ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 2, 1877.

VOL. XV. NO. 18.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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ROOTS AS FOOD FOR STOCK.

The value of roots as a food for stock, is not as highly appreciated in the West as it deserves. This is in part, the result of an impression that they are difficult of cultivation, and that the returns are not commensurate with the expense of culture as compared with corn, oats etc, . If this were true as regards the amount of nutritive value produced it might still be a question whether the more available or unwholsome condition this nutritive matter is found in might not still make it profitable to raise roots for food. The animal system naturally craves and demands green or suculent food in order to promote the highest degree of health and vigor. Field roots contain the nourishment in the most perfect and convenient form practical for winter feeding.

It has been estimated that on account of their peculiar sanitary or healthful effect carrots are worth as much per bushel as oats for of corn to the acre, as we have frequently witfeeding horses; and all of our domestic animals are known to thrive better if fed some els would be considered a very good average roots in connection with hay or straw during from the following comparisons :

Flesh formers. Fat formers. Flesh formers. Fat 10tmers.
Wheat 147 684
Corn 110 667
Potatoes 14 183
Mangoid warzel beets 04 9-8
Jerusalem artichoke 10 18.8
Carrot. 13 7 C
Carrot. 113 56.8

A glance at this table will show the comparative value, of the articles named so far as analysis can show it pound for pound. If we suppose this to indicate the real value of each for feeding purposes let us see how they will compare as to the amount that can be produced per acre. Let us suppose each of the above crops to produce the following num ber of bushels per acre, which I believe to be a comparatively fair crop of each, and the nutritive values would be as indicated per

Bushels.	Flesh formers.	Pat lormers.
TITL and 15	132 8	
Corn40	948 4	1494.0
Corn	940.0	5990 0
Mangolds1000.		
Datatoos 900	1000.0	#600.0
Authabalton KOO	200.0	
Paranipa400.	988 0	
Paranipa	100 0	1480 6
Carrots500	180.0	1100 0
The why tong 9	226 0	
Clover tons 2	451 0	8000,0

From this table it will be seen that although the per cent. of nutritive element is the roots, yet on account of the great amount creased at least ten per cent. that can be produced per acre, a much larger amount of actual nourishment can be raised hay. But as intimated above, as a green suc- subject, in all countries which have been poplulent food for winter to be used in connec- ulated for centuries. tion with dry grain and hay these roots possess a value above that which is shown by the analysis. They not only furnish much of the needed nourishment demanded by the animal and aid in digestion and assimilation to such constituent elements. But the most of roots trition, these elements are not generally found of the snimal system. The fat-forming in almost worthless, It will live for ten years. to be true. The South-Downs have never, so Wakefield, Clay County Ras., April 18, 1877.

gredients generally exist in too great abundance for the nitrogenous substances, and hence in order to meet the demands of the blood for these elements, such a large quantity of starch and sugar would have to be eaten that derangement and disease would follow. But when used in connection with other kinds of food, especially dry hay, they are very profitable to feed. For milch cows they are especially profitable, causing a large flow of milk at a season of the year when it is most valuable. The labor of cultivation is urged as an objection, but if planted so as to be cultivated with horse power the same amount of labor will produce an equivalent of food as compared with corn. The roots are worthy of extended and intelligent trial by the farmers of the L. J. TEMPLIN.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

FAMILIAR PARM TOPICS.

JAS. HANWAY.

NO. XXXVII.

In our efforts to encourage immigration we are very apt to exagerate when speaking on the natural fertility of the soil of Kansas. Statements, have been published to the world which are not only incorrect, but they are attended with results which are prejudicial to good husbandry.

A paragraph is now before me, which contains the following: "the soil of Kansas, as a general thing is inexhaustable; it may be cul. tivated for a generation without diminishing its fertility etc."

We have been in Kansas since the year 1856 and engaged in tilling the soil, and we have not yet come across an acre of ground which has been cultivated for the last twenty years, but would be materially benefited by a crop of clover, or barnyard manure.

Forty-five or fitty years ago, falacious notions were entertained in regard to the rich and fertile bottom lands of the Miami and Sciota rivers, and other valleys of unsurpassed fertility in Ohio and Indiana. Things have changed. In place of raising 75 to 80 bushels nessed in days past, half the number of bushat this time ; and I may here remark that the most fertile bottom lands in Ohio seldom promanure was scattered and mixed with the

When a false notion becomes general it is a very difficult matter to eradicate it. What every body says, must be true, this is the log ic of the multitude ; yet there is nothing more false and prejudicial to the agricultural prosperity of the country, than the repeated assertion that the soil may be croped year after year, and retain its original fertility, without the aid of fertilizers.

In every township or neighborhood, even in the older settled portions of our State, we may notice how little value is placed on barn yard manure. In fact we could name many farms ers who have never hauled on the fields a single load of manure ; they borrow the language of our land-agents' circulars ; "the soil does not need it," hence they permit it to go to waste year after year, filling the rivulets with its fertilizing properties.

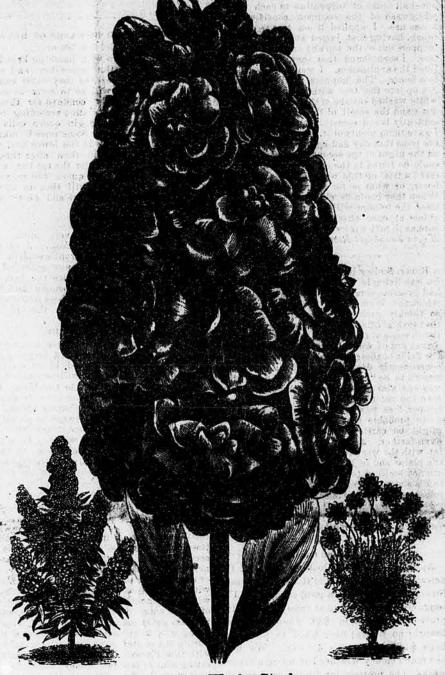
Farmers as a class, and especially in a new country are generally backward enough to adopt any plan of farming which takes extra labor, and when the profits are in the future.

If all the barn yard manure in the older counties of the State was saved and applied to the wheat crop, there can be no doubt the much higher in the grains and hay than in general average of that crop would be in-

It is time that we recognize a little common sense, and avail ourselves of the experience of from an acre of roots than of either grain or the universal testimony of mankind on this

ORCHARD GRASS.

There are a few fields in Franklin county I would like to ask how a man can import in your paper, in which he states he made a of orchard grass. Those who have experi- fine sheep, keep a book of the dates, true ped- strong decoction of tobacco water and dipped mented with this grass speak favorably of it. igrees, and pure blooded stock for such figures his sheep for the scab, but I think this is not system but they impart a zest to the appetite, It is sown in May, or if in fall, the last of Au gust or in September; one part clover, one of at such prices than to sell them for breeders. of turpentine and also sublimate and crude and aid in digestion and standard and time the standard and five of orchard grass. Fourteen it is less trouble and more profit. As long as sal-ammoniscum, which adds to its value. It pounds of seed to the bushel, and three bushels my wethers will net me \$10 per head as yearly will pay to use the Mercurial Cintment every for an acre for fine hay; never less than two ings, I cannot afford to self them at \$20 for fall, whether they are deseased or not. I use it much greater than would appear from their pounds of seed to the bushel, and three bushels should be fed in connection with other kinds bushels if sown with other seed. May be breeding. of food, for though rich in the elements of nu sown in spring when the ground is occupied by other crops. It should be cut before it were next to the South-Downs for mutton and ticks &c., which is a great help to the sheep in the proper proportion to meet the demands blossoms, if it left till it becomes too ripe it is wool. I believe the reverse of this statement wintering.



The Ten Weeks Stock.

rior to the cereals as regards the per cent. of duced a first rate crop of wheat till the field and the last in the fall, to keep green, but it Shropshires yet; Shropshires are the bardiest nur to the cereats as regards the per cent. of nutritive matter they contain as will appear had been put down in clover or barn yard will not spread over the ground like blue grass, and have the strongest constitutions of any hence it grows in tufts, but this may be over sheep in the world. come by sowing other seeds to fill the vacan- I had 13 lambs in February, from 9 ewes, cies. I sowed about six acres, three years ago all doing well. I have not lost one lamb yet with orchard grass by itself, not knowing the this year. I had a letter from one of my hint to others not to follow my experiment.

It needs rich ground. It is no doubt a valdeep into the soil. Try it.

VALUE AS A GREEN CROP. An inquiry with regard to the best green full particulars. crop for milch cows drew from Mr. Geddes of New York a remark concerning careful exper iments made by Harris Lewis, and which resulted in proving that orchard grass is much annerior to corn.

This grass, with sufficient manuring, will give in one season three cuttings, or six feet of growth, and it is more easily withered and handled than corn.

SOME POINTS ABOUT SHEEP.RAISING.

EDITOR FARMER :- I saw a letter in your paper, asking : "are the prices of blooded stock too high," and another saying : "let us look a the posts after that, the disease will soon go little at this matter." stating the sums of \$20 to \$30 per head for long and medium wools, rid of it, take your sheep clear off that ground, and Merinos not much higher.

According to my experience in Kansas, the Merinos are worth less, as bucks to a flock is the best cure in the world; it cleaness the than some other breeds. I have seen papers blood of the sheep and gives health to the sheep state the price of Merino bucks at, from \$900 and the wool, while most all dips are of a to \$1,000, figures that seem to me very greatly dry, harsh nature and do a great damage to beyond their true value. Regarding the the wool. price mentioned for pure long wool-sheep, I see a correspondent gives his experience as stated. It is better to sell them as mutton a reliable cure. Add a small quantity of spirits

Like blue grass, it is the first in the spring, far as I know, taken a premium over the

characteristics of this species of grass at the friends, stating that he could not sell his Mertime, has induced me to write this note, as a ino wethers, nor his ewes when they got old. The Shropshires will raise 180 to 150 lambs to 100 ewes. I have a few 16 blood, 2 year-old uable grass for our climate, as it sends its roots wethers which I shall keep till next fall, they then will come to maturity. I will report to von in this paper, what they will make, and

The scab is a great nuisance among the sheep in this country. In a country like this, there is no reason for scabby or diseased sheep. In England some years ago, they made a law to this effect: If a man's sheep were diseased, the township officers had to take them in hand and cure them, and then return them to the owner, accompanied with the bill of all expences. At this time under this law, I suppose there is not a scabby flock to be found. There are different ways of curing it. The sheep rubs every post he comes to and leaves those little peats on them; they will live there for a long time. If the sheep are cured, and one touches through the flock again. If you want to get dress and dip properly, and your flock will be free from the scab. Mercurial cintment, I think,

myself, and think it prepares the sheep for these I also saw a statement that the Shropshires long hard winters. It purifies and cleans off all HD. JONES.

Let us assume, then, that our ideal bull, now under scrutiny, has shown a full development of all the positive points: the eyes well open, clear and paidd; the action alert and spirited; the touch cleatic and soft; and, above all, the wide, deep chest, which gives plenty of play for large vital organs,—all these together indicate the possession of a sound and vigorous constitution. Then the wide shoulders, full crops, round body, broad loins and hips, and the hind quarters long, level, deep, and equals all together vouch for the presence of shundant beef, the excellence of which is verified by the mellowness it reveals to the touch.

THE REGATIVE POINTS. BELECTION IN BREEDING

THE NEGATIVE POINTS.

The negative points, usually called offal, which we now propose to examine, consist of those parts which are inedible, and therefore usualable. These parts, valueless when the animal is slaughtered, ought to be small and compact, for the following reasons:

1 They consume in their growth and maintenance a part of the food which the animal cats, and therefore the larger the offal the larger the waste in feeding.

larger the waste in feeding.

2 Capacious offal is usually connected with coarse and scanty muscle. It carries beef that

is both inferior in quality and light in quan-S Heavy offal generally indicates the absence of a disposition to fatten. On the other hand, fine and delicate offal shows a capacity to lay on fat with a minimum consumption of

Let us now determine, by actual inspection, whether our Short-hern bull shows, in his whether our Short-hern buil shows, in his make-up, the right proportion of the widely different parts which together compose the negative points. Every one of these parts must have no more than the size and strength which is required to perform its functions; and all of them should together show just the capability to ensure a healthy and hardy constitution; for while extreme delicacy of offal indicates a lack of repusitions any average in its size and lack of robustness, any excess in its size and

lack of robustness, any excess in its size and weight beyond the requirements of vigorous health is as we have seen, a serious waste in the production of beef.

The bones of the built under inspection should, throughout his entire frame, be as small and compact as possible in proportion to the weight of muscle they bear. The finer the bone of any beef animal the better, if it only fulfills the destined purpose. Moreover the bone of any race of cattle improved by breeding is much stronger in preportion to its size than that of a scrub. The later is coarse and porous, the former solid and compact. This fineness of bone manifests itself in several parfineness of bone manifests itself in several par-ticulars which our Short-horn bulls ought to display, modified, of course, by the effects of his masculinity. Let us see. Is his leg, which is well muscled and tapering above the knee and hock joints, small and delicate below them? Is the tail, which turns at right angles at the extremity of a well extended rump, she and slender? Is the head small, broad between the eyes and tapering towards the muzzle? Is the entire body smooth, round and flowing in out-line? If our bull passes muster in all these important particulars, he is unquestionably a fine-boned animal.

But with this fineness of bone we want a few other negative points which usually attend and indicate a propensity to fatten. For example, the neck must be delicate at the throat but broad at the base, tapering rapidly to meet a small head, and growing deep and wide to join a well developed chest. The muscle on each side of the neck proper to a bull should be well developed. The brisket likewise evinces, by its size, a decided tendency to lay on fat. An unusual development of this interesting point is regarded as a proof that the animal possessing it can, under feeding, easily reach and maintain a high condition. It should be broad, full and deep, but not baggy. Note finally, that undue length of limbs in cattle is generally joined with lankness of body. Longegged cattle are light bodied, the very oppos site of good feeders. Short limbs are sherefore desirable in our model buil; and if in addition they give support to a body rounded out with the full symmetry of both positive and negative points, and having superior size and weight we shall have secured a bull that is adapted to the propagation of model beef

Suppose now that the bull in question has, so far as his form is concerned, passed the er-deal of a therough inspection. He is healthy and vigorous, shows a maximum of the posi-tive points and a minimum of offal; is fine yet full sized—in short possesses all the elements of individual excellence. Will be repeat himself in his offspring? Will he renew with certainty his own merits in his calves? In other words, will be afford, in actual stock-getting, a perfect instance of the law that "like begge like?" If so, he is prepotent, for prepotence is simply the power in any animal to transmit to his young his own likeness and image. The bull therefore which is prepotent over the cow he couples with, will exclude from the calf that results the characteristics of its dam. A bull moreover whose prepotence was perfect, would exclude from his offspring even the qualities of his own ancestors that should differ qualities of his own ancestors that should differ from his own; for any animal that, with trans-cendent individual merits, had likewise the cendent individual merits, had likewise the power of transmitting them without diminution, would become the founder of a new race. An animal of this character (if one really ever existed), would be wholly dependent of pediagree. The bull Hubback, the horse Black Hawk, and the ram lamb, called the figure champ Merine, came as near to uniting periods of nexts with a perfect power of selfdeveloped of parts with a perfect power renewal, as any that the world has fur and by virtue of the fact they were founder of a new race. - "W.," in Live-Stock Journal.

farm Stock.

