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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

Money at 10 Per Cent.

The editors of the Kansas FARMER were perfectly justifiable in their remarks on my article in the FARMER, of March 19th. I endorse their advice: "Don't borrow money at 10 per cent." Better live on corn bread and bacon, sorghum molasses and rve coffee and wear the cast off clothing of your eastern friends, than borrow money. The one true way to independance is to religiously live on two-thirds of what you make, and accumulate the other third. If you can make but 75 cents a day live on 50 cents, other men do. When you have done that for ten years you will be in a position to pass usury laws and say what interest another man shall receive for his savings. Capital, means saving, and self denial, on the part of some one. The great fault of society is that few are content to live within their means to-day. A man's labor on a farm in the west is worth \$150 a year and board, equal to a total increase of \$250. The working farmer in debt for his land cannot spend more than that, or he is living on his capital and that capital may be borrowed.

If his property is his own he has a right to spend all it brings if he is so minded. But if he spends the capital he has borrowed of another man, does that give him a right to abuse the other man for lending it to him?

Take the average of crops and prices for any 7 years out of the last 21 reduced to a gold basis. and an 80 acre farm has produced 40 acres of corn, at 25 cents a bushel, \$300; 20 acres of wheat, 75 cents a bushel, \$300; 20 acres of hay and pasture to feed four cows and young calves and team to the value of \$100. Here is \$700 as the product-less labor \$250; grain for seed \$20; grain for horse keep \$50; wear and tear of team and tools \$40, in all \$360; leaving \$340 to pay the interest on the value of the land and personal property, and as that much land and personal property can be purchased in Kansas for \$2,270, it shows a profit of 15 per cent. One able bodied man can handle such a farm. Now these are facts or Kansas is not the good country it is said to be and the Agricultural Re-

But granting it to be all true, it does follow that it is wise for a man to borrow money at 10 per cent., for the calculations are based on the average of things, and an average means that for every 100 men, half will do as well or better and half will do worse. It makes no allowance for sickness or for want of skill in farming, and it does not allow of a man living beyond the \$250 a year that his laoor is worth, if he wants to save enough to pay his debts. But it does not do away with the fact that farming pays as good an interest as other business, if a man is a farmer. He must put his force into the farm, not into a house or carriage that his means will

I asked a New York capitalist if he could not lend me \$3,000 on a 640 acre farm in Kansas for less than 10 per cent., as he had money in 4 per cent., bonds. I said, is not a cultivated farm in Kansas a good security for \$5.00 an acre. "Yes,"he said, "probably one of the best in the world, but if I lend it to you for 5 years I tie it up, and cannot have the use of it if I need it. Now if I see a piece of property for sale very cheap, I can go to my banker and deposit my 4 per cent., bond and he will take my note and lend me \$3,000 in currency for a month for 1 per cent. I buy the property and before the end of the month, find a customer and sell it at a profit of 11 per cent., pay the banker back his money and interest and have made 10 per cent., on my capital besides the 4 per cent., on the bond-you see I retain control of it. The banker will not accept a mortgage on a western farm: he has no certain evidence of its value or if the title is all clear. And then again, you men out west get together every winter and talk repudiation of some of your debts, or propose to pay me for my gold in paper that may be at a discount or in silver that may be at a discount, and this and your usury laws make me and others timid about letting money go west, except you tempt us with a big interest to cover these chances. We have confidence in your land and your crops, but we have not full confidence in your men, until they acknowledge by their public acts that a man has as good a right to sell his money to the highest bidder as he has his horse."

Again I advise you to keep out of debt, but if you do contract debts do not abuse the confidence of those who trust you. If Kansas farm-

ing will not pay 10 per cent., why should your papers spread themselves to induce men of small means to come to Kansas. There is an inconsistency in setting forth in one page that a man can do better by coming to Kansas than to stay at home; that the rich soil will make him independent in a few years, and on the next page state that half the farmers can't make 10 per

Well, I believe the latter, and also, believe in the former, for I realize that the cause of failure is in the man, not in the country. If a man fails to make both ends meet because of sickness, it is his misfortune. If he fails because of want of skill or economy, some would call that a misfortune. In either case he would lose capital, whether it was his own or borrowed. But in neither case is he justified in putting the blame on the party loaning the capital? My experience of men is, that if a man can live on two-thirds of what he makes for 7 years, and save the other one-third, that that man can borrow money at 10 per cent. But, as few men can, or do that, then few men are fit to borrow money and to advise them not, is a benefit to them on a, GENERAL AVERAGE.

It is not capital that most farmers most need at either low or high rates of interest, but quiet persevering industry, coupled with economy. Farming is in no sense a speculative business Capital cannot be turned over in a short time. True farming and the farming that succeeds in the end, produces its own capital. Let the best farmers in the country borrow large sums of money at the very lowest rate of interest, and the operation will break 9 out of every 10. The soil is the farmer's capital, and he must use his labor in conformity with the seasons to make his income. If he out-runs the seasons in his haste to grow rich, he will surely fail. That aversion to conform to the sunshine and the rain, to move in concert with the seasons, and the disposition to control them, brings failure to the farmer. He is apt to persuade himself that the great lever to enable him to do this, is borrowed money.—EDS.]

On Setting Osage Orange Hedge.

In No. 13, I notice Mr. E. Tilton's letter on hedging which reminds me that I have never given your readers my plan for setting a hedge, and now I suppose I am too late to benefit anybody the present season. However, I will furnish it now for the future benefit of those who are planting hedge.

