 Per cent. DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark,
LAND COMMISSIONER.

Fort Scott, Kan.

SEWING MACHINES,

AND ATTACHMENTS.

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

The following is a list of Machines for which Needles and parts are kept constantly on hand.

Singer, Howe, Bess, Domestic, Grover & Baker,

Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, Wilcox & Gibbs, Weed,

Wilson Shuttle, Victor, Remington, Aetna, Manhattan,

American, Elliptic and Hand Machines.

Office 235 Kansas Avenue. Address,
Singer Agency Topeka, Kansas.

Sewing Machine Needles.

Per dozen by mail, 50 cents.

Tuckers, Goodrich or any other, \$1.00 each

Rufflers, Johnson or any other, \$1.50.

For club rates, supplies or repairs, send to

R. DUTTON, P. O. Box 196,

Or call at 200 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

ATTENTION! ALL.

GREAT FAILURE

OF THE

MILTON Gold JEWELRY

COMPANY IN LONDON.

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

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

50 CENTS.

ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, with Independence Hall engraved.

ONE SET SPIRAL BEAD STUDS.

ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN.

ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, latest patterns.

ONE COLLAR BUTTON.

ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, very heavy. Remember, we will send you the above-named articles, which we have retailed for \$4.50, by mail, post paid, for 50 cents, or 4 sample lots for \$1.50.

We also put up lots of \$1. and \$5. and for \$15. We need each of the five and ONE SOLID SILVER WATCH, FREE.

Address all orders to JOLLY & CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry, 619 Broadway, New York City.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

The Grand Break in Prices,

Only Realized at
S. BARNUM & CO.'S,
197 Kansas Avenue.

The advantage we possess in paying Cash down for every dollar's worth that enters our house, and also the fact that we employ a constant buyer in the East, who attends all the great forced sales, has enabled us to lay in a stock for the Spring and Summer season at such EXTREMELY Low prices as has never been realized in the history of this City.

Besides the following special bargains, we shall from time to time announce the arrival of any fresh lots which our buyer may forward to us.

50 dozen ladies' Cotton Hose, three pair for 35 cents. 12 yds Extra Fine Brown Muslin at \$1.00.
50 " " one and two Button Kid Gloves, 40 cts. 14 yds Brown and Bleached Muslin, \$1.00.
50 " " Elegant Silk Ties, 30, 40, and 50 cents. 12 yds Extra Heavy Gingham, \$1.00.
50 Splendid Corsets, 50, 60, and 75 cts, worth double. 12 yds Good Cheviot, \$1.00.
50 doz. Extra Quality Huck Towels, 12c, worth 30 cts. 10 yds Ticking for \$1.00.
500 Ladies' Riches New Style 5 cts, or 8 for 10 cts. 30 pieces heaviest Ticking for feathers 20c, worth 30c.
1000 yds Embroidery, latest patterns, 5 cts, and upward. 30 pieces Jeans, 15 and 25 cts, per yd, worth double.
1000 " Laces 8 cts, per yard and upward. 30 pieces new style Field Bindings, 15c, worth 20c.
1000 " Victoria Lawn, Nainsook and Swiss 30 cts. 30 pieces Alpaca Poplins, Plain Colors 85c, worth 90c.
50 doz. best quality Damask Towels, 25 cts, worth 50c. 30 pieces Double Width Alpaca, 25c, worth 27 1/2c.
30 pieces first quality Turkey Red Table Linen, 70 cts. 30 pieces Union Table Linen, 25c, worth 40c.
5 Cases or 10,000 yds Good Standard Prints, 12 yds for \$1. 10 pieces Red Plaid Table Linen, 40c, worth 50c.
12 yds Extra Good Bleached Muslin at \$1.00. 50 pieces Towelling, 4 yards for 35 cents.

LARGE LINE OF LADIES' LINEN SUITS,

SHAWLS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

SKIRTS, etc., etc. At 50 cents on the dollar

We desire to call especial attention to our Stock of CLOTHING for Men and Boys.

We have now in Stock a splendid Working Suit as low as \$5.00 for men, and \$3.50 for boys.

300 Cassimere Coats, all wool, as low as \$3.00 to \$4.00, a job lot.

Splendid Quality Working Pants,

As Low as \$1.25 to \$1.50.

50 dozen Extra Quality Suspenders, 30 cts, worth 50c. 50 dozen Cotton Hose, 12 pair for 60 cents.
10 dozen Overall, good quality, 65 cents worth 90 cts. 100 dozen Silk Boys and Ties, 25 cents, worth 50 cts.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.

We are offering special inducements in the above lines. We carry the finest stock West of St. Louis, and sell at prices that cannot be duplicated.

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

The largest and finest assortment in this city. Great Bargains in these lines.

Trunks, Valises and Bags.

A great and varied stock at twenty per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Jeans.

The best selected stock in the city, at prices fully 25 per cent below the lowest.

We quote extra heavy Jeans at 25 cts., Cassimere Tweeds at 60 cts., worth 90 cts., Cottonades 20 cts., decided bargains at 25 cts.

All we ask is an examination of our stock, we guarantee satisfaction in all transactions.

S. BARNUM & CO.

Agents for ALL kinds of Sewing Machine Needles, Oils and Attachments.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Fine and Common Furniture.

AT BARTEL BROS.,

119 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Fine and Common Furniture.

We buy for cash exclusively, and first class goods only. Use well seasoned lumber, employ skilled workmen and sell at GRANGE PRICES.

Don't forget the place, first door South of Court House, sign of the Mammoth Rocking Chair.

Orders by mail from a distance will receive prompt attention.

FARMERS, TRY OUR NEW CORN DUMP.

Shellabarger, Griswold & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

SHAWNEE MILLS,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Manufacturers of the

BEST QUALITIES

—OF—

Family Flour,

MEAL,

And MILL FEED

Cash Paid for Wheat,

Corn, Rye, &c.

E. E. EWING,

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

BEST M. SYRUP, BEST WHITE ROSE SYRUP, BEST N.O. MOLASSES

Mocha and O. G. Java Coffees; Green Tea, Japan Teas, English Breakfast Tea, all selected with care from the best houses, and warranted genuine.

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

FLOUR and MEAL.

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

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

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

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our business is conducted on a cash basis, the only system by which a low range of prices can be maintained.

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