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF HORSES. Extract from Lewis F. Allens address before the National Agricultural Congress published in Wallace's Monthly.

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

drawn from the Thoroughbred for many years back in his ancestry.

Tretting horses of celebrity have been recorded in the English periodicals of years ago, particularly Belifounder, 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 aktifully bred and trotter has been most skilfully 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 four-teen seconds, and repeated it in the present teen seconds, and repeated it in the present year, 1876, in the same time. We now have year, 1876, in the same time. We have 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-minute speed. 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 manmer 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 ab-

sence 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 farassize, 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 move-ment, coupled with the medium size and endurance, in our all-work horse. As a consequence, may hundreds of American horses have been purchased in our northern States da 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.

poses 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 mere—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 suped 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 spans of four to eight horses, with sometimes a minth one, in single harness, as a leader. Those 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 those teams were daily seen at all seasons of the year, traversing, the roads over the mountains between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, 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 dants of the stately teams are now devoted chiefly to agricultural uses, and the sick and die, many of them being unable to If it be convenient to remove all from the ed panics. Then the paper servants are driv-drays and wagons in the cities. It is doubt— withstand the eccentricities of the weather in old hive do not use it until next season, and en back and the Prince must come forth to ful 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 trait of the blood-horse in his composition, and in his characteristics has adherd solely to the type

of his original progenitors.

The Normans may first be named as earlicatin importation. They are native of France, not of like style, altogether, with the draughthouse 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 tretting-gait. They are also used for drawing heavy loads in the cities and towns, and in agricultural labor. Their usual for drawing heavy loads in the cities and towns, and in agricultural labor. Their need dise is sixteen to seventeen hands in height; they are compact in hady, symmetrical in shape, clean in limb, hardy in enemies, and enduring in labor. The stallions have term of decided service in creating with sex mores of tall work," so well as in breading with mares of their own kind; for the mixed uses to which they may be applied, are a valuable addition to the horse-steek of the country.

HOW I DROVE THE HOPPERS OUT OF TH ORCBARD.

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 lightfooted foe sailed away. They marched and counter marched, advanced and reffred, week after week, an increasing appetite and increasing numbers, with the utmost indifference to the future contingencies of the owner. When the rosating period came they attacked the orchard of 320 trees, five years set, and in the first twenty-four hours are 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 dis-liked 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 he 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 Gibs, 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 be-tween 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 grass-hopper 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, 1875 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. Un. improved land is selling at from \$6 to \$8, im proved farms \$12 to \$30. Corn is 28c per bushel; no wheat; flour \$3.25 to \$8.90; for hogs \$4.25; beef cattle 4 to 5c. We have 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. 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 henv mothers and careful feed for some weeks yet, if we would have them turn out really good

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 ashes, 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 runted, 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 our northern and eastern climate at this time

of the year.

Feed your young chicks on hard-boiled eggs, bread crumbs, cooked wheat and pota-toes 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 con-veniently. 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 this remedy for lice, but apply a little on their feathers, and a little more apon the hens flanks and under her wings. This will keep five to eight miles an hour on the roads, hold the hen house pest at a distance. Give them

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 secount three, four or six months hence, when you come to fit them for the ahow pens, or offer them for sale to customers who are willing to nay good types for really good specific. ing to pay good prices for really good speci-mens of breeding-stock.

It is not a difficult thing to rear fine chick.

ens, even in our cold New England climate, with proper care. But if we start them cut 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

ENEMIES AND DISEASES OF BEES. (Concluded from last week.)

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.

ometimes trouble bees very much. But neither the louse 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 fail to find their way back to the hive. This is the case, especially if the hive is so plac ed that the wind can play fiercely around its entrance. Hives should always be placed be-side 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 BERS These are first, dysentery, and second, foul

1st. Dysentery. This disease is shown the bees voiding their faces in the hive and on the comb. The bee is an exceeding neat inect, and never does this when in a state of hewith. 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 sees 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. 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 suffer-ing with dysentery they may be preserved by 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 putrefy 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 after ward dries up and leaves a hard, dry substance in the cell which is offensive to the 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 larvæ 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 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 larvæ may be d 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 done so, remove the queen until they have it well cleaned and all the combs are empty. 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 larvæ in the hive for the disease to feed upon. Do not feed honey from an affected quieted.

hive to another, for it seems to carry the spores Money 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. Some times apairies 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,

sods, chonned cabbage, turnip-tops) or other green lead daily. If you have a grace run for them to range in during the warm new of the pleasant days, all the better. Put into heir warm, eached much a little sulphur and there coal eccasionally. Have the "Imperial Englance Food" on hand, of which you may mix a little with their morning meat to good advantage, three times a week. Ground bousement, for similar purpose, is an excellent thing for the young chicks, as well as for the old fault.

Feed upon system. De not neglect the early chickens, 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 leat now. Supply them with milk to drink, if you can. Let them have good shelter, warmth hat and fair attention, and you will find it in your and fair attention, and you will find it in your the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. Discover the spores of the disease to the hive. cause if thrown sway any bee visiting it will carry the spores of the disease to the hive. Dis-eased 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 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 re-move. It is a very troublesome disease, to be carefully guarded against and carefully treated.—Bee Keeper's Magazine.

Written for the Kan sas Farmer. MONRY.

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 had much cloudy weather but no rain for two eating sour or late fall honey which has not weeks. The prospect for fruit is good and the been caped over. Feeding late in the fall or it. Mr. Cooke's failure was the inevitable his more enterprising cotemporary laborers land is in good condition; no winter damage on fruits and cider about a cider mill is apt to result of a false system of business. During have provided for him. the era of inflated values, numberless railroads were constructed which by no possible means can, for years to come, find business enough millions were invested in those enterprises which for the time being is dead capital. It wild and inconsiderate use of capital has help ed 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 bill of exchange, check or draft, declares it to money. How does the greenback read? "The United States will pay to bearer one dollar." United States of America. One dollar." or "Ten dollars," as the case may be. All socalled paper money is andinstrument 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 that they have raised a new queen ready for cannot rise above his master; they are sent laying eggs, have carried out all the dead forth to do the Prince's bidding in the marts bees and putrid matter. If they have not yet of trade. But a time comes when the people of trade. But a time comes when the people clamor to see the Prince; these times are callallay the storm. In other, words, the paper dollars must be redeemed by gold and silver till the people are satisfied and the panic is

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 class of complaints were just, a remedy should have intrinsic value measured by the labor they cost in production. God has decreed that all values in this world shall be measur. facts, and false premises, and the conclusions ed by sweat and toil. Paper money, like all only in small portions of it. Care should be 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 fity 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 grain 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 Lubeck's firm to prove that coin plays but an insignificant part as money. Sir John's firm did business amounting to £19,000,000. The firm

"Checks and Bills (amounting to) £18,895,000. Bank of England notes 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 Lubeck 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 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 narion amounts to nothing. Money is a mere fraction in the transaction of business. The minety-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 delves faithfully and grumbles while

The same correspondent claims "that the farmer has a just and legitimate right to receive the money he may require to carry on to pay for working them. Many hundred 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 is that much capital virtually wasted. Such earns from whoever buys his produce. Only this and nothing more.

And France we are told, "is the most inde. pendent, 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 tune of gold in its vaults, we are informed. know that the sun commits neither of these And what is the object in storing so much eccentric feats. Literally paper money is an gold? simply to redeem every dollar of that impossibility. The face of every bank note, paper money as soon as practicable, and get back to her former solid basis. I am no enemy be, not money, but something in the place of to paper money so-called. It is like fire; a good servant, but a terrible master. It must have a metalic basis, sufficient to redeem all What does the silver dollar or gold eagle say? that is likely to be presented for redemption when panics arise, or it will inflate prices, pro mote 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! 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 inseperable friends, and must necessarily remain so. Such doctrine sows a crop of envy and discontent in the minds of farmers. If that be sought and might be found; but all such theories are founded on a misapprehension of are necessarily wrong and hurtful to the agriculture cultural classes for whom they are written.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon W. H. Johrs, Holbin, Jackson LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon

STATE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. President, M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon Co. Secretary, A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo. Treasurer, WM. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee, Co.

DEPUTIES.

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

W. S. HANNA, Gen'l', Dep. Ottawa, Franklin County. Geo. Y. Johnson, John Ardring, S. D. Underwood, S. W. Fishers, Geo. F. Jackson, D. C. S. Worley, C. S. Wo S. WORLEY,
HAS. A. BUCK.
A. ME MCCORNICK,
M. EARNEST,
JOHN C. FORE,
F. W. KELLOGG,
J. S. PATME,
G. M. SUMMERTVILLE,
W. H. BOUGHTON,
W. R. CAMB,
W. H. PIERGE,
JAMES FAULKMER,
L. M. HILL,
W. J. KLILS,
GEORGE AMY,
E. HERRINGTON,
W. D. COVINGTON,
W. H. JONES,
J. H. CHANDLER, Iola, Hill Springs, ourbon WM. SIMS. Master.

Morticulture.

THE PATRONS MUTUAL PIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS.

We regret very much to learn that the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange, found that it was best to wind up the affairs of this association and abandon the effort to establish a fire association of my wife. this kind. No business feature presented to the order, combines more advantages for the money it costs than this plan of mutual fire insurance. The lack of support from the membership, has been such in the State that the Executive Committee has been forced to this course while believing the patrons are making a grave mistake in thus permitting this feature of the order to die for want of support.

At a meeting of the County Grange held in Davis County, Kansas, April 23 1877, the following officers were elected and installed:

D. Munford, Master; J. Cameron, Overseer; S. G. Hoyt, Lecturer; E. Montague, Steward; B. Munford, Assistant Steward; J. Wallace, Chaplain; Bobt. Reynolds, Treasurer; W. W. Pepper, Secretary; V. Pfister, Gate Keeper; Mrs. D. Munford, Pomona; Mrs. Geo. Heidel, Ceres; Mrs. Langdon, Flora; Mrs. Cameron, Lady Assistant Steward. County Agent, Mr. We have six Subordinate Granges in this Co: Langdon. Trustees-Geo. Heidel, J. M. Wandler, Robt. Rynolds. W. W. Pepper, Secretary, Junction City, Kansas.

EDITOR FARMER:-The following were installed officers of the Michigan Valley Grange, No. 235 for the ensuing year, viz : E. G. Louk, Worthy Master; Wm. Barnett, Overseer; S. Fuller, Lecturer; A. J. Curry, Steward; J. Myres, Ass't. Steward; Jos. Barnett, Chaplain; D. A. Robison, Treasurer; Miss Clara Barnett, Secretary; J. G. Ellis, Gate Keeper; Mrs. N. Fuller, Ceres; Mrs. M. Curry, Pomona; Mrs. E. Robison, Flora; Miss Linda Barnett, Stewardess.

There is more interest manifested in our grange at this time than at any other time since our organization. The members are active workers "Co-opperation" being their motto in the prosperity of the order as well as in buying and selling.

Our regular meetings are held on the second Wednesdays and last Saturdays of each month at 7 o'clock P. M. .C. B.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION. A co-operative association has been organized, known as the Coroperative Association of Patrons' of Husbandry of Eudora, Douglas county, Kansas, under charter sealed, April 10, South. We are few in number, but firm 1877.

OFFICERS OF ASSOCIATION. President, A. J. Jennings, of Eudora; Vice Treasurer, Nathan Henshaw.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Joseph Lovelace, Eudora Grange; A. R. Miller, Lexington Grange; J. H.Conner, Bellview Grange; E. Reed, Valentine Grange; B. Thomas, Hesper Grange; A. H. Shields, Farm. land Grange; Mr. Rochell, Valley Grange; Mr. Lighten, Fall Leaf Grange ; George, F. Rogers, Prairie Center Grange.

A committee was appointed, at the meeting of the board of directors, April 21, to negotiate for a room in which to open a co-operative that we have. store. The treasurer gave bonds, and books were opened, and R. Fogle and Wilder were ap. pointed to assist the treasurer in soliciting Hogs on foot 4 cts. per lb.; steers—yearling of boots and shoes.

stock and collecting funds. The present outlook \$6, two-years-old \$8, to \$10, three and four-indicates that a general store will be opened years-old \$15 to \$35; horses \$10 to \$600; sheep early in May. A qualified agent is wanted to The ten dollar horses are the Kryanse pontes run the store.

James Pitts, Secretary.

BEPLY TO BROTHER AMBROSS.

EDITOR FARMER: I noticed in your paper an article from the pen of W. M., Wm. H. business, for we haven't got any and don't Ambrose, in relation to a lecture, delivered by, Hon. J. T. Stevens, State Lecturer, at Lane.

the "sledge bammer arguments" of Brother we can do without either. Gro. HUNTER.
Stevens, which sent blow after blow in rapid Dayton, Columbia Co., W. T., Mar. 28, A. D. 1677. succession, with telling effect, striking the heads and hearts of his hearers with conviction by the searching and convincing arguments which he so ably and eloquently sent forth. But I must confess surprise at seeing the above of the most carefully edited grange departnamed article, from our Worthy Master after ments presented by any paper in the country. his expose on the occasion referred to, for I never remember hearing or seeing a man so completely nailed to the wall "sledge ham: mer" or no "sledge hammer," as was Mr. Ambrose.

He was stripped and left boiling and frying between the "State Grange" and "politics" and "various other causes," such as "demagogues and shysters who had been admitted to the exclusion of farmers whose theological views ran counter to those of the deputy." Now this same deputy holding these same views organized a vast number of granges besides the one at Lane and one at Prairie Grange (of which I was a member) and I have been often with him and his company, but I know not to which of the evangelical sects he belongs, nor if he belongs to any, but he seems to be held in high esteem for his "work's sake." If theology had anything to do with excluding farmers, there must have been something supernatural in the method by which Brother Ambrose gained admittance. I said Master Ambrose was completely stranded. Now for the proof. After Brother Ambrose had spoken, an opportunity was given for others of Lane Grange to give their reasons for the decline of the Grange. I gave mine briefly and confessed prodigality, the singlying at the door of my own heart,

Then it very suddenly occurred to Brother Ambrose, that, that was the whole cause of delinquency. Yes, says he, that's just it, others did the same and I came here a half dozen times and no one put in an appearance except my wife. I never go to the Grange without

Now I do not wish to misrepresent Maste Ambrose or any one else, but I wish to tell the truth though the Grange should fall.

In conclusion Brother Ambrose says, the State Grange evidently made a mistake, if he means in sending that man with a "sledge hammer." I as a friend and well wisher of the Grange, hope they will continue such mistakes.

My apology for writing this article is simply this: Let the sledge be wielded on more massive bodies. Wishing truth and right to prevail, I am a friend to the farmers movement, hoping they may keep onward and upward until abundant success crowns their effort.

J. B. CORNELIUS. Lane, April 23, 1877,

THE GRANGE IN COLUMBIA CO. WASH-INGTON TERRITORY.

EDITOR FARMER :- We have had a beautiful winter on this coast. We have not had to exceed two inches of snow and that only laid on for a few days. The hills are green and bespangled with flowers on the first of march.