I have tried all ed in the FARMER, but my present mode I consider every way superior to any other yet pro-

Mr. Tilton's mode of preparing the ground is the same that I would recommend, as well as the distance apart, although I never bother with the line and threads. With a little indesired distance near enough. In case the roots the purpose. of the plants are all dry, they should be placed in a tub of water the day before planting, if not, the same morning will do as well. Having previously prepared the hedge row, prepare buckets of rich mud thick enough to adhere considerably to the plants. Also, a number of good stakes to set along the line where the hedge is to be. Three hands, three horses and two plows are most convenient, but a less number will do. Now with plants in tub of water and balance of outfit, including an ordinary 16 foot fence board, we repair to one end of the row and having set the stakes in range, I take two horses and plow and open out a deep straight furrow, holding the plow tipped considerably to land side and always having two stakes before me to range by. I drive 20 rods, or may be further, if the day is not too cloudy, while the other help follows immediately after with buckets of muck filled with the plants, from which they lift one at a time and set it against the land side of the furrow at the desired distances. This done I take one horse and plow, or one of the horses as the case may be, and throw the furrow bock upon the plants, the horse walking upon the land side of the furrow to avoid knocking down the plants. At the same time the droppers, one at each end of the board, hold it in the furrow against the plants, the lower edge say two inches below the surface of the ground on opposite side of the plants. This prevents covering up or knocking down any of the plants and is moved briskly along a length at a time as the plow proceeds, and in case the dirt is heaped up too high against the board it is push- tering bees, the coming summer, and thoroughly ed back a little with the board as it is raised up. sub-earth ventilate it, and lie expects to make a When all are covered in this way, I take the business of wintering the bees of his neighborteam and open another furrow a short distance, hood.



"Clear the Track for Progressive Implements!"

The above Cut is intended to represent the New Departure Tongueless Cultivator, which was introduced to the Kansas and western Missouri farmers three years ago by Messrs Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City Mo., who have always been foremost in introducing improved machinery to the farmers of the new west. It is manufactured by Messrs Pattee Bros. & Co., Monmouth, Illinois. The trade on this cultivator has been steadily increasing and there is no reason why it will not take the place of the old style tongue cultivator, for it possesses many advantages, some of which are as fol-

1. That this is the most simple in construction and easiest operated.

2. The front or carriage is composed entirely of iron and steel.

3. It is more compact and occupies little space for storage.

4. It is lighter and requires less draft from

the team.
5. It has no down draft or side pressure. 6. It causes no sore necks or galled should-

ers.
7. It has no complicated evener—each ho

is compelled to do his share of the work. 8. The pitch of the shanks have safetypin braces and can be adjusted to a nicety.

as before, and while the droppers are placing the plantsI tramp the dirt gently upon those already covered; move up wagon and prepare for covering again as before. In this way 80 rods can be set in a very short time and a great deal better than by any other way that I know of. One furrow turned upon the plants is sufficint till the weeds get started a little, then turn four or five side, and on inside use corn cultivators and dress up the row with a hoe or iron-tooth rake. and cultivating hedges that causes so many failures. At the age of three years a good hedge may be made to turn hogs by the use of a board or two, or two or three wires stretched and fastened along, and sometimes the trimmings struction any boy or girl can soon arrive at the from the hedge worked in along will answer Mound Valley, Kansas.

Hay and Rose Fevers.

EDS. FARMER: While I was reading an interesting article in your last issue, headed "Grapes," I was reminded of what an experienced, intelligent M. D., of this state, said to me in January last. He called on me relative to obtaining a right to use my patented system of tempering air and ventilating buildings, for use in a milk-house, and a branch of the air duct was to discharge a proper volume of air into a cellar in which he winters a large number of

He stated that he succeeded better in wintering his bees in the cellar than he had ever been able to do in any other way, but he found it necessary to keep the cellar so close in order to control the temperature, that the bees suffered much for want of pure, dry air, and that he lost more from that cause than all others. He said that he visited a cellar in his county which is ventilated and tempered by S. E. V., and he investigated all the conditions as to temperature and dryness of the air secured, and became convinced that nothing could be invented that would be better adapted to supplying air to a bee cellar, than a sub-earth air-duct, as they are generally used for supplying milk-houses. Many other apiarians are of the same opinion, and I have granted a license to one in Wisconsin, who purposes to construct a large cellar for win-

9. It runs steadier over cross furrows and uneven ground.

10. On side-hill ground the wheels are always retained in the path of the team by the

draft. 11. It will plow closer to the fence at the

12. It has four large twisted shovels, plows deeper and will hill up the soil better.

13. It leaves a team with sound necks shoulders, and in better condition for the har-

14. "THE NEW DEPARTURE," having a higher and wider clearance in the arch, will passs over corn in the most advanced stages of cultivation, with the least injury to the tall stalks; whereas, with other cultivators, the neck yoke tongue and braces' each come in contact with the row of plants and destroy a large percentage of the taller stalks when "laying by" the

We would advise the farmers to give this cultivator a trial, and if it cannot be obtained of your merchant, Messrs Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, propose to send it to any part of Kansas or western Missouri, to your nearest Railroad point, freight paid, upon receipt of the price at which any first-class cultivator is being retailed.

But I have strayed from the point at issue in my paper, and have yielded to the seductive sweetness of the bee subject. Returning, I will state that the doctor seemed enthused with the

usefulness of S. E. V. He said, "When I get my bee cellar in operation, I mean to partition off and light, finish and furnish three apartments in it, to be used as more up on this side, which should be the out hospitals for my 'hay fever' patients, instead of sending them to Fire Island." He added, "I ern Territories, admits that he regarded the peam satisfied that the cause of that very annoy-By all means cultivate the plants well the first ing malady is mainly from inhaling the pollen season. It is the shiftless manner of planting of plants, which irritates the nasal and visual glands, and produces severe inflammation of those organs; and I am also satisfied that all such substaces in air transmitted by a sub-earth air duct, will be entirely arrested, and the air will be delivered in a condition as pure as it is found anywhere in nature."

Several other physicions of this region have taken the cue, and are greatly interested in the proposed experiment of my enterprising and progressive patron.

It is to me more than probable, that S. E. V. will, when properly tested, prove capable of exerting invaluable sanitary influences,

J. WILKINSON. Harvard, Ill.

Trapping Gophers.