Dayton No. 2, Dr. Day, Master; Harmony No. 6, A. L. Sanford, Master, Dayton; Bats tle Creek No. 8, T. Throssell, Master, Dayton; Burksville No. 68, S. Pompella, Master, Burks ville; Union No. 12, S. Baldwin, Master, Pataha; Pataha No. 13, B. F. Logan, Master, Pataha.

Co. Deputy R. P. Steene, Dayton, Columbia Co. W. T. Business Agent, Geo. Hunter, Snake River. We have a membership of about two hundred and fifty. Have completed and paid for two houses for shipping at a cost of nearly three thousand dollars at Grange City, one 40X80 feet, the other 20X40 feet. Subscribed stock six thousand dollars. A city is laid out and two hundred lots are sold. We have shipped two hundred tons of wheat this spring. Will ship from this point between this and harvest eight or ten hundred tons more of wheat and flour. There has been a fine flouring mill built at Merengo in this county at a cost of some seven thousand dollars, and will run in a few days. They have raised sufficient funds to enable Capt. T. J. Stump, to complete his Light Draft Steam Boat Hull ; she will make her first trip August 1st, and we will have transportation the year round. So you see the babies of the North-west are striving to profit by example of our Bros. in the East, West, North and South. We are few in number, but firm in the faith, and mean business.

We have a Club wheat that yields all the

We have a Club wheat that yields all the way from twenty five to seventy bushels per President, B. Thomas; Secretary, J. Pitts; acre; forty being a fair average for fall sowing. It is either a fall or spring grain, ripening equally well, sown late or early ; the difference being in quantity. Fall sowing generally yielding best; makes a first rate flour. We call it the Little Club. We also raise the Chili Club, it does well as a fall grain.

The old bearded varieties are discarded, as

** sare-old \$15 to \$30; bows \$6 to \$20; sheep

The ten dollar forces are the Eryanse postes or Native Indian ponies. Good work horses are worth from \$100 to \$150 per head. We can't say anything about the grasshopper want any. We have tried the Salt Lake cricks et, they do well here some years, but we don't The Worthy Master seems badly bruised, by care to make a speciality of rathing such stock

THE ORDER IN OTHER STATES.

We take the following from the New York World, a journal in which may be found one We regret however to notice the absence of credit to the KANSAS FARMER for the intelligence it gives concerning the Order in Kan. sas. We carefully give all credits end to our contemporaries, and expect the same as simple justice depart

Among the notices of expulsion recorded in the World to-day is that of a member of an Arkansas grange for "entering into litigation with a brother without submitting the case to the grange for adjustment." This action is the grange for adjustment." This action is deserving of general imitation. Members of the agricultural class are perhaps more subject to expensive causes for litigation than those of any other class in the community, and at the same time are the persons most in need of, most sure to profit by the spirit of comity which cannot exist where countries are the same of the spirit of comity which cannot exist where quarrels are rife and a resort to law the rule. On almost every point whereon two Patrons are likely to fall out their brother-members of the grange are likely to have a more intimate special knowledge than the majority of judges and juries would possess; and between neighborly feel-ing and frateral obligations they may be trusted implicitly to administer justice speedily and inexpensively. What more is wanted? The grange everywhere should be for its members a court of equity of summary jurisdiction and final resort. Where a member of the order develops symptoms of litiphobia he should be got rid of at once and at any cost. A farmer who is enamored of lawsuits is a greater curse to a country side than a whole wilderness of

An indiana grange had a well-stocked store and hall, and, to save 10 or 15 cents to each of its members, neglected to insure the same. "The fire-fiend" had the bad taste to select that particular banquet at his next visit to the village, and the grange is \$3,000 out. The comment of all sensible and sympathizing brethren will be: "Sorry, but it served them

The World does not take much stock in one particular kind of State Grange official—the man who draws his salary for doing nothing but office work, and very little of that. There are masters of State granges who are surprised to learn that the order in their jurisdiction is not prospering, and forthwith by way of cure, prescribe the importation of a grange celebrity from some other state to deliver a course of lectures and addresses at the expense of the granges visited. It might seem a little odd some people to expect a grange whose members are too lazy or too much discouraged to pay their dues to loot the bill for an orator, but masters of this kind see nothing anomalous in it. The right course is that which masters of the State granges in the Southwest are so generally adopting—a personal canyass of the whole jurisdiction. Let this be tried, with due expositon of doctrine, reproof correction and instruction; then if the order is not found to flourish, the master can safely come to the conclusion that he ought to resign and make way for some one else. The grange is a very hardy plant, and with any sort of care whatever will thrive on any soil.

The failure of the Lousiana State Agent is attributable to the fact that his customers owe him money that cannot be collected. On the face of his books he is solvent. This usually proves to be the case where a grange enter-prise is compelled to suspend, and it affords remarkabl strong p forgetfulness, alike of the teachings of the grange and the laws and first principles of business, which characterized its managers. When-as the Bulletin very plainly shows, and the success of the grange business con cerns at Cincinnati is proof practical of the soundness of the teaching—a grange agent undertakes to sell on a narrower margin than does the ordinary merchant, he cannot afford Dayton, W. T., located at Grange City, on to take any risks beyond those inseparable from the business, as deterioration of stock. The merchant makes bad debts and loses the use of his money for a certain time by transact ing a credit business, but he makes allowances therefor and charges therefor. If he loses by A he makes by B, C, D, &c., enough to recoup himself for the loss. But the narrow-margin system, does not contemplate, cannot afford any bad debts, any withdrawal of capital from active production. Patrons interested in these enterprises should pay the closer heed to this, because every failure of a grange business scheme prevents many others from being begun, and makes the order a word of reproach.

The Grange Business Association, California, has held its annual meeting, Last year's nis, has need its saluted to \$8,296,31, and those net profit amounted to \$8,296,31, and those for 1877, to the 15th ultimo, to \$1,050. A dividend of 12 per cent. was declared. Grange building at the corner of Davis and California streets, is owned by the Grange Business Association, the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company, and the Grange Bank, each holding a third. It cost \$90,000, and \$10,

cided that all persons sending orders to the agency shall give the number of the Grange which they belong in connection with the Order. It is also decided that such Granges as have been dormant previous to and during the year ending Dec., 31, 1876, that are desirous of re-organizing and renewing their standing in the State Grange, and will send in their report and dues for the first quarter of 1877, on or before the first day of July. 1877, all back dues will be cancelled.

The old bearded varieties are discarded, as they do not yield more than fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. I will send you, or any of your readers, specimens of our best yielding wheat if you or they wish; or any other cerial that we have.

Our wheat nets us at 75 to 78 cts. per bushel, oats 1 cent, per lb.; barley 60 cts. per bushel. Hogs on foot 4 cts. per lb.: steers—yearling of boots and shoes.

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General Business Directory.

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We hope our readers who are members of the various County Societies will use their influence in having the very liberal oner of the FARMER accepted. No greater help to agricultural progress can be introduced into a community man a good, live agricultural paper. No more appropriate premium can be offered than a

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

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 turne d out to grass; some cholers among the chick-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 pud. dle when not over two hours old.

W. H. FLETCHER.

Chautauqua 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 more numerous now, apparently, than they ond week after hatching com menced. 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 28d .- All early, winter wheat destroyed by grasshoppers; late sownw that 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 cholers. E. I. G.

Sedgwick County.

April 23d.—Small grain looks well; double the amount sown that was last year. Hoppers all stood the severe winter nobly and everyplenty but doing little harm yet. Many plant. thing considered are looking as well, and loss. ing corn and all about ready to plant. Stock is es no greater than in former years. There are in good condition; no disease among them, no fatal diseases among stock in this county Large numbers of fruit and forest trees are be anything that dies in this section is through ing planted; the fruit crop is promising; the neglect or old age. The cultivation of fruits small fruit will be destroyed by grasshoppers; with us has been sadly neglected; having old grain is scarce and so is money, but farmers more or less wild fruit the farmers have are in good' spirits and looking ahead to a given their fattention to stock and farming harvest of plenty. WILLIAM MCCRACKEN. Greenwood County.

Winter wheat promises better than was ex- remedy is to let them hop. pected, not more than one-half the average acreage of cats sown compared with previous farm produce : years. Preparations are going on for a very large corn crop, but many farmers will delay are going on to grass in better than average dozen.

condition; but, the great question that agitates the people of this county, is to be decided soon by a vote on the Kamas City, Emporia and Southern narrow gague 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.

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, zye 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.

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.

H. M. WISDOM.

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 ad. vance 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 nocked 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 is fine, 12 to more sown than last year; late drilled winter and Odessa 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 1878, too late for a crop been hatching about five weeks, and are no in that year. This is a rich, level or nearly level, part of the State, capable of being degrowing country. The immigration this spring is immense, as many as eighty have located in a single small neighborhood. It that they will leave as soon as they are able 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 splended 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 quiet 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 cats. 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 grass hoppers, in the fall. This section of Colorado is more adapted to stock raising than agricults ural pursuits. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are being raised in great numbers; they have only. We are not troubled with any insect pest save the the grasshoppers; our jonly

The fellowing is a price list of stock and

Good American horses, \$100@\$125'; pony horses,\$30@\$50; American cows,\$30@\$40; beef planting to see if the millions of 'huppers now cattle 3@31/4c per lb; sheep, \$1@\$5 per head hatching, are likely to destroy everything, according to quality. Farm produce: Wheat, The prospects for all kinds of fruit, tame and \$1 20 per bushel; oats, 65@708; corn, 70@75c; tion to vote \$4 000 per mile to the K. C. E and wild are unusually good. Stock of all kinds butter, 30@40c per lb; cheese, 25c; eggs, 20c Southern Ry. which will carry by a small may

April 26.-Winter wheat and zye, good. Live-stock in good condition, there is no bonds for a road from St. Louis via Ft. Scott desease among them. Horses are worth \$75 to Humboldt, Eureka, Eldorado via Hutchinson \$100; cows \$31 to \$35; Stock hogs 8 cts. fat, and thence west and northwest. The K. C. 4 cts. on foot; sheep \$2 50 to \$8.00; oxen \$60 Emporia and Junction Ry, will run one branch to \$90; wheat \$1.05 to \$1.80 per bushel; Corn from here through Elk county and one branch 25 to 30 cts. Good market at the terminus of through Cowley to Butler county. This will C. B. U. P. R. R., at Washington City, also make Eureka one of the most flourishing good stock in any number. 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 onr crops. Eggs were deposited in spots and we don't ini tend 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 oust 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 15 inches high and jointing; fifty per cent. be some demand for good stock sheep this fall. SUBSCRIBER.

Greenwood County.

April 23d .- Spring has come, and every thing 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 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, consequent ly 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 mile 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 fer 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

Good work horses are from \$75@\$100; oxen \$50@\$75 ; good milch cows \$15@\$20; good dr. nestic 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 emmigration is expected in this county during the season. Tuesday next, we vote upon a proposi-

interests, and as soon as this is disposed of towns in southern Kansas. She at present has a \$50,000 court house, two \$20,000 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 121/20 over lest week's sales. Good butcher cattle and light to take anything that is offered, for the reasen shipping of 1050 to 1200 averages have been in most active demand both on local and East ern account, and sellers of these grades have ments of the horse than a child. And there found ready sale in every instance at strong are a great many so-called Condition Powders prices. Though the supply has been liberal peddled through the country, by those who do it was inside the wants of the market, and the not care for the result, but say that the farmdemand from English buyers for this class of ers will buy anything. We say that there is cattle noted in our last is visably on the in- not another Condition Powder used with any crease. The best heavy grades have not responded so freely to the improvement in the use of Sloan's. ED. 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 upen values, the latter asking a stronger advance than buyers were disposed to grant, and in most cases the point was gained by the buyers height, or over seven years old. Beauty and high action sell better than speed. Bays with 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 be tween fine heavy cattle and fine cattle of me. dium weight is growing smaller. This we think is owing very much to the well-matured condition of a large proportion of 1150 to 1200 ib 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 in favor of a gradual improvement, and at least a certainty that the supply, however disastrous decline. This is a much more pleasant prospect than any temporary advance. however sudden or extreme, could offer, folgood native steers, yery few cows, oxen or 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

Corn-ted Texas-Good to choice, average, 1,100 to 1,800 \$4 35 to 4 75, extra higher ; fair and medium, lighter weight \$8 85 to 4 25.

Stock Cattle-Strong demand at unchanged prices. Good natives, averaging 1,000 to 1,150 ular Health Almanac." is the bighsounded \$4 00 to 4 40; 900 to 950, \$3 75 to 4 00; 800 name of one of these publications, which conto 900, \$3 65 to 3 85. Feeding steers from \$4 30 to 4 65.

Milch Cows and Springers-\$40.00 to 55 00 for good to best, fair \$39 00 to 35 00; common \$15 00 to 25 00.

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 base leis concocted and 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 clos ing 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 bog 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 this trade, and most of them will go over 1,500 scarcely any doubt that the hog market will lbs. each. When weighed the drove is taken maintain its present strength the coming week, to the slaughter pens, and when there are very and perhaps improve. We quote: Light and perhaps improve. We quote: Light by the hind legs to a rope, and is instantly shipping, \$5 00 to \$5.15; good Yorkers, \$5.15 hoisted out of the pen on to the dressing floor, 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 cheese, 25c; eggs, 20c Southern Ry. which will carry by a small man has ruled steady all through at unchanged light compartment, lined with non-conducts George Gilbert, jority; our citizens are wide awake to their best firm prices. Our report shows several sales ing felt; in the center of it is an ice house,

from \$5 50 to \$6.00 for good zative mutten another proposition will be submitted, to vote av. 100 to 180 and all grades above common sold well. Shippers are the principal buy. ers 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

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 meon are not equaled.

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 that they rely upon the opinions of others who have no more idea of the diseases and requires thing like the good results derived from the

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 2 inches in 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 cats. 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, Freights for the present are £7 stg. per head for cattle, and £10 stg. per head for horses. To this charge \$5 per Lead for cattle and \$12 for horses is added, gold, for the use of Relph's apparatus, which is highly

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 tair and honoraat good paying prices, with the probabilities ble fight, mean and cowardly men are not wanting who delight in manufacturing lies and slandering his good name. There are also those whose selfishness prompt them to large, will find an outlet without any break or prostitute their honor, pervert truth, and ignore right, for the sake of injuring a competitor in business, whose prosperity they enhave not the talent to successfully complete lowed by a sudden reaction. Receipts the past in an honorable way. These thoughts are week have consisted almost entirely of fair to suggested by the mean, cowardly attacks made upon me and my medicines; by those good native steers, yery 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 minded practitioners of medicine, and manufacturers of preparations which do not possess sufficient merit to successfully complete for popular favor, have resorted to such cowardly strategy as to publish all sorts of ridiculous report about the composition of my medicines, Almanacs, "Receipt Books," and other pamphaveraging 1,500 to 1,700, \$5 75 to 6 00; aver- lets, are issued and scattered broadcast over aging 1,850 to 1,500 \$5 15 to 5 65; averaging the land, wherein these contamptible knaves 1,200 to 1.800 \$4 60 to 5 10. Demand steady publish pretended analyses of my medicines, at quotations. publications are given highsounded 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. tains 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 socalled journals of Pharmacy. They are all prompted by jealousy and utterly fall in accomplishing the object of thdir 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 circulated by such knaves. The people find that these medicines possess genuine merit, accomplish what their nanufacturer claims for them, and are not the vile, poisonous nostrum which jealous,narrow minded physicians and sneaking compounders of competing medicienes represent them to be. Among the large number of pretended analysis 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, yes, 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 weigh ed 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 rapidly reduced to beef. A steer is hitched 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 sown up in canvas bags, after are removed to the steamship, and hung up in the refrigerator. The refrigerator is an airieen in the engraving. A current of air is grawn into the ice-house by means of a fan, departed 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 Chicage Lumber Market.

First and second clear Rough \$35,00038 00
Third clear, 1 inch \$0.0032.00
Third clear 14 62-in 33,00634.00
Belect, 1-in. A \$1,00632 00
Belect, 1-in. B \$1,00632 00
Wagon-box b'ds. 13-in. and upwards A \$3,00638.00
Wagon-box b'ds. 13-in. and upwards B \$25,00638.00
Block boards, 12-in. A \$0.0032 00
Block boards, 12-in. B \$25,00632 00
Block boards, 10-in. A \$26,00630 00
Block boards, 10-in. A \$26,00630 00
Block boards, 10-in. B \$20,00632 00
Block boards, 13-in. C \$15,00616 00
Block boards, 13-in. D \$19,00611 00
Common boards. \$10,00611 00
Fencing \$10,00611 00
Desire than it frequently appears in at the shops in this country. The favor with which this exthis country. The favor with which this 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 cartain 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 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 lath.

10.00011 00
Fencing.

10.00011 00
Fencin

about the month of September last, when the quantity imported was about 500 ton. This rose in December to over 1000 ton, and at the present time the quantity which arrives in this country is about 1000 ton 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 it may fairly. 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 Guion 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. Leuis Republican 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 markets, 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

WHEAT—Per bu. spring
Fall No. 2.

"No. 3.

"No. 4.

CORN—Per bu. New

"White. New

"Yellow
OATS—Per bu.

RYE—Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.

"No. 2.

"No. 3.

Buckwheat.
CORN MEAL—
CORN CHOP—
RYECHOP—
CORN & OATS—
Bran—
Short northwest this morning, Liverpool reported advanced 3d to 44 per cental, the market hangs listlessly at \$1.72@\$1.73 for June with only an occasional transaction. We feel the hazard of trading to be so great that we shall design to great the state of the state of trading to the state of the decline to guarantee any further trades in wheat, and perfer 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 1714c would cost \$1.8514 alongside ship. Steam freight:9d would cost delivered from the quay in Liverpool about 18s 10d exclusive of English commission. Beerbohm's quota-tion: Spring wheat in Liverpool 12s 6d@43s 6d.

Corn-While wheat has been in large measure deserted, corn has had a large accession of traders and the transactions have been enormous. Grinion seems greatly divided as to the future of prices. There are strong arguments on either side. Corn at under 60c sellers June can scarcely be regarded as up to an average value. A great European war is now assured said 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 60c and wheat at \$1 73 is a comparison highly favorable to the former. But VEAL-there is another side to the question. We have been weighted by a plethora of supplies, and the rise from 43c to 60c must be highly acceptable is it that we hear of an enormous "By the carcass per lb."

By the carcass per lb.

By the carcass per lb.

By the carcass per lb.

By the carcass per lb. movement from producing districts and our receipts in May and Sune 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 ac. quired in handling a vast quantity of the property in years past we must say we tear

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 excep-

Cash corn at 56c, intermediate charges 18% c would cost say 69% c alongside ship. Sail freight 6s 6d would cost about 30s 6d Cork for orders, excluding English commission, and at 81/2d steam freight, about 3s 6d delivered from the quay in Liverpool.

Kansas City Horse and Mule Market. QUOTATIONS. Horses.

		40 20 35 50 75 85	255555	80 50 60	Spring is just the time brushing up, generally, pecially dwellings, outh in these hard times, wh not to swing a free brus
5	### Broke Mules. Mules 13% to 14	85 90 110 120	28888		and in behalf of cleanling godliness? The Paint is possible thing for product it is warranted to be much clead and oil paint, and said to be much cheaper Enamel Paint Works.

30 CENTS FOR WHITE CORN.

The Shawnee mills at Topeka, Kansas, are are now paying 30 cents per bushel for good. White corn, The following are current jobbing quotations for farm seeds in the Kansas City market: Patent Calf Weaners, 50c. at Smith & Hale's, Topeka, Kansas.

Chicago Lumber Market.

Kansas City Market.

TALLOW....

TALLOW.....FLOUR_Per cwt—Rye.....

OORN MEAL—Per cwt.....

HIDES—Green...
Dry Flint
Dry Salt
Calf, Green...

<u>XX.....</u>

Corrected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

Topeks Produce Market.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

By the carcass per lb.....

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 dis-

ease 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

BRUSH WITH A GRIZZLY BEAR.

A man having a brush with a grizzly bear

stands apoor 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; es-

pecially 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 an all

lead and oil paint, and at the same time, is said to be much cheaper. See card of Chicago

satisfactory.

BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb.....

Roasts
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.
Hind
By the carcass
MUTTON—Chops per lb.
Roast
By the carcass per lb.
VEAL—Steaks per lb.
Roast
Roast
Roast

APPLES—rer bushel.

BRANS—Per bu—White Navy

Medium

Common.

Castor

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice....

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.....

PRODUCE.

KANSAS CITY May 1, 1877.

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

GRAPE VINES AND STRAWBERRY PLANTS Measrs. A. A. Ripley & Son have at their Grocery store on Kansas Ave. a lot of No. 1. Concord Grape Vines and Green Prolific Strawberry plants.

Ashton Dairy Salt is the only salt fit to dress butter with, because it is free from lime or other impurities. For sale at Ewing's 227 Kan-sas 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. 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 minerals springs have continued interest for the tourist and unfailing benefits to the invalid. The Kansas Pacific Railway is the highway to all the great resorts of the Moun. tains. 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 Livrpool Dairy Salt so value able and necessary in making good butter, i for sale at A. A. Ripley and Sons, Topeka, Ks

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 Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the receipt for preparing, and full directions for successfully using, this providentially discovered remedy. Those who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery without cost can do so by return mail, by addressing, with stamp, DR. CHARLES P. MARSHALL, 33 Niagara Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

> IMPORTANT TO ALL. The most general com plaint that seems to spare neither class nor condition of person, 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. Zeilin & 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, Peltsand Tallow, at the Old Leather Store, 13 5Kansas 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, togetherwith 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 but the happy thought as the fortunate recipient of the "ROCKY MOUNTAIN Tourist"scans its wonderfully attractive pages and persues 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 gossipy, graphic style, covering details of the tour through the garden of the Southwest (the Arkaneas Valley, Southern Kaneas), 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 T. J. ANDERSON, or both to

ADVERTISEMENTS

Topska, Kansas,

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, 332 Garden St., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR NINETY DAYS

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 Ohestaut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Pure Colla-Standard Silver Plated Ware, will send to any one entitled to receive the same, a set of Double Extra Plated Silver Spoons, and engrave on each spoon any desired initial. You are required to cut out the following Silver ware Coupon, and send to the Edove Company, wite your name and address, as a guarantee that the order comes through this paper. Yes are also required to inclose with your order the nomical 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 in your hands without farther 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:

Orrice Union Silver Plated work and a dealle-extra plate of pure Coin-Standard Silver added on top or the mickel, thus rendering them the very beat Silver Plated Ware manufactured. In no case will they be sold at retail by us for less than \$5.00 per set. Our lowest wholesale price is \$65 per gross (twelve dozen). We will honer no order which does not contain the Silver Plating Company,

[Signed]

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 appen 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 nil and yold
[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 he following charges: Six solid steel kni wes, blade and handle one solid piece, best steel, double nickel and silver plated, \$2; retail price \$450. fall these goods are desired, enclose the total charges, which will be 50. for spoons, \$3 for knives, and 50. for forks—total, \$3.70—thus securing for \$3.70 what would cost you \$14 in any other way. Romember, nder this arrangement each article, except knives, will be engraved with any lattial desired without zetra 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 laterest 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-specifi-d. 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.



Cone's Real Estate Register, And History of Wabaunsee County, Kansas.

Will be ready for distribution about June 1st. It will be a book of 82 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

F SENT FREE upon application to

W. W. CONE.

STRAYED.

From my residence, three miles south of Topeka, and half a mile east of the railroad, on the 5th of April, five head of horses. A bald faced bay mare, white hind feet, with a yearling horse coit of same description; a bay horse, three years old, with no other marks; and two mare coits, two-year-olds, one bay and the other a brown, both with small star 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 recover y of a three-year-old Black Filly, strong bone, well made, no marks or brands. Left home on the 24th day of October 1816. Address J. C. DAVIES, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China. Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices % less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few spiendid pigs, jilte and boars now ready.

ROVOLVONS 7-shot \$2.50, 70 kinds. Guns & Rifles \$5 to \$500. Monster Ill. Cat. for 3-ct. stamp. Western Gun Works, Chicago, Ill.

For Beauty and Wind Break!

Red Cedars, \$5, \$7 and \$10 per 1000 according to size. Send orders at once to BAILEY & HANFORD, Makander, Jackson Co., Ill.

\$200,000 WORTH OF COLD PLATED JEWELRY. WE WILL SEND. AS BELOW, ALL WAR-RANTED GOLD PLATED.

FOR \$1 WE WILL SEND, AS BELOW, ALL WAR-RANTED GOLD PLATED.

1 pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons: 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring, inlaid with gold; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship;" Amethyst Stone Scarf Ring, inlaid with gold; 1 splendid Slivered Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set Jet and Gold; 1 Ladies' Jet Set, ornamented; 1 set Handsome Rose-bud Ear Drops; 1 Gente' Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace: 1 pair Ladies' Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, inlaid with Gold; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain.

Take your choice, the entire lot of to pieces, sent post-paid for \$1, or any \$2 pieces you choose for 50 cts. Now is the time to make money. These goods can easily be Retailed at \$10.

27 Bond St., New York.

\$2500 a year to Agents. Outst and a \$2500 dress, J. World & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

How Mr. Alfred Rose Raised 1747 Pounds Saturday morning. Potatoes from I Pound Last Year.'

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. \$1.50 per 1000, delivered at the Express office in awrence in good shipping order. Address NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kansas.

BILEGANT CARDS, all styles, with name, 10c. 20 Rose or White Bristol, with name, 10c.; 20 Beautiful Scroll Cards, Is styles, no name, 10c., post-paid. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

THE CLIMAX CHURN, IS THE BEST MADE. BASIEST TO CLEAN, Most Durable.



EASIEST TO OPERATE THE

W. P. EMMERT, PREEPORT, ILLS.

Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. HANSAS PACIFIC E.W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in MANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD," address. Land Commissioner, K. P. Rw., Salina, Kansas.



S3 WATCHES: Cheapest in the known world. Sample scatch and outfit free to Agents. For terms address COULTER & CO. Chicago

THE STATE OF OREGON

Was distinguished at the Centennial Exhibition by more awards for the excellence and variety of its products than comparatively any other . State.

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

Grand scenery. Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive heat. Average temperature, summer, 67°, win-ter 39°. Thunder-storms very rare, hurricanea

Death-rate lower in Oregon than in any State East or West.

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

Abundance of good and cheap Government railroad, and private lands in Oregon. No land nonopolies, as in California. Variety of timber in Oregon of exceptional

xcellence for industrial purpor Oregon has great mineral resources, especially coal, iron, lead, gold, and silver,

Fine natural water system, vast water power. Oregon waters abound with fish,

Good market in Oregon for agricultural pro lucts, owing to short transportation to the Pacific Ocean, and direct exportation to all parts of the world. Ballroad facilities. Navigable rivers, including she great Columbia.

Oregon has every advantage enjoyed in civilized countries. Liberal laws. Good schools. Moderate taxes. Only nominal State debt.

Eighteen thousand persons emigrated in 1876 rem the Eastern and Western States to Oregon. Most expeditions route to Oregon is by rail to San Francisco, California, and thence to Portland,

Pamphiets, with maps and full description of In May number of Farm, Garden and Fireside.
Preparation of Soil, cutting of seed and culture described by himself. Worth \$25 to every farmer. Send stamp for copy to
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Buffalo, N. Y.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. RUDSON.

HOUSE CLEANING NOTES.

No. 3. We wish there was a law against building houses with unpainted kitchen floors; with all the inventions that have been made for rendering wood impervious to water and grease, it is barbarous to live on a kitchen floor, that some one has to get down on their knees and scrub twice a week,in order to keep it is damp for hours afterwards, and if there is sider discharged." any rheumatism in the house, it is sure to get worse, every scrubbing day. A coat of paint on the kitchen floor, will save labor, time, temper, doctor bills, money and strength. It can be put on half the floor at a time, if neces. sary, and a little inconvenience for a few days and the expense of the paint will be richly repaid by the saving; a washing up will make it look as well as a hard scouring did before.

Few housekeepers are neat enough or have help that is sufficiently neat to work on a carpeted kitchen, but if one can do it, and the carpet is laid down loosely in separate widths, so that it can be taken out and shaken every week. there certainly can be no reasonable objection made while we sleep over carpets that are not shaken but twice a year. Carpets are, no they are not really, but they should be an abomination in the sight of al! lovers of health and cleanliness; we honestly believe the practice of carpeting the floors of dwelling houses, has a more deleterious effect on the health of the immates than any other civilized fashion. But what would a house look like without carpets? all exclaim together; and we confess that it would look just as uninviting to us as to other people, and that we have not the strength of mind to try it, at present, but we do sincerely hope that new style, that we read about, of leaving an uncarpeted space around the room, on which to place heavy pieces of furniture, in order that the carpet may be take en up and cleansed more frequently without the labor of removing all the articles in the room, is the dawning of an era when we will not all be slaves to carpet. Of course this new style necessitates a handsome floor or at least a handsome border to the floor, but a smooth floor simply varnished would be endurable if it was fashionable to have it exposed; or the uncarpeted space could be covered with wood carproaching nearer and nearer the purpose of peting, some of which is very pretty, made in his later life. mosaic patterns of different kinds of wood. If ruge are used the whole floor would require a fine finish of some kind, and the "bare" look of which we all complain and which is only the result of education, would speedily disappear if the present style of covering floors was discarded by everybody, and we believe would be gratified and benefited by the change. The noise of moving furniture on the uncovered portion of the floor, could be obviated by putting a small block of India rubber under the chair and table legs. Some writer on housecleaning said recently, we can not remember where, that it was better to have lace curtains cleaned than washed, but we think she could not have referred to curtains that have hung where a bituminous coal fire has been kept all winter, but if anybody knows how it can be done we would be glad to learn the process! washing them is unenviable work though know. Certainly editors wives are not the only ones in Kansas who have to clean house; will not some one else give her experience and for fear ours is growing monotonous, we will close with a few tried recipes :

Spirits of ammonia, diluted with water, if applied with a sponge or flannel cloth to discolored spots in carpets or garments will often restore the color.

To clean oil-cloths, wash always with warm milk. Once in six months scrub with hot soapsuds, dry thoroughly, and apply a coat of varnish. They will last as long again.