As I am indebted to you for many suggestions through your able corps of correspondents, I feel that I can only repay by answering some request that may perhaps have the desired information. Your correspondent from Hutchinson seems to be in great trouble with the pocket gopher. I have seen the little fellow and had considerable expense in resetting my hedge where he had destroyed it; also, a large share of my potatoes he had taken. I made several inquiries as to how I could overcome him, and I have solved the problem. When I see the ground freshly worked up, I take my spade and dig until I find the runway, which is easily traced by the loose earth thrown up, then I dig a hole the width of the spade down two inches lower than the bottom of his runway, so as to allow me to place my small steel trap in the runway, putting in some loose dirt around the trap so as to leave it level with his road; then cover over with a board or sod so as to leave the opening dark, fastening the chain of the trap add enough water to make up the twenty-five to something on the surface, and the first trip gallons. This will suffice for twenty-five sheep. the little gopher makes he will find himself The temperature of the water should be kept caught. If Mr. Hayden, or anyone else, will at about 70 deg. Fahr. Keep each sheep in the purchase a few of these small steel traps, and set bath three or four minutes. This will not inthem as I have directed, I predict that in a jure the wool.

week's time they can rid their farms of all the gophers that are doing them harm; or, if they can't procure the traps conveniently, dig a hole sufficiently deep to admit a stone jar where the runway will cross it, and cover over with something to exclude the light, and when he comes along he will go right into it, and you have him just the same, if the jar is sufficiently deep to prevent him climbing out of it. I prefer the steel trap, as they are the cheapest and the least work in setting them. Respectfully,

J. H. W

Distances to Plant Apple Trees, Etc.

A correspondent of the FARMER (Mr. L. W. Mott) tells us that he planted out his orchard "18 feet apart." My prediction is that before fifteen years expire, Mr. Mott will regret that he did not give his trees more room. In a note you remark, "18 feet is too close, thrifty trees will soon require a space of twice 18 feet between

Now for an illustration. One of my near neighbors, 15 years ago put out an orchard of choice fruit 18 feet apart. He is now in trouble, his trees are lapping each other so much so that a wagon has no business in the orchard. He is talking of cutting down every other tree to give rorm for the remainder.

This is not an isolated case by any means; we have some of the oldest orchards in the state, therefore we have a better opportunity to test this question of what distance to plant apart, etc. In the fall of 1859 I set out an orchard of apple trees; they will therefore be 20 years old in the fall. They are two rods apart (33 feet), and in several cases the limbs have met together. What will they be in a few years? There is a wide difference of opinion among fruit growers-ranging from 18 feet to 33 feet, a difference of 15 feet-yet they are all anxiously striving to obtain the same object, This ques-

tion needs agitation. Those who have not put out an orchard should visit the orchards which have been set out 20 years or over, which have been well cared for, and then they will see for themselves whether 18 feet or twice that space is the best to adopt. The average distance of new orchards in this section of the country is 24 feet. The farmers are, in my opinion committing a great error who plant their trees below these figures; they will find it out in a few years.

A prevailing idea is, that trees in a prairie country grow low and scrubby. Scientific writers have given this notion their support. Prof. Hayden of the Geological Survey of the Westculiar characteristics of the soil and climate as unfavorable to the development of forest trees; but in a later report he acknowledges his error, and states that the experiments in forest culture have changed his opinion. I have just measured three of my apple trees that are standing in a line: they measure 3 ft. 5 in., 3 ft. 8in. and 4ft. 1 in. in cercumference, and these trees, be it remembered, are only 19 years old from the time of setting out, and on high prairie.

"The flowers of the Ailanthus have a most villainous stench." True, but there are two kinds of Ailanthus, one of which does not give forth a "villainous stench." That it is a characteristic of the Ailanthus to spread from its roots, is an objection. For several years I have made repeated efforts to grow it in timber belts, but I find the rabbits in winter kill it off. The only way is to put out in the spring vigorous plants, and they may escape the rabbits. The Ailanthus will withstand a greater pressure, when seasoned, than white oak.

JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Franklin Co. Kan.

Vick Park, Rochester, N. Y.

EDITORS FARMER: -Some years ago, I took your paper intending to settle in your country, but altered my plans at that time. I now think seriously of coming to Kansas, and want to get the most reliable book giving general information about the country. If you will send me word, the name and where published, you will oblige. W. HORTON. March, 25, 1879.

Sheep Dip.

The Western Rural gives the following as a good dip for sheep: Tobacco 8 lbs, oil of tar 1½ pints, soda ash 10 lbs, soft soap 2 lbs, water 25 gallons. Boil the tobacco, and dissolve the other ingredients in a few gallons of water, then

farm Stock.

Let Us Have More Flesh and Less Fat.

People who are not patriarchs clearly remember the time when fat meat was good meat. With most people in that far-away time lean meat was poor meat. It may be that stomachs have grown weaker these late years, but we incline to the belief that heads have grown much wiser in matters of household economy. Even on the tables of farmers fat pork is slowly-very slowly-giving place to a more sensible diet, and town people are fast learning to prefer for food the light bacon in place of the heavy, gross, pickled pork, and are even beginning to refuse to pay the price of nutritions meat for in-nutritious and indigestible tallow. The day is coming when fat will be generally considered a blemish, except, perhaps, where it appears in delicate lines, like fine lace-work permeating the juicy, thick flesh.

The hard times seen in the last five years in

this country, and the depression in all industries now felt in England, have served to thoroughly awaken consumers to the necessity of economizing in every way. In looking for a place for pruning they have discovered that it is lack of economy to pay the price of choice porterhouse steaks or fancy mutton chops, worth perhaps twenty cents per pound; for tallow worth almost absolutely nothing for food for human beings, and but little more for mechanical or other purposes. In the household it is almost useless, and people are no longer willing to buy that which they have learned is of no value. There are those who, before the reverses following the panic came, thought that without fat in great quantities meat must be worthless. The panic brought them to the use of lean meat, and they have discovered that the meat of lean kine was at least more profitable if it was not as tender and juicy as that accompanied with a thick

blanket of tallow.

Those buyers who can afford to do so insist upon having the fat trimmed from the meat they buy, but the poor man cannot afford this. One working man remarked to a butcher in Englaud, "I would like to eat such meat as that you have just trimmed, but I cannot afford it. This fat costs me less per pound, and it goes farther in the family. My children cannot eat as much of it as they would of the lean." But in buying food it is nutriment we want, and of that very little is to be found in fat-scarcely any in fact. We do not need the fat to keep up animal heat as our forefathers may have wanted it, for we have learned that it is cheaper and far better to clothe ourselves warmly than to try to keep the body warm by filling ourselves with

heat-producing food.