Broken china may be mended by a paste made of the white of an egg mixed with flour. The article thus mended will not hold water without coming to pieces, but for vases, lamp shades and similar articles, this paste answers a very good purpose, and is always at hand.

Plaster of paris mixed with gum arabic water makes an excellent white cement, but must be used immediately as it hardens quickly. A mixture of five parts gelatine to one of acid chromate of lime, applied to broken edges which should be pressed together and exposed

to the sunlight, makes an insoluble cement. Paint splashed upon window glass can be easily removed by the application of a hot solution of soda before it is dry; afterwards it will have to be softened with turpentine and spirits of ammonia, and scraped off.

OLD ABEL'S MILLSTONE:

BY MARIAN NORTHCOTT.

"Understand me, Abel; both my father and myself are perfectly satisfied with the amount already paid."
"Many thanks to you, sir. for the saying of

it; but nothing short of the full sum will satisfy me. At the time (eight years ago next mid-summer) it was reckoned at a hundred and fifty pounds in round numbers. I meen to pay to every farthing, please Heaven I live long enough. If I die afore, I hope Polly'll

keep up the payment reg'lar."
"But really, Abel, I don't like taking this oney. I am sure these payments must criple you terribly."

"Never you mind that. Mr. Baker junior. I feel something on my conscience which is worse than hunger and cold, and it won't be until I've paid you all. There's five

"Likely to be?" Well, I'm afraid it's nigher than I like,"

"What! you disapprove of her choice?"
"Oh, no, not a bit. Tom Smith's as good fellow as ever lived. He'll get on, that boy will. He's sober, honest and manly; and all that'll tell in the long run. But I'd rather she had'nt anybody after her leastways until the debt's squared twix you and me,

"But which I don't. Mr. Baker junior However, I'm a keeping you. Good night, Sir; and many thanks for your kindness."

With that Abel Webb retreats, but in hand; and bowing to Baker junior with every backward step he takes, finds himself by and by at the half-glass door opening to the outer office Arrived here he once more thanks the younger partner of Baker & Baker, wholesale druggits of Ipecacusnah lane. Aldermanburry, and at last emerges into the crowded throughfare.

It is the dusk of an October evening, and brisk dapper young men are hurrying along the narrow courts and alleys bent upon the delights of home or the intoxicating pleasure they expect to find elsewhere. The large ware-houses are closed, and the gas burns bu dimly in the grimy chambers appropriated to those whose duty it is to remain in the premises after business hours. Abel Webb takes scant notice of what is passing around him. He is a little man, poorly clad, upon whose shoulders fifty five years of unremitting toil, anxiety, trouble and heavy disappointment weigh heavily. His hair is white as the hoar frost, and the wrinkles upon his forehead and the dark hollows between his eyes make him appear a far older man than he really is; but despite his puny stature, his wheather beaten aspect, and the wrinkles of age, he is hopeful in spirit as ever, * h le there rests upon his features an expression of patience and quiet determination, giving token that Abel Webb still thinks himself capable of many a tusse in the struggle for life.

Generally speaking, Abel cannot be considered a good walker, neither does he ordinaryly whistle stirring national melodies as he elbows his way through the teeming streets. Yet whenever he pays his half yearly visit to Baker junior, he seems to become imbued with fresh debt, which has for so many years hung about his neck, is less heavy than before. Oh, how earnestly he hopes to live to free himself of his street door he speedily reached his own apart-

Away from the close throughfare of the city on the Thames embankment. His walk has been long and fatiguing, and resting his arms upon the stone balustrade, he paused for a few moments with his eves fixed upon the dark silent-flowing river. His recent conversation with Baker junior, fully occupies his mind as he thus pauses on his homeward journey; and upon the old man's flushed and wearled featares there breaks a smile of self satisfaction as the thought crosses him of what so many other men would have done had they been placed in his situation.

"A hundred and fifty pounds," he murmurs as he looks out upon the sweep of water before him—" a lot of money, a lot of money! Easily squandered, but how difficult to save! A fortune to men like me. Honest Abel Webb the boys used to call me to school; honest Abel Webb I'll try to be to the ends of my

In no spirit of Pharisaic egotism does the old man thus address himself, integrity, devotion and truth are component parts of his nature. Briefly his life passes before him as the cool Autumn breeze plays with his white locks, and he watches the flickering lights by the river's bank. First he feels himself kneeling by his mother's side, and lisping a simple prayer; then, bending low his head, he feels her gentle loving hand, and hears her sweet voice pray that God will bless her child, and cause the precious seed of His word to fall upon good ground and bring forth abundant har-vest. E'en now as this vision passes before him he humbly bows his head, and ejaculates with fervent ardor, "Amen!"

Next comes the school-life in a little midland village. Then the kindly face of the vic-ar, who had been the means of introducing him to a large city house ris-es before him. To this succeed recollections of his employ-ment in the house of Baker & Baker; his marlage; birth of his boy Sam-the child of promise that was to be a solace to his declining years: his acceptance of the situation of a ware nouseman, in the establishment of Loostring & Tool, the wholesale milliners of Wood street; and the one sorrow of his life-a sorrow that seemed in its deep intensity to engulf all the joys of preceeding years. After this come visions of the long, earnest strugle to right a grevious wrong; last of all, the remembrance of the kind words addressed to him but an hour previously in the wholesale druggists

The changing tones of "Big Ben" awoke Abel Webb from his reverie. With the sudden thought that his daughter Polly would be home before him if he didn't make great haste he set off at a brisk trot, resuming his cheery whistle as he went along.

And sure enough home she was. When he had treaded his way through a labyrinth of Westminster byways, and at least reached the corner of the narrow street in which were his lodgings, and involuntarily cast his eyes up to safe, especially for ladies. But a man should second-floor window of one of the houses, he knew as well as though he saw her stand-ing before him that she had managed to reach e first. No landlady—overflowing with kindheartedness as she might be—could pro-vide such a heart-welcome to honest Abel as seemed to burn brighter and send forth a more ruddy glow when she had coaxed them into s The reflections of their cheery warmth showing itself upon the drawn blinds, and bespoke the comfort and love fostered within the numble lodging shared by Abel and his

daughter, Was Polly handsome? No. Was she pretty? Scarcely that, for her features lacked harmony. You had to look below the surface to discover what made Polly the idol of her father's heart and the cause af anxieties unspeakable to honest Tom Smith. First of all, Polly was short. She had light brown hair, which formed itself into natural curls and danced about her head in the most provokingly co-

because of Polly's illness in the Spring; but I hope to make it more next time. If you enter the sum in this book and add it up, you'll find it makes ninety pounds."

"Ninety pounds exactly. Well, if you insist on my taking the money, I suppose I must. Is your daughter married yet, Webb?"

"Not yet, Sir."

"Likely to be?"

quettish fashion. Her eyes were a soft liquid blue, her none slightly retrousse, and her lips like no other woman's in the world—at least so Tom Smith thought. So much for Polly's outward characteristics. In temper and resolution she was the counterpart of her father, and her judgment was far in excess of that possessed. possessed a heart which as warmly responded to the appeal of the suffering as it echoed the joy of those it loved.

Pelly's usefullness was not confined to the two rooms of the second floor. But had served her appearticeship to the millinery business.

her apprenticeship to the millinery business in the house possessing the services of her father, and, strange to say, Tom Smith was one of the young men who "served" at Mesers. Loostring & Tool's. Of course the love affair was kept very quiet ; and sometimes poor Polly's heart thumped with feur least the secret should be discovered, for in the eyes of their employees, Loostring & Tool were terrible people indeed. Abel and his daughter, however, kept nothing from each other; so that the simple hearted old warehouseman was speedily made acquainted with the state of affects and his manual discovered of the fairs, and by no means disapproved of the match, though he devoutly hoped it would not be brought to an issue until he was freed from the burden which had so long kept him, by his own free will, almost penniless.

The ascent to Mr. Webb's apartments was

to a stranger an experiment attended with many difficulties, As in most poor localities, children were in great force; and on wet days it was the pleasing custom of the juveniles between the property of the property longing to the house in which Abel resided to employ their infantine leisure in games upon the stairs or on the landings of the two floors. The house was let out to several families; and, as the ladies of the establishment more closely resembled Leah than Rachel, a degree of mirth and reckless gayety prevaded what might be termed the lungs of the house. The children too (being naturally of a hospitable and social disposition) were in the habit of inviting neighboring juveniles to share their ex hilarative pleasure—a circumstance tending in no small degree to increase the noise commencing at daybreak and ordinarily ceasing about midnight.

In total darkness it was certainly confusing to have one's ears saluted with a very Babel of voices; to find the balusters occupied by aspiring young gymnasts; to place one's foot on warm yielding mass of humanity, that would thereupon send forth a yell of remonstrance, speedily bringing from the retirement of the washing tub and ironing table toiling, perspirlife, fresh hope and increased strength. The patient old man recognizes the change himpatient old man recognizes the change him-self, and joyfully feels that the milistone of so that when Abel Webb had opened the ments.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ODDS AND RNDS OF FASHION.

A custom prevails of wearing a scarf of tulle passed across the top of the bonnet brought down from there around the throat and tied in a bow under the chin and with a piece of unhammed tulle, white or cream-color, about your throat you are in the fashion.

Yellow in all its shades enters largely into flowers, silk, etc., for hat and bonnet trimmings. Sultane and Mandarin are the deepes tints shown, and the latter borders on the orange.

What will we wear next? Imitation coral jewelry is being made from solidified sour milk,run into moulds, colored and hardened by

Suit of checked and pin striped silks will be much worn this summer. The silk circulars, worn a decade of years ago, will be revived this spring.

Black straw hats are more popular than grey Black lace Maria Antoinette fichus are

shown in several different shapes. Reticule pockets in black and colored velvet are shown, having steel clasps and pendants.

Mask vells of cream-colored tulle are much affected this month.

Torchon laze is very popular. Wide collarettes of muslin and nuslin and lace insection are worn by young ladies.

Smoked pearl and shell-tinted pearl but-tons are universally used for trimming suits. Embroidered galloon is among the novel,

HYGIENE NOTES.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR WHISKEY.—A COPIES

pondent of the London Lancet, who owns a water power mill, says :

I am frequently compelled, at this season of the year, to have men working in water even in frosty weather. I find the following allowance gives great satisfaction to the men, and we never have a case of cold or injury to the men in any way : Kettle of coffee, made with half

sweet milk, halt water, three or four eggs whipped poured into it when off the boil; hot toasted bread with plenty of butter of finest quality. Serve this up every two and a half hours. The expense is much less than the usual allowance of whiskey, and the men work for better, and if care is taken to have the cof fee, milk (cream is still better) bread and but ter, of the very finest quality, the men are delighted with it. I am persauded it would be worth while to try this allowance instead of grog. Giving extra grog gives the men a notion that it is good for them, and perpetuates the belief in stimulants among workmen.

DIET FOR THE SICK .- The aphorism that "God sends the food and the devil sends the cook" is doubly true in the average sick room. In acute disease for the first day or two it is not essential that the patient should have much nutriment. During this period, Indian gruel, all the meal being strained out and well salted, is not objections ble. Very weak breakfast tea, with considera-ble milk (even although "scandal hot,") is very not be starved simply because he is sick, but during the acute stage of any disease, the nutriment should be given in a fluid form. Perhaps the best article of diet for the sick is milk. Here we have a splendidly elaborated food, containing all the elements necessary for his daughter Polly. Why, the very coals nutrition in an extremely bland and easily discemed to burn brighter and send forth a more gestible form. I know of no disease in which milk may not be given, in a majority of cases, freely iced or otherwise. Comparatively early, too, animal food in the form of beef tea or beef

extract may be resorted to. Both milk and beef tea, where the stomach is very irritable, may be successfully administered in this way. A teaspoonful of either may be placed on a mixture of pounded ice and salt in a saucer-when it will speedily freeze solid -such a fragment of frozen nutriment taken into the irritable stomach once an hour, every thing else being interdicted-will frequently work wonders in cases where no nutriment has been retained for many days. - Dr. Crosby, in American Farm Journal.

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

Five Thousand Books Given Away For The Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives. he accidentally made the discovery that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently CURED. During the many years of his sojourn there he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement helft with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for return postage.

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Select trees, 4 to 6 feet, Packed free, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100. No. 1, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100. Full history on application.
Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo

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The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Fleart-Burn, etc., etc.,

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warrented not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

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containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; SOUR STOMACII; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to to something which ought to have been done; DEBILITY LOW SPIRITS, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Con

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the gest organ in the body is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, great suffer-ing, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

ing, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Bewis G. Wunder, 125 Master Street.

Assistant Post Master, Pullandelmia.

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and PAPER, \$1, \$1, and \$1 from \$1., Olderman, Onto.

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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ntdays after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to "forward by mail, notice contenting a complete description of said strays, the day at which they were taken up, these oppraised value, and the name and residence of the taken up, to the Kansas Farmen, together with the sum of fifty tents for each animal contained in said notice."

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties

from to post a stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of Noyember and the first day of April, axcept when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

day of November and the life of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take
up a stray.

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration effect
days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace
of the township, and he an affidavit, stating that such
stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive
nor cause it to be driven here, that he has advertised it
for ten days, that the marka and brands have not been
altered, also he shall give a full description of the same,
and its each value. He chall also give a bond to the State
in double the value of such stray,

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it
shall be advertised in the Kansas Fanner in three succassive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from

If such stray shall be valued as If a make in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from he time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first nothing the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

They shall glae determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisoners.

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the Control Treasure.

its the sager up may have hear, their appraisement. In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remainder of the value of such strey.

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

double the value of tach start double the value of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To tace up, for each horse, mule, or ass, head of cattle,

To County Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farker,

To Kansas Farker for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00.

mentioned for each animal value of taker up.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending April 11, 1876

Anderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. McD. Martin, Ozark Tp. Colony, one chesnut sorrel mare, nine or ten years old, mane and tail slightly roan, small white star in forehead, few white hairs on nose, left hind foot white, indistinct brand on left shoulder, 14 hands high, had on leather haiter with rope rope rein, shod in front, no other marks or brands. Taken up March 31st, 1877.

Brown County.-Henry Isely, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by Ambrose Kesler, Walnut Tp. (Carson P. O.) Feb. 23d, 1877, one black mare pony colt, two years old past. Valued at \$30,00.

Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk. Coney County—Job Throckmorton, Cierg.

COW—Taken up by T. C. Nybro, Avon Tp, one white four year old cow, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12,00.

MARE—Taken up by C. R. Markinan, Liberty Tp, one dark bay mare, six or seven years old, right hind foot white, some white on left fore foot, few white hairs in forehead, two small scars on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.

STEER and HEIFER—Taken up by John Polley, Springs (Teek Tp, one small red yearling steer, white in forehead no marks or brands. Also, one yearling heller, white brinds or brown, no marks or brands. Value of the two \$22,00.

Crawford County-j. H. Waterman, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. D. Janes, one pony mare, black, thirteen hands high, about ten years old, with split in each ear, branded with 30 r 5, spot in forehead, both hind feet white, and saddle marks. Valued at \$12,00.

Franklin County-Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Brougham Hanway of Lane in Pottawatomic Tp, on or about Feb. 12th,1877,one two year old red roan heifer, white on belly, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15,00.