The question will be asked, what would you have us do? Are we to be called upon to change entirely the plan and purposes of our feeding, and no longer try to produce fat animals for the butcher? That seems to be precisely what is before you. When you sit down to eat a beefsteak or a mutton-chop, observe that you will cut off the chunks of fat with which the beast was blanketed thickly, and leave them to be thrown into the waste barrel for the ham fat man. Your mutton chop, cut from a fancy beast fully fattened, yields to you a mouthful or so of lean and a "gob" of grease as disgusting to a delicate taste as it is unwholesome to the sturdy are Red June, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, stomach. You push it aside. It is worthless Early Pennock, and Cooper's Early White. to you. The consumers for whom you are fattening other beasts like the one of which you have been eating, have perhaps more delicate Winesap, Fall Pippin and Fameuse. Virtually you to pay for the waste meat. He will refuse second district, which is composed of the two utterly to burden purse and digestion alike to tiers of counties forming the southeastern part no good purpose, and the result is that you must of the state i. e. Anderson, Linn, Allen, Bouraccept for your tallow what tallow is worth. bon, Neosho, Crawford, Labette and Cherokee. The retail dealer cannot force upon his custo- For summer apples the Red Astrachan and the mer that which is useless and distasteful, and so Red June stand highest on the list. they will not buy it of you.

animal which will make lean meat instead of north and south through the state, embracing tallow. People are learning to demand it and Marshall and Nemaha counties on the north, you must supply that demand. But poor meat and Chautauqua and Montgomery on the -which is lean enough too-will not fill the south. The leading varieties for this district bill. Scrub cattle and sheep are often lean for winter are those already mentioned in the enough to escape all objection on the score of first and second districts. For summer apples, grease, but they will scarcely answer. What is of the twenty varieties mentioned, Early Harwanted is an animal which, with broad, thick vest is the favorite, and those adapted to the back, and rich, juicy, tender flesh, has yet little first two districts are also favorites in the third. or no outside fat, and not over much kidney For autumn, Maiden's Blush takes the lead, tallow. Breed for flesh and not for grease and followed by the Fameuse or Snow, Rambo and you will meet a want already strong and which will ere long be imperative.

to feed for fat may seem inconsistent; but to carry our natives through the markets at a fair price fat seems to be necessary, because without that fat the meat would be poor, stringy and tough. Yet few who have given the matter thought can be made to believe that the animal which is simply fat can be sold for as much as would be cheerfully paid for one possessing an abundance of well placed meat with just enough fat to season it agreeably. - The American Stock-

In our experience of cattle raising we recall but one such animal, a white heifer which cropped out of scrub parents. Unlike any of her kin, she grew large, with flat back and heavy buttocks, having all the signs of a well fattened animal. Much to the chagrin of her owner she proved to be barren and was butchered before completing her third year. When dressed she proved to be one mass of lean flesh with scarce a vestige of fat about the carcass. This was a freak of nature, but is proof that such cattle as the Stockman calls for may be pro-

The Live-Stock Outlook in Colorado.

March is more than half gone and we have been fortunate in having pleasant March profitable.

weather, and hopes are entertained that we may

not be visited with heavy storms this month. It is to be hoped that we have seen the wors of the winter and spring storms, for cattle and sheep are in no condition to stand much severe weather. While sheep have not suffered much, the shepherds have fed about all their hay and the stock is thin in flesh.

Cattle have suffered more. We hear of many that have died from having their legs frozen during the cold weather and deep snows of the range, and for some time back have been dying from that cause; others have died of poverty and weakness combined.

Every year is demonstrating that in much of the country east from the foot-hills for seventyfive or one hundred miles, there is too much stock for the natural pasturage, and that hay must be put up to keep the flocks and herds. But few have thought how fast our stock is increasing. Although the large herds that have roamed over these plains have been driven eastward, their places have been taken by hundreds of small flocks, dairies and herds, until the numbers are more numerous than ever .--Colorado Farmer.

Sheep With Cattle.

A reader asks for the experience of sheep-breeders in reference to herding with cattle. He has kept sheep for many years and has never had any killed by the dogs when pastured with the cows. Have others had the same experiwhen pastured with ence?-Indiana Farmer.

Horses and sheep appear to pasture in the same field together better than cattle and sheep, the horses seeming to treat their small companions with much kindness. If a prowling dog makes his appearance on the ground the sheep run for the horses, and horses having no friendship for strange curs, go for the dog in hot haste, especially if there are any young horses among them, and the dog scampers for the nearest fence, glad to put it between him and his pursuers' feet. We have known sheep to pasture in the same field for several weeks along with horses, and remain unmolested by dogs, and be attacked in a night or two after the horses were removed.

Korticulture.

Kansas Horticulture.

The report of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, among the mass of valuable information compiled in that volume, contains, probably, the most reliable data on the varieties of cession. fruit best adapted to the soil and climate, as far west as it has been possible to test by actual experiment. By colored lines on a map, the state is divided into seven districts. The first district is composed of the counties of Atchison. Brown, Doniphan, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Douglas, Johnson, Franklin and Miami. The varieties of winter apples have been tested in this district and the most approved stand in the order mentioned: Ben Davis and ochra seed. Winesap, Rawles Janet, White Winter Pearmain, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig and Jonathan. (The Ben Davis and Missouri Pippin are the same apple. This apple is said to have twelve other aliases -Ep.)

Of summer apples the varieties most approved

The five most highly recommended varieties of fall apples are Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Fall

The third district is composed of nearly a There is no help for you. You must raise an parallel belt of three counties in width running Fall Pippin. There are several other varieties of fall apples, amongst which are Pearmain, To urge breeders to breed for lean and feeders Golden Pippin, Vandevere, Florence Beauty,

> The other four districts have not been settled a sufficient length of time to properly test the varieties best suited to them, but so far as experiments have gone the same kinds seem to be the favorites. The west line of district seven includes Norton county on the north and Comanche on the south.

The varieties most profitable for market in sixth and seventh districts, are, for winter, Ben Davis, Winesap, Yellow Bellflower, White Pippin, Tallman Sweet, King of Tompkins County, Jonathan, Baldwin and Grimes' Golden; for summer, Red Astrachan, Sweet June, Benoni and Early Harvest; autumn, Fall Wine, Porter, Rambo and Maiden's Blush.