Greenwood County-W. S. Reece, Clerk. MARE-Taken up by B. Balls, Fall River Tp. one sorre mare pony, about 10 years old, branded I P, very dim, on left bip, blazed face, saddle and collar marks, bind in left eye, forward with foal.

Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John L. Parr, Oxford Tp. Feb. 13, 1877, one bay horse, is hands high, shod in front, nine or ten years old, halter on when taken up, gray hairs in mane and tail, harness marks. Valued at \$50,00.

Jefferson County .- D. B. Baker, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Jarvis Johnson, Roach Creek Tp. one light buy horse poor, about 12 years old, white face, hind feet and less white to the middle joint, saddle and harness marks, some units spots about the body, 13 hands high. Valued at \$15.00 MARE—Also, by the same, one dark roan mare pony, about six years old, byrse blaze face, right fore and hind feet white, white hairs in tail, about 12% hands high, valued at \$15.00.

Montgomery County-E. T. Mears, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Thos. L. Dewitt, Caney Tp. Mar. 22d, 1877, one sorrel mare, 16 hands high, about 12 years old, three white feet, small white spot on right hip, collar and saddle marks. Valued at \$40.00.

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

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. STALLION—Taken up by John Massey, Miami Tp, Feb. 1st, 1877, one iron gray stallion, two years old, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$50,00.

MARE—Taken up by Julia Remington, Osage Tp, March 21st, 1877, one bay mare, four years old, with white or roan hairs mixed, under size. Valued at \$57.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

SHEEP

Wanted in exchange for 240 Acres of Land in Missouri. Address

Frankfort, Kausas

FINE STOCK FOR SALE.

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

J. D. FARWELL.
Waterville, Kansas.

WILL PAY for 6 nice plants, prepaid by mail, of the Capt. Jack, Triumph of Cumberland, Col. Cheney, Star of the West, Monarch of the West, Moyd'ns No 30, and six each of Lowner's Prolific and Chas. Dewning, the best early straw berries. This is the champion list. SMALL FRUITS A SPECIALTY. Address, WM. M. KING (Rural World Office).

600 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

ERKSHIRES

Broad backs, heavy hams and shoulders, short legs and heads, abundant good constitutions, with purity hair, good constitutions, water of blood, and good size combined of blood, and good size combined with early maturity, make my BERKSHIRES unsurpassed. I breed but a few and those of the best.

F. D. COBURN, Prices right. Pomona, Franklin Co., Kansas.

A. E. KIMBERLY

D. WILSON & SON. offer at Public Sale

Their Entire Herds -OF-

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

at the Fair Grounds, in WEST, LIBERTY, IA.,

Thursday, May 17th, 1877.

The two herds number about 100 head, and will be the finest lot of Short-horns, taking individual merit and pedigress combined, ever offered at one sale ON THE CONTINENT. Among them are SEVEN GRAND IMPORTED COWS, also Loudon Duchesses, Nelly Blys, Golden Drops, Brides, Young Marys, Cambrias, Red Roses, Princesses, Bright Eyes, Caepatras, Carotines, Jessamines, Floras, Belinas, Phaenices, Orange Blossoms, Duchesses of Goodness, Rose of Sharons, Guynnes, Douens and many others of the leading and most useful families of the day.

Among the individuals are LOUDON'S MINNA and BMMA DOWN, (the two celebrated cows that formed a part of the lowa herd at the Centennial at Philadelphia and received the highest award there,) Breast-plate, Lady Bride, Gen of Eryholms, Orange Blossom, Emma 3d, Fanny Pierce, Flora Pierce, Orange Blossom of Linvood, etc., etc. THE SUPERIORS OF WHICH. AS SHOW ANIMALS, CANNOT BE FOUND ON EITHER CUNTINENT.

The proprietors assert that parties desiring choice cattle have never before been offered a better opportunity than this to secure them. Terms liberal and made this parties of the control of the

PLEASE SEND FOR ONE.

A. E. KIMBERLY, West Liberty, D. WILSON & SON, lows. N. B.—Wednesday, May 16th, Geo. Chase and Eli Elliot will sell about 100 head at this place.

THIRTEENTH GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

Golddust Horses On WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1877,

AT EDEN STOCK FARM, (Eight Miles East of Louisville, Ky), I will sell for cash to the highest bidder,

FORTY HEAD Of Elegant High-bred Stallions,

Mares, and Geldings, INCLUDING 10 Head of Stallions, from two to ten

vears old. Elegant Driving Geldings and Mares.

10 Four-year-old Geldings and Fillies.

10 Three-year-old Fillies, 10 Three-year old Fillies,
I also nave for sale ZILCADIE GOLDDUST,
that trotted publicly at Buffalo, at five, years old, in
2:25; at six years old he trotted faster, and I challenged
ail stallions to trot him for \$4.000 as ide; he was a
winner at four years old in 2:40. His colts now two
years old, won over all others when shown to halter.
I have also for sale Golddust Jr., that won Great
Colt Stake at Boston, at four years old, fourth heat
in 2:34, last half 1:14, in fourth mile; he can trot close
to 2:20; Bobby Golddust, and several other Stallions that can beat 2:30 in good shape. Very lowfor
cash. Also, Two Fine Saddle and Harness
Stallions. 1 can recommend the Fillies got by
Golddust, to cross on the Hambletonians and Mambrinos.

Golddust, to cross on the Hambletonians and Mambrinos.

Mr. J. McFerran bought a filly at my sale, and broke her first colt last May, at a year old, and it trotted to harness a full mile, last season, in 3:03, and he said she could speed a 4:50 gait with ease. Mr. R. S. Veach owns Price, by Woodford Mambrino; he bred a Golddust mare to him, the produce was Romance; that he gave to Mr McDowell to train; she was broken to harness last spring, at three years old, this filly got a record of 2:36. I sold C. S. Green two fillies, Lucille Golddust and Fleety Golddust; the first one got a record, in 1875, of 2:194, and the second a record of 2:20. at six years old. C. S. Green also bought a stallion colt, of me, Golddust Jr., that he said he trotted in 2:33, at six years old. Send for Catalogues.

L. L. DORSEY, Jr., LOUISVILLE, KY

Farm Elmwood Stock Farm,

Springfield, Illinois.

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine and Cotswold Sheep.

Elmwood herd of Berkehires contains the finest and most noted strains of blood in England or America, descending from the most successful prize-winning

Young stock of superior excellence and fashionable pedigree for sale at low prices.

Have some extra fine young sows, sired by the famous Imported Berkshire Boar Sambo 3d, 351, and said in pig to imported Cherub, 501. Cherub has no superior in polat of form, style and fashionable breeding, and is proving himself to be an excellent sire and is without doubt the best Boar I ever imported from Radiand

without doubt the best Boar I ever imported from England.
Our brood sows are not surpassed by any herd in America, and excel in all that goes to make up the model Berkshire—short legs, necks and heads, broad hams, loins, and shoulders, with fine thick coats of hair, large size, good feeders, reliable breeders, and healthy. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both in quality and price.

Pigs not akin properly mated for breeding purposes. Breeding stock is recorded in the American Berkshire Record, and extended pedigrees turnished customers.

The Chestaut Stallion Monroe—record 2:27½ over a half mile track will stand for mares at \$50, the season; those not in foal, returnable free of charge next season. Monroe has the exith fastest record of any living stallion, decendant in the male line, from Rysdyk's Hambletonian. He has by all odds the fastest record of any stallion in Kansas. For beauty, elegance and purity of gait, he cannot be surpassed. He has trotted a mile in 2:23 and a half mile in 1:10.

Pedigree: By Iron Duke, son of Ryskyk, s Hambletonian; dam by Guy Miller also son of Ryskyk's Hambletonian; G. dam, Jas. H. Coleman's dam.) record 2:31 1:43 by Pamunkey, thoroughbred son, of American Eclipse.

can Eclipse.

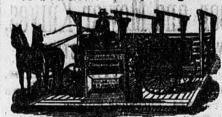
For sale, sons, and grandsone of Rysdyk's Hamble-tonian, as finely bred as can be procured any where, and of much intrinsic merit. R. I. LEE, Agt, Apply to

Topeka, Kansas.

Including setting up, and other sizes at like reduction. Varranted the best in use or no sale. Send for circulars. Address, U. S. SCALE CO., Litchfield, Illinois.

DOWN WITH HIGH PRICES.

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4-ton Hav Scales, \$50; old price, \$100. All other sizes at a great reduction. All Scales war ranted. Send for Circular and Price-list.



40 PER DAY! made easily with this Machine!

The most perfect in the world. Bores from 13 to 44 inches in diameter. It does the work of a dozen men. The horse does not travel around the well. Auger is raised and lowered instantly. Successful where all others full. No labor for man. Send for our 60 PAGE BOOK, FREE. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

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Morus Alba,

Morus Rosea,

Moretti, Mulberry, Lhou or

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

Eggs of Silkworms \$6,00 per oz. A sample sent for 50 cents. A Treatise on Silk Culture for 50 cents. L. S. CROZIER, Address Williamsburg, Franklin County, Kansas

IMPROVED BROOM-CORN A new variety Never Gets Red. Good length, fine and free from curl, risens earlier, yields better, will bring 1/2 more than any other. By mail, 50c per qt.; by express, \$1,50 per peck; \$4 per bushel.

SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH, Earliest, Hardiest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1876, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000.
L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

Fowls and Eggs for Sale.

Imperial Pekin and Cayuga Ducky; Brouze and White Holland Turkeys; Light and Dirk Brahmas; Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochina; Golden Sebright Bautama, and Flymonth Rocks. Also, BERKSHIEE and POUAND-CHINA HOGS. Nursery Stock of all kinds Everything first-class and true to name. CLARANCE STARK, Louisiana, Missouri.



Your attention is respectfully invited to the following list and prices of Nursery Stock for sale at the Tallula Nursery:

DEATH TO HIGH PRICED TREES

TALLULA NURSERY.

LIST OF STOCK.

do....do....do....do 3 to 3 feet, 2 00 7 50 10 00
3 to 3 feet, 2 00 8 00 15 00

do...do...do...do

3 to 3½ feet, 2 00 8 00 15 00 ...

do...do...do ...

3½ to 4 feet, 2 50 10 00 17 00 ...

Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 feet, 2 50 10 00 18 00 ...

Irish Juniper, 3½ to 4 feet, 5 00 20 00 35 00 ...

Arbor Vitæ, 3 to 4 feet, 6 00 20 00 35 00 ...

Arbor Vitæ, 3 to 4 feet, 6 00 20 00 36 00 ...

Siberian Arbor Vitæ, 2 feet, 5 00 17 00 30 00 ...

Blackberry& Raspberry good plas 50 1 50 2 50 12 00 8 trawberry, several kinds, 20 35 50 5 50 Currants and Gooseberries, 2y rp. 80 8 50 6 00 ...

Huckleberries, 2 to 3 feet plants, 2 00 6 00 10 00 ...

Roses, Monthly, assorted, 3 50 12 00 20 00 ...

Climbing Roses, 50 3 60 12 00 20 00 ...

Thornless Blackberry plants, 2 50 10 00 15 00 ...

Weeping Tree Rose, 4 to 5 feet stalk, tops true, buds, 3 to 5 colors, 15 00 62 00 120 00 ...

Hedge Plants, 1 year, No. 1, splendid, per 1, 000, \$1.80, 10,000 \$12 50, 50.000 \$62,50, 100,000 \$125.

Pæonles, true colors, large, double, very fragrant, 5 crowns to the plant, all bloomed on my grounds, ten \$2.50, fifty \$7.50, one hubdred\$14.00.

Write to R. B. THRAPP, Tallula Nursery, Tallula, Menard County, P. O. Box 18.

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

We use the most improved machinery and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, smploy two hundred men in the mannacture of these vagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Sellers, and carry large stocks of thereughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is infiabed in the most substantial menter, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks.

A. CALDWELL, President: N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The above Line of Goods are for sale by W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

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

Discount to the trade. State and county rights for RETAIL PRICE OF BITS. For Cows, : : : 35 cents. For Calves and Colts, : 25 cents. 35 cents, cale. JAMES LILLIE, LOUISBURG,

: 30 cents. For Yearlings, :

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IRON, STEEL, NAILS, BLACKSMITH GOODS, WAGON WOOD WORK, STOVES, PUMPS,

Fence Wire, Barbed Wire, And Fence Barbs.

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W. E. COOK, 247 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

AND LOOK AT THE SMITH WAGONS, SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES,

PLOWS, and CULTIVATORS. We call special attention to our Cultivators, which for beauty and lightness of araft are unexcelled. Thousands of farmers in the East testify to their superior Slate, etc., 60 cents.

unalities.

MR. COOK is also Agent for the "Ellen-wood" Sulky Cultivator, which has gained a merited reputation over all its competitors in Illinois and Iowa, 6000 sold last year.

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BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the cidest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

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We offer at a great bargain, a new 8-ton Standard Stock Scale of most improved patent.
Will take as part pay a pony or young horse to the value of \$50 or \$60. Address
DOWNS & MERRILL,
Commission Merchants, Topeka.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell on the Fair Grounds, Miami, Saline County, Missouri, on SATURDAY, May 5, 1877 Twenty-five Head of Will do SURVEYING in Shawnee County, if called on at his house one-fourth mile North-east of Washburne College, on the Dover road.

Also, has a few pure Garden Beeds, to self by the ounce or pound, at reasonable prices.

CABBAGE, TORATO and other PLANTS, in April, May and June.

Themselves

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Everybody His Own Accountant.

Hale, THE ART OF RECKONING SIMPLIFIED BY

ROPP'S

No work has ever been issued from the press that proved of more PRACTICAL UTILITY to Far-mers, Mechanics, and Business Men, than this commers, Mechanics, and Business Men, than this complete and comprehensive Calculator, Thousands of people will be benefited more, in the art of computation, by studing the prges of this little book a few hours, than they would by attending school as many years. It is so RAPID and ORIGINAL as to startle the most scholarly, and yet so SIMPLE and PRACTICAL, that with its aid the most illiterate in figures can instantaneously, become his own

ate in figures can instantaneously, become his own The first part contains an entirely NEW SYSTEM The first part contains an entirely NEW SYSTEM of Tables, which show, AT A GLANCE, the accurate value of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Coal, Merchandise, etc., from ONE POUND up to a CAR LOAD, and for ANY PRICE that the market is likely to reach; the Interest on any sum for any time, at 9, 7, 8, and 10 per cent.; the Wages for any time, at various rates per week or month; the correct measurement of Boards, Scantlings, Timbers, Saw Logs, Clsterns, Tanks, Wells, Granaries, Bins, Wagon-beds, Corn-cribs, The second part is a PRACTICAL Arithmetic, and embodies a simple mathematical principle, which enables ANY ONE conversant with the fundamental rules to become a LIGHTNING calculator. It contains SHORT and ORIGINAL methods

lator, It contains SHORT and ORIGINAL methods by which over TWO-THIRDS OF THE FIGURES AND MENTAL LABOR, required by the ordinary methods, and FRACTIONS WITH THEIR COMPLEXITIES, ARE ABSOLUTELY AVOIDED in practical calcula-

PRICES.-Morocco. \$1.50; fine English

Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.
Address Kansas Farmer Topeka Ka nsas.