In the first and second districts where the orchards are the oldest, Northern Sweet is subject to blight, Yellow Bellflower unproductive, and Northern Spy late coming into bearing. Brown county, the most northern of the counties in this district, names the Gravenstein, Spitzenburg, Prior's Red, Maiden's Blush, Smith's Cider, Rhode Island Greening and Rawles Janet as tender and liable to sunstroke and blight. The Yellow Bellflower in this county has more than redeemed itself in quantity and quality, while Doniphan reports the same apple as un-

In the second district, which reaches the southern line of the state, the twenty-one ounce Pippin is a total failure, and the Rambo and White Winter Pearmain partial failures; cause, sap-blightor sun-scald, followed by borers. In the third district Russets, Baldwins, Northern Spy and Bellflowers are mentioned as partial failures. Rhode Island Greening is subject to rot on the tree, and falls off prematurely.

The same varieties which have been most profitable to plant in the eastern counties will be found best suited to the counties further west, in the same latitude, the country rising as the advance is westward, will have the benefit of a cooler and more favorable apple climate, if there should be any resultant climatic change.

These facts relating to the growing of apples in Kansas, having been furnished by a large number of horticulturists and farmers, the results of actual experiments, will prove the most reliable guide to persons cantemplating plantng orchards, that can possibly be collected, and we believe are the safest to consult. We have the sale of seeds or plants .- Prairie Farmer. ecently had numerous inquiries for information here furnished, and we advise the saving of this article for future reference, especially by those who have not a copy of the report of the State Board of Agriculture to refer to.

Sowing Seed in Open Ground.

"Well-apparelled April on the heel Of limping winter treads."-Shakespeare.

We are wiser, now, in garden work, than were our ancestors, and though we may spend more time, we certainly achieve more satisfactory results. We no longer make our garden or take down our stoves by the almanac. Almost every one does some successional planting, but there is room for improvement in this respect. If you have an ordinary garden, for home use only, do not plant more than one row of peas, beans or corn at once. Then wait a week and plant another row, and, after another interval, another row. Continue in this way antil you have covered the ground allotted. It is a plan which will secure you these vegetables for a long time, and the satisfaction of esting them in their best state-while none will be wested because over-ripe.

The same might be said of flower-seeds, though not to the same extent. If you plant whole packets of seed at once, your flowers will be gone, whereas, if you make three or four plantings from the same amount of seed, the flowers will follow each other in delightful suc-

Do not err by planting your seed too early. It is of no use to sow seeds of sub-tropical plants in the open ground, until the chilly nights are over and the soil is well warmed; but

We have spoken so many times about the common mistake of covering seed too deeply, that it seems hardly needful to mention it again. A very easy rule to remember is that very fine til well mixed. Then turn it into a pail of cold seed should scarcely be covered, and that larger seeds require but little more than their own own hands and pull it as you would molasses candy diameter in the depth of covering. Too deep planting is a fruitful source of the loss of seeds, so much complained of by amateur gardeners.

It should also be remembered that seeds will not germinate without moisture, and that, if stomachs than yours, and are less able than the same selections are recommended for the planted in a season of drouth, they must be protected for a time from the sun. Some gardeners suggest evergreen boughs for this last purpose. seeds are planted; spread the paper over the development. Consumers are slowly coming to handfuls of earth. At night remove the paper, well as a wholesome food, and the market for and let the dew moisten the ground, but put it early spring chickens has never been fully supback again before the ground is dried in the plied. By the census of 1870, the meat promorning. If the bed is dry, wet it thoroughly every night. Continue this treatment until the little plants appear; then the covering should cease,—American Gardener.

Exterminating the Borer.

now she exterminated borers in her box-elder

"The borer commenced operations about two feet from the ground and gradually worked up they will keep flocks of forty to fifty hens and the trunk in a semi-circle. Now, I was determined he should not kill my trees, so I dosed him liberally with coal oil, but it didn't seem to hurt his digestion a particle. I was in a dilemma what to do next. I could not get him out with a knitting-needle, and I thought if the tree must die, I would experiment on it anyway, so I took strong spirits of ammonia (heartshorn) and poured into all the wounds. I then took bar-soap and made a salve of it and plastered over all those wounds on the tree. To my great relief I found I had at last headed the borer, and now the trees are as well and hearty as the rest that were not troubled. They had only bored two trees when I succeeded in exterminating them. I wish some one would please tell me, through this department, how to exterminate sand-burrs from my door-yard. I have cut and raked and burned, but every spring they are there in all their glory, with all their added progeny. Some one please tell me, from experience, what will extirminate them."

Catalpa Literature.

The very careful investigation pursued the from Savannah, Ga., sent to the North Atlantic mouth Rocks.

states, and from thence disseminated west by nurserymen. Some eastern writers seem to feel badly that the valuable qualities and hardiness of the western variety had not been discovered by them. It is now gravely stated that the eastern, or rather, to speak truly, the southern variety, will be hardy in the west by cutting back. This is simple nonsense.

Mr. F. E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio, who has spent much time and money in determining the real value of the western variety, speciosa, has just published a valuable contribution to catalpa literature, in a pamphlet, just received, of thirty-six pages, which he will send free upon receipt of two three-cent stamps to pre-pay postage. It will amply pay any one to send for this little work, at least those who propose to plant catalpa, the more so since Mr. Barney's efforts in this matter have been directly given with a view of finding out the real facts in reference to the true value of the western variety, and without any remunerative connection with

Farmers and Fruit-Growers, Look to Your Trees.

In the KANSAS FARMER of March 26th, an article, "Attend to the Borers," is doubtless a good preventive, but having been in the busipeach tree, put a few winter onion setts around them. I followed the advice and the result is that there has never been borers in them, and they are fine, large, healthy trees to-day. My for developing chicks. Milk contains every orchard and nursery having largely increased, thing essential to promote the growth of muscles, many trees have been neglected, and to-day bones, feathers, and every part of the animal; many of them not thus protected are entirely girdled and dead, and those having onions on every way, that we have ever seen, were milk one side are sound and the unprotected side full fed. It is not essential that the milk should be of worms. The planting of enions once done is fresh. Taking off the cream removes carbon always done, as they never kill out, but continue o increase for years

I thought the late cold had killed all the peach buds, but fin! that the tops of the trees on high ground give good show for a full half crop, while those on low ground are nearly all killed.