Commencing with the December Number, the

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WILL BE SIXTEEN PAGES!

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

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

The AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS has been recognized by teachers and parents throughout the Nistass west of the Mississippi River, where it is now largely taken, to be a useful and entertaining Boys' and Girls' paper—one that may be safely placed in the hands of children. It is not filled with visions and bloody romantic stories of robbers, thieves and murders, but a bright, elevating and helpful paper.

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

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This herd consists of Eleven males and Fourteen females, of pure pedigrees. Miami is on the Saint Louis. Kaneas City and Northern Railway, 76 miles from Kaneas City. Conveyances from the depot and return.

The sale is positive and affords a rare opportunity for first-class animals. Catalogues giving pedigrees free to all. Address

JOHN BURRUSS,

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BEAUTIFUL ADDRESS CARDS, put up in Card Case and sent, postage paid, to any address for 31.09. Two cases containing 50 each, same name or different address in each, will be sent postage paid for \$1.30. These free to all. Address

JOHN BURRUSS,

Miami, Mo.

Zet us Smile.

HIS LITTLE BILL

The Detroit Free Press says: The man who failed to get his bill through the Legislature was eatingfhis dinner in a Jefferson Avenue restaurant yesterday. He felt bad and mad, as he had been at Lansing for a week or ten days. Said he to the colored waiter:

"Young man, don't you ever have nothing to do with the Legislature."

"No. sah. I won't sah." was the renly.

"No. sah, I won't, sah," was the reply.

"Because, when you think you've got 'em, you hain't got 'em at all."

"Jess so, rah—jess like you think you is walkin' on de dock, when you is in de ribber all de time." all de time."

"I went down there to get a pine-timber bill passed," continued the stranger as he opened another biscuit, "and I'm a \$100 out of pocket and so bill." "Jess so, sah. Dey wasn't on the pass when

your bill came up"

"No, blast 'em! I handed out eigars by the thousand,talked soft and sweet, sat up at night till my bones ached, and I finally got a man interested. I talked, and he talked, and I thought that bill would scoot through like a

saw log going over a dam."
"Jess de same, sah, but dere's where you got

left behind, I s'pose?" I don't know whether I was left behind or ahead, but I kept poking the man up, and he kept promising, and there I was all the time

kept promising, and there I was all the time paying out money as freely as a young fellow with his girl at the chicken show."

"A million dollars don't las' no time 'tall aroun' de halls of justice an' legislashun," sighed the waiter as he pushed the sugar bowl

"Well, yesterday morning the man came over to the hotel, face a yard long and says he:
'Mr. Shoat, your bill has been killed,' and before I could recover from the cold chill that crept over me he went on to tell me about Committee of the Whole, third reading object-ed to, titles and bodies, laid on the table, suspension of the rules, moves to reconsider, and a lot of other such stuff.

"Yes, sah—dat's jess de way dey allus goes on sah. Ize hearn 'em tell 'bout dat committee on the hole, an' suspension on the table, an' layin' de bills on de winder sill. I used to liv nex' doah to de Legislachur, an' I know all

'bout 'em, sah." "Well, I couldn't do anything," sadly con-tinued the man. "They hitched a dog act to one end et my bill, a muskrat law to the other changed the title to, An act to found an orphan changed the title to, An act to found an orphan asylum, and rushed it up and down and around till the durn thing got tired out and couldn't go any further. I've been Postmaster and Town Librarian, and I've laid out town ditches, and I've been Deputy Constable, and all that, but it didn't make any difference to them out there not a bit." -not a bit."

"Dat's a fac', sah. I sometimes believe dat de higher a man gits de lower the folks looks down on him."

"Well, they laid me out, but I'll be even with em' yet. I've got a chattel mortgage on one of our country papers, and I'll go home and tell the editor he's got to burst into the crowd about four columns a week or I'll foreclose on him in a minit!'

"Yes, sah—take the foreclose on him like you jess foreclosed on that biscuit, I 'preciates de motive, sah, an' I'ze willin' to do all I kin. De bill is 50 cents, sah—pay at de desk."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

CLIMAX



Mowers and Reapers

These machines are used by the P. of H. throughout the United States, and are sent to them at wholesale prices.
Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.

GIBBS & STERRETT MF'G CO.,

5 South Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Woolridge Patent Adiustable



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The cheapest and best Land Roller in the world. We make both solid oak and iron rollers. Every farmer should not only have but use one. By its use from 15 to 20 per cent. more corn or small grain can be raised to the acre. The attention of Agricultural Dealers and Farmers is respectfully solicited. Send for Circulars.





J.W.English&Bro.,

MOWER AND REAPER SECTIONS,

KNIFE and SICKLE HEADS, Guard and Section Rivets, Brass Pitman

Boxes, Thresher Spikes, Patent Safety Couplings, Babbitt Metal, Rubber and Leather Belting. 1227 Union Avenue,

Kansas City, Missouri. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND DISCOUNTS.

Champion Hog Ringer RINGS & HOLDER. Only double ring ever invented
The only ring that will eff ctually
keep HOGS from rooting. No sharp
points in the nose. Ringers, 75c. Rings, 50c. 100. Holders. 75.

Brown's Hog and Pig RINGER & BINGS. Only single ring in the market that closes on the outside of the nose.

No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN,

Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill. KELLY BARB FENCE

THE BEST FENCE IN THE WORLD. ALL STEEL WIRE with BEST STEEL barbs—weight only one pound to the rod. Point beveled from both sides. Best spool to handle. Fully licensed under ALL THE BOTTOM PATENTS, by Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. No danger of being troubled for infringements. Ask your Hardware Merchants for the KELLY. ingements. Ask your Hardware Merchants for the RELL B FENCE. Manufactured by TEE TROEN WILE EEDGE 00, 277 Madison St., Chicago.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

419, 421 and 423 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri.



CANTON SULKY PLOW.

In our Agricultural Implement Department will be found none but the Latest Improved. Highest Grade, Best Made Farm Machinery in the Market.

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

In Our Wagon and Carriage Department,

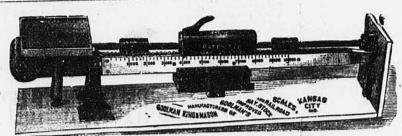
Will be found the Studebaker Farm Wagon, and Good Strong Servicable Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carrieges, of every description; we keep no shoddy spring work. Have adopted as our platform, on all of our work the best Wheel, best Spring best Axle, that can be procured, (let prices be graded by the finish),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

In our Seed Department, Will be found none but Pure, Fresh, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

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

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

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.



GOOLMAN'S

Improved Standard Scales.

PATENTED MAY 23d, 1874.-MANUFACTURED BY

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

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

Address for Ceirulars and lowest terms.

C. S. WHERLER, Kansas City, Mo.

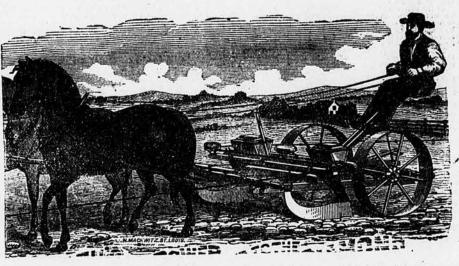
Reaper and Mower Knives, DEERE, MANSUR&Co.

--- GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF-

FARM MACHINERY.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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



The Diamond Planter with Check Rower Attached.

THE IMPROVED "DIAMOND" CORN PLANTER.

Equal to any-Better than many.

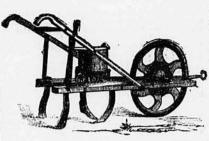
Is unsurpassed in material, construction and finish. Has WIDE STEEL RUNNERS, ADJUSTABLE DRIVER'S SEAT AND ADJUSTABLE TONGUE, relieving norses' necks of all pressure. Open Heel with dropping corn in full view of driver and dropman, (no Pointer required). SLIDE VALVE which can be quickly changed to drop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

CHECK ROWER, DRILL ATTACHMENT AND SOD ATTACHMENT WORK PERFECTLY

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

We are also Manufacturer's Agents for the ever popular

CLIMAX CORN PLANTER.



The HOOSIER CORN DRILL

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

Very Popular Wherever Known.

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

for Catalogue and Prices.

We are their General Agents, send to us



With TWENTY OIL TEMPERED Spring Steel Teeth.

BOY OR GIRL EN YEARS OLD Can Work It Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

The favorite Rake in Kansas, and outsells all others, as we are prepared to prove by the figures. We have handled it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly tell the story of its merits in more convincing terms, but we invite any farmer expecting to buy a rake, to send to us for Special Circular.

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

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF FARM

It is a well-known fact that the services of a 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 racers, trotters, carriage or saddle horses in this cers, 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 se-

vere or light and of short duration.

Again, in the "far West" cut feed for the farm team is almost unknown, and as it takes just one-half of the corn to grind the other half, 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 injudiciously feed whatever is handlest, mest convenient or cheapest; others again, feed wholly on corn and hay, and sell their oate. 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

They contain of nitrogen (flesh and muscle) by weight; Corn, 8.4 per cent; oats, 9; rye, 9.9; wheat, 11.7; bran, 109; hay (average), 5.4; wheat, 11.7; bran, 10 9; hay (average), 0.2; wheat straw, 7. Of indigestible organic substance: Corn, 13.1; oats, 27.5; rye, 9.4; wheat, 7.9; bran, 29.6; 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

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 with the same amount of hay will distend the stom ach too much, even if the horse can eat enough to contain the proper amount of nutriment. to contain the proper amount of nutriment, hence, we use the more concentrated grains, corn and cats. And as corn contains 8.4 per corn and cats. And as corn contains 8.4 per cent nitrogen and 13. lind. org. sub., and cats 9 per cent. nitrogen and 27.5 ind. org. sub., also as corn weighs 56 pounds per bushel and cats (in Kans.) only 32 pounds per bushel—considering the above percentage, I estimate one bushel of Nor 1 cats as preciable in bot weath. bushels of No. 1 oats, especially in hot weather, as the cats are not so healthy as corn.

Now, as to the time of feeding, and wheth-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. 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 pay to working rations of three feeds a day, we are careful to feed not 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 moon and either at night, according to the horses' likes or dislikes of each. 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 ture. 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 stom: ach to begin to act on the food and to give to the system nourishment from the food. Then you can push your team if necessary, until near should be allewed 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 digesion of the food, than from any other one cause. We always feed 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 unhitching, 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 all two collows. 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 avery avening of the food. the time of rest and feed again, when they should be allewed 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

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 sta-ble 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

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 cut, 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 prople 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 third. But now we have a field of tan severely But now we have a field of ten acres seeded to timothy in the fall of '75 and dusted with blue-grass seed the spring following, which is nearly covered with a most perfect turt. 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

D

ore

growths. 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 bluegrass. It all germinated and grew, and now the piece tooks 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, ST. LOUIS BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. pecially blue-grass, orchard grass, timothy and Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist.

THE GRASSHOPPER COMMISSION.

Congress voted eighteen thousand dollars to 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's 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: as follows :

1. To Prof. Riley—Missouri, Kansas, the southern half of Colorado and the region of south, and western lows.
2. To Dr. Thomas—Eastern Iows, Minnes

2. To Dr. Thomas—Eastern lows, minnessots, southern Dakots, Nebrasks, northern Colorado and eastern Wyoming.
3. To Dr. Packard—Western Wyoming, Utah, Montans, 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 Protessor 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 embryol-

ogy.
4. To Drs. Packard and Thomas, jointly—
The meteorological bearings on the subject.
5. The remedial measures and migrations are 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 grasshoppers are hatching out by the ushel.—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 PLOWS,

La Harpe Cultivator. AND THE

PIERPONT SULKY PLOW. The lightest and strongest Sulky Plow made, all Wrought Iron and Speel.

Commission Merchants. DOWNS & MERRILL.



Electricity is Life, As supplied by Paolis Bolta, cures Kheumatism, Prostra-tion, Debility, and all Chron-ic and Nervous Diseases. Circulars free, P.J. WHITE. 27 Bond Street, New York.

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, tube, wash-boards, boilers, stove and fuel. If you want to wash with little trouble send to J. B. WOOLSEY,

BLOOMFIELD, 10WA, 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

result of Being the only street or low, rich or poor,
Terms so liberal that the high or low, rich or poor,
can make money by corresponding as above.
can make money by corresponding as above.
State in what paper you saw this advertisement.
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Write to
Bloomfield, lows.



AGENTS WANTED EVERY WHERE FOR OUR NEW CENTENNIAL PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE

and Biblical Encyclopedia.

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

TOPEKA BANK

Savings Institution.

Topeka, Kansas.

State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$210 900. Wanted Immediately-\$50,000 County

School and Township Bonds.

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

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,

Topeka, Kansas.

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. We pay the highest rates for

We pay the highest rate for S C H O O L B O N D S.

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

N ATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negociated 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 not 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

G. F. PAREMELE, Vice President.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad LANDS,

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' Oredit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land.

Description of the map, giving full information and tree. Address.

Acting Land Commissioner. Tupeka 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 20 Per Ct. DATE OF PURCHASE.

Por 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.

Needles 50cts. per doz. by mail. Pure Sewing Machine Oil put up in any quantity. Old Machines repaired at reasonable prices or taken in exchange for new ones. Orders by mail filled promptly the day received.

The following is a list of Machines for which

The following is a list of Machines for which Needles and parts are kept constantly on hand. Singer, Howe, Blees, Domestic, Grover & Baker. Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, Wilcox & Gibbs, Weed, Wilson Shuttle. Victor, Remington. Actns. Manhattan American, Elliptic and Hand Machines.

Office 235 Kausas Avenue. Address. Singer Agency Topeks, Kausas

Sewing Machine Needles.

Per dozen by mail, 50 cents.
Tuckers, Goodrich or any other, \$1 00 each
Rufflers, Johnston or any other, \$1.50.
For club rates, supplies or repairs, send to
J. R. DUTTON, P. O. Box 696,
Or call at 200 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

ATTENTION! ALL. GREAT FAILURE

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.

Possible.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD Jewelry, it having been sold in this market for he last ten years, and warn by the best and richest class of oir population. Still, it takes an expert leweler 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 SHIRT STUDS.
ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN.
ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, latest

ONE ELEGANT GENTS WATCH

Datterns.
ONE COLLAR BUTTON.
ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, very heavy.

Remember, we will send you the above-named six
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 iots for \$1,

We also put up iots for \$1,

We send each of the five

SILVER WATCH, FREE.

Address all orders to

Importers of Watches and Jewerry,

619 Broadway, New York City.

The 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.

arrival of any fresh lots which our buyer may forward to us.

50 dozen ladies' Cotton Hose, three pair for 25 cents.

60 " " One and two Button Kid Gloves, 40 cts.

50 " " Blegant Silk Ties, 25, 40, and 50 cents.

50 Belendid Corsets, 50, 60, and 75 cts, worth double.

50 doz. Extra Quality Huck Towels, 18c, worth double.

50 doz. Extra Quality Huck Towels, 18c, worth 20 cts.

500 Ladies' Kuches New Style 5 cts, or 8 for 10 cts.

500 Ladies' Ruches New Style 5 cts, or 8 for 10 cts.

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500 Ladies' Ruches New Style 5 cts, or 8 for 1

LARCE LINE OF LADIES' LINEN SUITS.