Wheat is looking well in this county in spite of the long continued drouth, but needs rain appear in profusion for awhile and then all will badly. The ground has not been well soaked since last September. I could not do without the FARMER. W. H. SMITH. Exeter, Clay Co., Kansas.

Grafting V. ax.

As the season to grafting is at hand, the following recipe for making grafting wax will be the natives of temperate regions flourish well found useful. In place of pulling like molasses before the summer's heat comes on. Peas, for candy, it will be found less trouble, and probainstance—both edible and ornamental—should bly more convenient to persons not much accusbe planted as they can be got into the ground. tomed to grafting, to dip strips of muslin about But the same treatment would be the death of half an inch wide, in the melted wax, which when cool may be laid away and used to bind up the grafts:

> Take of rosin, 4 lbs; beeswax, 2 lbs; tallow, lb. Put in an iron kettle; melt, and stir unwater, and, when cool enough, take out in the until it is smooth.

Loultry,

Spring Chickens.

HOW BEST DEVELOPED.

The poultry interest is an increasing one in duct of the United States, including beef, pork and mutton, was valued at a little less than four hundred millions of dollars. The statistics of poultry are not given fully, but on the supposition that each family on the average consumes two dozen eggs per week, and twenty dollars' worth of poultry per year, the value is greater Mrs. Arthur Galpin, of Waterville, Kas., tells than that of the entire meat product. We allude to this, simply, to show farmers that the poultry business is not so insignificant as they sometimes suppose, and we are confident that if give them the same care that they now bestow on their cows, they will find them to pay a better per cent. on the capital invested than does any other farm stock.

One of the most profitable returns from poultry is in early spring chickens. A pair of chicks weighing five or six pounds, will sell for twice as much for broilers in July, as the same weight of poultry will bring for chicken pie at Thanksgiving, while the cost of production is but a trifle more. In this matter of chicken-raising, it is the early chick that catches the coin. In this as in every other business there is a know raw eggs, even in egg-nog.-Indiana Farmer. how, and as in these sunny March days the hens are everywhere cackling for joy over their newlaid eggs, a few practical suggestions on this point may be timely.

The first requisite for success in this business is the proper breed. We want a chick that will develop quickly, and when developed has the flesh laid on in the right place. The large Asiatic fowls require too much time for growth. True, they are sometimes used as broilers at proof against the depredations of gophers. two months from the egg, but a regular chick- The lime warms up the germ of the seed, and en eater turns up his nose at sight of their long past season would seem to point to the fact that drumsticks and bony carcasses, and passes on the hardy catalpa (speciosa) is a distinct native till he finds a more plump, partridge-shaped way, thereby insuring against the frost at the western variety, and that the tender variety bird. This he discovers in the Dominique, or close of the season." (bignonioides) is a variety obtained originally their more fashionable descendants, the Ply-

These birds feather early, have full meaty breasts, are pony-built every way, are hardy as ponies, and make a better appearance on the gridiron at two months than the Shanghai does at three. Their legs are yellow and their meat vellow and rich. The Dominiques are not so large as the Plymouth Rocks, but they mature earlier, and on the whole we give them the preference.

Of course to secure broilers for June and July the chicks must be hatched in March and April and must be pressed straight forward till they reach the gridiron. Any stunting is as fatal to the development of a chick as it is to that of a calf or any other animal. One day of starvation will excite feverish action and cause a loss of growth which will not be compensated by a week of fat feeding. When first hatched a chick needs no other food for a day or two than that which nature has provided for him in his own body, and to tempt him to eat meal at this early period is as irrational as giving an infant a sausage to suck. The mother hen understands this, and never leads her brood out on a foraging expedition till they have rested for a day or two under her wings after the great labor of breaking out of their lime-walled prisons. While in these prisons the food of the chicks has been eggs, and not to make a too sudden change, hard-boiled eggs chopped up with wheat ness nine years, I think I have a better remedy. bread will give them a better start in life than When I began setting trees, I saw an article to any other food. After a week's diet of this kind prevent borers in peach trees. When you set a Indian meal and wheat middlings, mixed up with milk can be gradually substituted. Meal each tree and the borers will never trouble alone is too fattening food, and does not furnish material enough for bones and feathers.

Too much value can not be placed on milk and the earliest matured and the best chicks mainly, a cheap element which is abundantly supplied by Indian meal. Skimmed milk, and even lobbered milk, will make chicks grow wonderfully fast. Boiled potatoes are also excellent for them, and if chopped into a hash with some refuse meat, nothing delights them more unless it is a fat angle worm. Like all other animals, chickens like a variety of food, and their taste should be gratified. Among other things they like fresh grass. Few animals seem to be aware what a graminivorous animal a hen is. One of the best foods for hens in winter is rowen hay cut fine in a cutting machine.

Next to food, warmth and neatness are the cssentials for the rapid development of spring chickens. If hatched in March, they need an apartment in the hennery with a southern ex posure. No artificial heat is necessary, if only the room is tight and well glazed. During the night and most of the day they sleep in a warm feather bed, which their mother tucks around them carefully. Cold and wet are as uncongenial to a chick as to an infant, and are as sure to generate croup and pneumonia in one as in the other. In short keep the chickens comfortable. There is a power in comfort to make all kinds of animals thrive, which is poorly appreciated by the average farmer .- Massachusetts Ploughman.

Professional Men and Poultry.

If a class of men, who are so situated in life that they must demand respect by virtue of the positions they occupy, would have more to do with horse fairs, poultry clubs, pigeon shows, etc., than they now do, they would do much toward mollifying the rough appearance swer very well. Water the ground where the this country, and there is room for its further often given to such gatherings by a set of hangspot, fastening the corners by small stones or by the conviction that eggs are an economical as level. If the class of men first mentioned would assist and associate with those who are taking so much pains, and who are laboring so hard and well to improve the objects of their love and fancy, they would do as much good, perhaps, as they would in any other way, at least, they would help to improve the moral strength of the many worthy fairs and exhibitions .- Poultry Bulletin.

About Eggs.

We have seen dyspeptics who suffered untold orments with almost every kind of food; no liquid could be taken without suffering; bread became a burning acid; meat and milk were solid liquid fires; and we have seen their torments pass away and their hunger relieved, by living on the whites of eggs which had been boiled in bubbling water for thirty minutes. At the end of a week we have given the half yolk of the egg with the white, and upon this diet alone, without fluid of any kind, we have seen them begin to gain flesh and strength and quiet, refreshing sleep. After weeks of this treatment they have been able, with care, to begin other food. And all this without taking medicine. Hard boiled eggs are not half so bad as halfboiled ones, and ten times as easy to digest as

A Soak For Seed Corn.

Some corn-raiser advises the soaking of seed orn in chloride of lime, and says:

"By soaking seed corn for seven hours in a very strong decoction of chloride of lime, corn can be forced ahead to maturity two or three weeks sooner than it will mature otherwise; besides, he thinks, it renders the seeds almost sends it up quickly, giving it two or three weeks the start of corn planted in the ordinary

Go slow on this. Try a pint of corn and report results to the Kansas FARMER.

Horse-Racing and Gambling.

The curse of horse-racing and consequent gambling annually carried on at county and state fairs throughout the United States and especially the west, has received a substantial check by a wise decision of Judge Ross, of Pennsylvania, who has unearthed an excellent law in that state, which, under his just construction, puts a final stop to the gambling of rings and cliques of fourth-rate lawyers, horsejockeys and counter-jumpers who control most of the so-called agricultural fairs of the country. We suppose there is no law to stop this class of gambling in Nebraska, but we hope that in the absence of such a law the farmers will protest against the greater part of the proceeds of their fairs going into the pockets of horsejockeys, and that they may be for the benefit of the agricultural community, as originally designed .- Omaha Agriculturist.

Vulgar Taste and Mercenary Walking.

In this spectacle there is nothing but a woman, dressed in short skirts, her legs encased in worsted hose, walking monotonously around a sawdust ellipse, about which sit a number of spectators, who every now and then break out apparently without rhyme or reason, into frantic applause. After walking round a certain number of times, she goes off into a room, where she falls asleep. After a certain number of days of this her feet begin to swell and become painful; later on she begins to see visions, and walks round in a sort of dream, like those which people dying of hunger and thirst have; she can barely stand upright, and has to be forced up to her work. When she finally leaves the track, she is in a condition which makes continuous medical attendance a necessity to save her life. It is nothing more or less than a public trial by slow torture, which does not advance athletic sports in the least; for the actual walking done in these sawdust rings is not, as walking, good for anything. Three thousand quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours is at the rate of twenty-four miles in twenty-four hours, which, with regular intervals of sleep, anyone can do. It is immeasurably below prize-fighting, bull-fighting, and a number of other cruel sports, which the police nowadays break up. The curious part of it is, that the test lasts so long a time that the gate-

sons, and especially for workingmen, in this climate, meats are the most easily digested, and at the same time are the most nourishing food. Tripe is the easiest and pork the hardest to digest. Among vegetables rice and boiled cabbage are the extremes. Anything that is fried in fat is extremely indigestible. Milk contains the five ingredients referred to above, and so is really "all-sufficient." Mothers make a great lations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons. mistake in trying to induce infants under two years of age to eat starchy food, for there is no alkaline fluid in the stomach of an infant by means of which the starch can be changed to sugar, and so infused into the system. It has been estimated that a man working in the open air daily needs 15 ounces of meat, 18 of bread, 3½ of butter or fat, and 51 of water. Γ agree with many eminent chemists, who have proved that alcoholic drinks are an aid to the system in retarding the waste of tissues. So, too, for the same reason, I regard tea and coffee as nourishing. An excess of starchy food is to be carefully avoided. Men who handle lead ought to abstain from alcohol, for if too much is taken, the kidneys, which throw off the poison of the lead, are likely to become diseased.-Ex

Congress.

About the most earnest prayer we have heard for a long time was made by a minister last Sunday in behalf of congress. It was a petition to the Almighty to thwart the designs of evil men and to cool the passions of our representatives. We must confess that it had the effect to portray the character of congress more vividly than anything we have heard for a long time. To pray for protection from the very source to which the country has a right to look for protection, is putting congress pretty well down in the scale. But the minister was right in his idea. This country is threatened with no danger equal to the sitting of its congress. From the oment congress opens its session until it closes it, there is a feeling of unrest throughout the and learn to do our own reading and thinking, nation. The concern seems to be regarded as a people dread the arrival of the hour for its mind, that "successful results of general welfare

the coming of the day for its dissolution.

Exactly what can be done to remedy the evil, it is difficult to say, that is, it is difficult to suggest anything that the people will adopt. If the people were true to themselves, the difficulty would find an immediate solution. If they would elect men who would represent them, and who would apply themselves to the disposition of vital questions, some of which have been pending almost from the beginning of the government, congress would have no time for many sessions to indulge in mud-slinging or in actual conspiracy to overthrow the government. While monopolies are feeding off of the very vitals of the country's industries, and a rich nation is floundering in despair and actual poverty, a congress with any decency and patriotism would stop its foolish bickerings and do something for the relief of the masses and for our industries. That we have not such a congress, however, is the fault of nobody but ourselves. We can have just such a congress as we like, and if we continue to elect men who desire to go to Washington to vent their spite on individuals or sections and to protect monopolies, we should stop complaining. Look at congress as it stands to-day. What could the great mass of the people get from it, if they should ask? Shall we take the question of railroad transportation before it? There is the place that that question should go, and it should receive immediate attention. But every reader of this paper knows that congress would do nothing about the matter if it was asked to. The members do not represent the people but the monopolies.

Now is it not about time that the masses who are suffering to so great an extent for needed legislation, had become aroused, and begun to vote in their own interests? That will settle this whole question at once. - Western Rural.

Entrous of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope-ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Em-poria, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Tope-ka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

that the test lasts so long a time that the gatemoney taken reaches a large sum, and a woman
may, if she can accomplish the feat, earn a
small fortune. The subject is one which those
who are interested in woman's rights, and in
the prevention of cruelty, might look into with
advantage.—Er.

What Workingmen Should Eat.