SHAWLS,

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

At 50 cents on the dollar

SKIRTS, etc., etc. 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.

200 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. 60 dozen Extra Quality Suspenders, 30 cts. worth 50c. 50 dozen Cotton Hose, 19 pair for 60 cents. 10 dozen Overalls, good quality, 65 cents worth 90 cts. 100 dozen Silk Bows 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 af 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.,





TOPEKA, KANSAS. BEST OUALITIES

Family Flour, MEAL, And MILL FEED

Cash Paid for Wheat, Corn, Rye, &c.

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 BOSE SYRUP, BEST N. O. MOLASSES Mocha and O. G. Java Coffees; Green Teas, 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 Walte Granite Best, White Granite Peteria, English C. C. Wars, Glass, Yellow and Rockingham Were, We also keep a large stock of STONE, OROCKERY, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, etc.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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

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

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

Crop Notes.

The Burlingame cheese factory will com-Osage Co. Chronicle.

The wheat is in an excellent condition throughout Harvey county, some already measuring a foot in height.—Halstead Record. The grasshoppers have been hatching out

in large numbers in this county for some days past. As we have said before, they are confined to spots principally, and that generally in sandy soil.—Newton Kansan. Grasshoppers have hatched out by the million in the field west of the depot. They seem to have the old natural propensity for chawin' things," and have already attacked the fall wheat,—Chase Co. Leader.

Mr. F. P. Endicott, road overseer, has de clared war with the grasshoppers, and called out the hands and gone to driving and burn-ing them, and we hope all overseers will do likewise .- Arkansas City Traveler.

Many thousand acres of corn have been past week

The young grasshoppers hatched out last week, have entirely disappeared from some localities.—Sumner Co. Press.

Friday and Saturday of last week and Monday of this, the grasshopper war progressed with considerable vigor. All the various methods have been tried with varied success and there is still a difference of opinion as to the best method of fighting them. - Dickinson

We have heard of big days of corn planting but we believe the amount planted in one day by Eli Babh is larger than any that has basecofore come under our observation. On last saturday, with the amistance of a driver, he "got the drop" on seventeen acres. Who has or can best it?—Pleasanton Observer.

The grasshopper is hatching and growing, and the farmers are worrying them in every after the sun shone out, millions of the little conceivable way, by rolling them, by burning, demons were sporting on the green — Clay and other means, while the little birds are doing good work for their country. A few days more and we can tell if they are to be master of the situation. At present writing we think not.—Mischell Co. Echo.

Farming is going on at a rapid rate just now. Not only are the country people all en-gaged in turning over the sod, but many of our people in town who own suburban farms, are now attending them. There will be an immense amount of corn put in this spring. and many farmers are putting in a goodly amount of castor beans.—Patrons' Eclipse.

The work of destroying the grasshoppers should be prosecuted with unflagging industry wherever they rest. They can be and should be destroyed, and the only feasible plan is to have a full reliance on Providence and work through all known instrumentalities. Farmers had better drop everything else and devote their entire energies to this needed work. What is the use of planting with your enemy in the fields ?- Wichita Beacon.

A petition was circulated and signed on lay, in compliance with the law, requesting the road overseer to "order out the men," which he did, and a few days later five differne gange, four to a gang, were busily engaged ens gangs, four to a gang, were outly engaged fighting the voracious grasshoppers. The music will be kept up from day to day until the last of the race shall have been fanned into "eternal philvion.—Dickinson Co. Gazette.

Mr. Aaron Humes, living about fourteen miles west of Chetops, has started a broom factory. He has on hand enough brush to manufacture about 20,000 broom and has secured the service of an old Scotch broom mak, er and has bought all the facilities and machinery necessary, and gone into the business in earnest,—South Kansas Advance.

farmers are making effective war upon them. They are not so numerous in the county as to make it impossible to annihilate them. If the grain growers will only fight them they will not do much damage but unless active war is made upon them the grain crop will be short-ened. Winfield Courier.

Last Monday afternoon brought the heavi. est rain of the season. Though the ground was getting dry on the surface the large amount of water which fell soaked it and left amount of water which reft soaked it and left a considerable amount standing on the surface. Hail fell till the ground was white, though not large enough to do damage. This will give the small grain and grass a fine start.—Phillips Co. Progress.

A shipment of 64 fine fat cattle, 4 car loads was made from this city, for Kansas City market, on last Tuesday night. They were fed in et, on last Tuesday night. They were fed in the stalls of the following farmers—James Griffett 35, Steffey brothers 16, and Nesbit 13. The average weight of the whole lot was a fraction over 1383 pounds. The buyer and shipper was Mr. McCoy of Topeka, formerly the great cattle dealer of Abilene.—Valley Falls New Era.

From all accounts the grasshoppers do not ppear to be doing much harm. The wheat that is growing on new land seems to suffer most, in spots, and that not as bad as expected. With the rains that we are now having, there is encouragement that our wheat will turn out is magnificent crop. Fields that people thought they yould surely take, are all right. There will have to be more grasshoppers and less rain for them to do much damage.—Furmer's Advocate, Saline Co.

On our recent trip to Kirwin, we passed through Osborne, Smith and Philips counties, and in all fhese we noticed a greater acreage of winter grain than in previous years. On of winter grain than in previous years. On our return trip we took in a portion of Lincoln county, and there we saw vast quantities of growing grain. On our trip we traveled upward of 200 miles of a circuit, and at no time on our whole journey were we out of sight of growing grain. We saw fields of from 10 to 200 acres, all looking well, in fact better than we have ever seen it look at this time of year. We also saw fields of spring wheat, sown in February, that were looking extremely well.

—Beloit Record. Beloit Record.

We are daily asked what mills are running here. The flouring mill and gypsum mill are both doing steady work. The foundry is also doing a large amount of work. The cheese factory is in excellent hands and bids fair to do a good business this season. We also understand that the paper mill is to be put at work soen, while it is expected that the woolen mill will be sold, shortly after which it will not be likely to remain idle long. We have no doubt that all these institutions will be do ing effective service within the next 60 days.

—Blue Rapids Times.

Our farmers are well advanced with spring work, and corn-planting will be finished in the next ten days. The locust scare has not interfered with making ready, and nearly twice as much corn will be put in this year as last scanon, to cover shortage of wheat. Coly Hill will put in eighty acres; last year he planted but forty acres. W. Crandall has 150 acres planted, nearly up. He will plant 400 acres, and has 400 acres planted by renters. He is planting 30 acres a day, and has one field of 150 acres, plowed ten inches deep. He has 30 acres of oats and other spring crops, looking very promising. From all parts of the country very promising. From all parts of the country come the most encouraging reports, and farmers are wide awake, active and vigilant. From the present indications we are to have a big crop year, and we urgs the planting of acre possible to corn, flax, castor beans, tobace co, hemp, etc.—Burlington Patriot.

Mr. Charles Wilcox returned from the East last Monday, bringing with him Calvado and Half-Moon, two fine Percheron-Norman horses and several other head of fine stock, including three pure blood Devon heifers Mr. Wilcox merits the thanks of every farmer in the country for his earnest zeal in the improvement of our horse stock. He has now upon his place some of as fine stock as can be found anywhere in the west. The Percheron horse Calvado, was imported from France, and as fine a specimen of the large powerful Percheron-Norman d by Sumner county farmers during the horses of that country. He is possibly the largest horse in Kaneas. Half-Moon was purchased for Mr. W. R. Terwilliger. He is com-ing three years old, and weighs about 1350 pounds; is a beautiful mottled bay and is one of the handsomest horses we ever saw. He rejoices in the following ancestry : Sired by im-L. F. Rose, Avon. Illinois .- Morris Co. Repub-

Thousands of acres of corn were planted in this county last week, and this week nearly every farmer will have in from 20 to 70 acres each. All seem determined to get their crops in early.—Montgomery Co., Tribune.

The hail and rain on Monday morning killed a large number of young grasshoppers. and still they infest the land. Three hours after the sun shone out, millions of the little Co., Dispatch.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

> FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. DR. C. MOLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

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

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

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

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

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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

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

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

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

FLEMING BROS., Pitteburgh, Pa. Farm Stock Advertisements.

H. V. P. BLOCK.

(Aberdeen, Pike Co. Mo.) Breeds, and has for sale PERCHERONS-Pure and Grade Stallions, 1 to rs old by Imported Napoleon Bonaparte. ROADSTER STALLIONS-1 to 6 year old of

JERSEY BULL CALF-A. J. C. O., Stock. SHORT-HORNS-Males and Females.

GIDEON BAILEY, Tipton, Cedar Co., Iowa,



BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

PURE BLOODED Poland-China Hogs.

BREEDING STOCK constantly for sale.

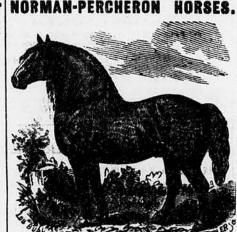


PERCHERON-NORMAN

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

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

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.



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

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

PLUM CREEK HERD



D. B. BURDICK.

Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kan sas, has for sale SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.



ATCHISON, }

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

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

Addres

GLICK & KNAPP.

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.



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

GEO. M. CHASE. KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

THE STATE OF OREGON

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

comparatively any other State.

OREGON offers great attractions to those search of new homes, to wit: Healthy and attractive diversity of surface

Grand scenery. Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive heat. Average temperature, summer, 67°, winter 390. Thunder-storms very rare, hurricanes

unknown. Death-rate lower in Oregon than in any other State East or West.

Soil of unsurpassed fertility, especially suited to cereals, fruits, flax, hops, and hay. No failure of Crops in Oregon for thirty years from any cause. No droughts, as in California. Great abundance of the finest fruit. Stock-raising very profitable. As a farming country Oregon is not surpassed by any part of the Union. Annual exports from Oregon represent an

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

average of three hundred dollars gold, to every

Variety of timber in Oregon of exceptional excellence for industrial purposes.

Oregon has great mineral resources, especially oal, iron, lead, gold, and silver, Fine natural water system, vast water power. Oregon waters abound with fish,

Good market in Oregon for agricultural products, owing to short transportation to the Pacific Ocean, and direct exportation to all parts of the world. Railroad facilities. Navigable rivers,

including the great Columbia. Oregon has every advantage enjoyed in civilized countries. Liberal laws. Good schools. Mederate taxes. Only nominal State debt.

Eighteen thousand persons emigrated in 1876 from the Eastern and Western States to Oregon. Most expeditions route to Oregon is by rail to San Francisco, California, and thence to Portland, Oregon, by the direct steamer line, salling every

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

Eastern Office, Oregon State Board of Immigration. Room No. 8, Transcript Building, Boston, Massachusetts

Standard Work! Standard Stock!

Standard Prices!

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TOWNSHIP BOOKS. Poor Records, Estray Records, Justices' Records

Legal Blanks,

GEO. W. MARTIN.

Seals, Stamps, &c. No Huckstering-Uniform and Legitimate Prices



Sample Copies sent for two 3 ct stamps. J. K. HUDSON, - - Topeka, Kansas.

Commencing with the December Number, the

The American Young Folks | Concord Grape Vines.

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

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

The AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS has been recognized by teachers and parents throughout the States west of the Mississippi River, where it is now largely taken, to be a useful and entertaining Boys' and Girls' paper—one that may be safely placed in the hands of children. It is not filled with visions and bloody romantic stories of robbers, thieves and murders, but a bright, elevating and helpful paper.

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

FOR SALE.

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

TO FARMERS AND HORSEMEN.

Royal George!

PEDIGREE:—ROYAL GEORGE was raised by Mr. Thomas Betts, Montreal, Canada East, and was imported by John Dillon, in the fall of 1871. Royal George is eight years old this spring, and stands sixteen hands high, weighs afteen hundred pounds, and is a beautiful bright bay without white; black legs, tail and mane; heavy boned, short jointed, long neck, heavy mane and tail, and fine style; good trotter; all sound, and well broken to either saddle or harness; is of good disposition. In short, he was said by the government officers at Buffalo to be the best horse they were ever called to examine and pass through the British line.

Royal George was sired by Mr. Cumberland's Old Royal George, imported from England, which horse always took the first prize in Canada, wherever shown, for general purposes; he is the fastest trotter at all shows, and weighs fifteen hundred pounds, compactly and smoothly built, and has left the most uniform horses of any other horse in Canada. His sire was Old Brown George, the property of Mr. Berridge, of Ingersby, England, and he was out of Mr. Burbage's brown horse Ohampion, of Crovion near Belvoir, Leicestershire. His dam out of Mr. Musson's celebrated horse Ploughboy, of Waitham; his grand dam by Mr. Goodwin's Old Sampson, of Nottingham, England, and he by Old Drayman, the property of Mr. Berridge, of Ingersby, and he out of Mr. Burbage's superior mare Smiler, of Loddington, which was sold to go to France as a brood mare, for four hundred guineas. Smiler was by Mr. Simpson's Farmer's Glory, by that very noted horse Old Black Legs, belonging to Mr. Wild, of Croton. Black Legs was always said to be the best horse in Croton or Warwick, and was sold for six hundred guineas to go to America. Black Legs was stred by Black Prince, dam Marytom, full blood English draft, imported from England in 1860, which horse took the first prizes at the Royal Agricultural Show, at Norwich in 1846.

YOUNG ROYAL GEORGE

took the first prizes, for general purpose, in the fall of 1871, at Montreal, also at Lingston, also at Brampton, also at Guelph, also at London, also at Hamilton the fall he left the Province for the United States, always showed against from twenty to ninety horses in his own class, always beating trotting.

Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend itself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his coits are the most uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all are his own color and style. Terms \$15,00 to insure. Season \$10.00.

KICKAPOO RAINGER

is a chestnut with a star and white on nose, left fore ankle white and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the State. Sired by Comus, he by Green's Bashaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrine. For extended pedigree, call on the owner on the Wilcox property, Northwest of the Fair Ground, Topeka Kansas. Terms: \$25 to insure.

The above horses will make the season from April 1st to July 4th, at the above place adjoining Topeka. Persons from a distance can be accommodated with pasture.

T. K. McGLATHERY.

IN KANSAS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, his Stock Farm of 320 Acres situated in Osage County, nine miles from Lyndon, County Seat of the county, and 9 miles from Carbondale on the A. T. & S. F. and Lawrence & S. Western Railroads and twenty miles south of Topeka. The land is enclosed by stone and good, tight, rail fences subdivided for stock furnished with corrals for a thousand head of cattle and hogs. There are two living streams of water, good wells, about 50 Acres of timber, balance nearly all bottom land of best quality. Stone dwelling house, stone barn, outbuildings and good bearing orohard. Outside range for a thousand head of cattle. School within half a mile of the land. mile of the land.
TERMS.—This farm will be sold, if taken soon at

\$20 dollars per acre, part cash and balance on reasonable time, Address D. B. BURDICK.
Fairtax, Osage Co., Kansas.

High Class Poultry.

Poultry Journals Given Away.

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

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

A SPECIALTY.

Pure Berkshire Pigs. I have a few fine pigs of the above breed for sale now. Send stamp for prompt reply. Circulars, lists of mating, and premium list to purchasers.

Write name, P. O., County and State plainly, and address,

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Provisions and Country Produce,

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