Dr. E. C. Seguin delivered a lecture Tuesday
night before the workingmen's Lyceum,
science Hall, on Eighth street, on "Diet."
The lecture was of a popular character, and
was listened to by an audience of a few hundred
workingmen and others, who appeared to be
deeply interested.

Two French proverbs, said Dr. Seguin, "A
good beast eats well," and "Tell me what you
eat, and I'll tell you who you are," will form as
good a text as any for what I shall have to say.
An ordinary meal is generally composed of five
ingredients—animal or nitrogenous food, starchy
or sweet food, watery vegetables, beverages and
condiments. This food, when digested, is taken
into the system by the blood-vessels. For persons, and especially for workingmen, in this
climate, meats are the most easily digested, and

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

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

Farmers' Needs and their Remedy.

LETTER FROM WORTHY MASTER SIMS.

EDITORS FARMER: Complaints are rife enable its votaries to attain that position in social life, and to receive that consideration in public affairs, to which the importance of their calling entitles them, while those engaged in other occupations and pursuits-whose support, in the main, is drawn from agriculture-seem few, invested in trade, transportation and speculation, by reason of well directed efforts and concert of action, secured through organizations, arising from production and distribution, and this I am willing to concede to be true, and think that but few fair minded persons will claim the contrary. But complaints, followed by inaction, amount to nothing, and I am quite sure that those who complain most, as a rule, do body and in mind." the least to remedy the evils complained of, and I also feel quite certain that a large majority will agree with me in believing that the unequal distribution of profits complained of, results more from our own apathy and neglect to perform the duties incumbent upon us as business men and citizens, than from any other cause.

Now, if I am correct in my conclusions, the remedy is easy-simply cease to be followers and having arrived at correct conclusions as to powder magazine in close proximity to a lighted what is necessary and proper to secure that torch; and that is about what it is. In no other equality in profits essential to general prosperplace can there be found such an exhibition of ity and good society, control our own action, and recklessness and passion. While congress by organized effort of the same character now should be sober, dignified and wise, it is di- being resorted to by others, secure that unity of half as diligently politics from a farmers' standrectly the reverse. It is no wonder that the action necessary to success; ever bearing in

meeting, and hail, with the liveliest satisfaction can be secured only by general effort," and that unity of action cannot be acquired without or-

> Now if the salaries paid our public officers are too high, and the rate of interest and per cent. profit in trade, demanded of us, is too great, and charges of transportation companies excessive and burdensome, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of the producer it is our right and duty, in a proper manner, by the exercise of the rights vested in us as citizens, to demand such changes as will secure equal profits and protection to all.

It surely argues neglect, indifference or inaction on the part of the farmers of Kansas, who compose seven-tenths of our entire population, to complain that their interest is not properly cared for and that agriculture is deprived of its just rewards and oppressed by methods of law, or is suffering from the fact that proper and needed legislation cannot be secured.

Such complaints never should and never will come from a class of citizens representing seven-tenths of our population, unless it results from negligence or indifference, in which event they have no right to complain. Hereafter let us have a little more attention to business at the lies. proper time, and I will guarantee less cause for WM. SIMS. complaint.

Topeka, Kansas.

We would say to Major Sims, and all others who are laboring to induce the farmers to unite on one common ground and lift their industry and their class up, that they must "carry the war into Africa." The well-informed men who know their rights and what ought to be done to maintain them, can only succeed by visiting farmers in their homes and talking with them in their families on these subjects. Let the wife and children who are old enough to comprehend the situation, be listeners and take part in these conventions. At the hearthstone is the place to sow the seed if you would have it bring forth 'some sixty and some an hundred fold."

The Objects of the Grange.

From an address delivered before a New York grange we make the following extract on the importance of the social features of the

"The next suggestion which I have to make in the matter of advantages, which occur to me from this association, and I do not claim it as second in importance, but as the second suggestion, is the social element connected with it. Every society is based upon this, and contains it as the cementing link of union. Not here alone, nor anywhere in particular, but everywhere that men do congregate and stand to gether, their social natures supply the essence of their pleasure. It may not be generally, is not the primary object of their assemblage, but it smoothes the road for every argument, improves the chances for friendly conviction, and is a balm to soothe the troubled and irritated temper. Were I a physician, I might stand upon my science here, and in the interests of health and strength, speak long for social culture. You need only supply the opportunity; the rest will come as naturally as the soil of the earth produces vegetation, and with it comes peace, contentment, joy, prosperity. Even those who are the strictest Spartans in disposition, who subordinate everything to the stern duties of life, must be our partisans in this cause. Such persons are of frequent growth in country life, men whose instincts incline them to their daily toil with all the strength of nature, men who look upon the accumulation of wealth as the only aim or end we live for, men who in their daily lives are symbols of perseverance, discipline, vigor and hardihood. Of such materials were the first Puritans made, fit prototypes of the stern New England rocks on We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding which they landed. In large degree they support on their massive shoulders the whole fi cial fabric. We have their representatives here as everywhere that Anglo-Saxon blood courses in the veins of men. To such men it is the duty of society to reach out its friendly hand for social conversation. To such men it is the duty of your organization to give a courteous among farmers that the productive industry of grasp and to cheer, while you do not inebriate the country is not sufficiently remunerative to them. The social element should be for them compensation for all the time they give. But I would not ask them to detract a moment from their useful lives of toil, but pour on a little of the oil of human gladness, and the flame will burn the brighter. To this end cultivate amusements, cultivate music, cultivate all to flourish. That capital, in the hands of the proper games, cultivate hilarity, cultivate social enjoyments, and then your cultivator will do for the corn-fields. Out of these social communications comes the best intelligence we live on. is receiving an undue proportion of the profits The pleasures that reach the mind through the eye alone are their own, and impress us with their peculiar sensations, but the pleasures that come from social conversation have their own charm and are the deepest in our natures. Not alone pleasure, but improvements, growth in

What Makes Hard Times for Farmers.

"I live in a settlement where I am the only one who takes an agricultural paper. The rest study politics, and instead of getting a living from the soil by cultivating it, they mortgage it. My farm, with one or two others, is all that remains for miles around not mortgaged."

Thus speaks an Illinois correspondent to the Indiana Farmer. That man tells, in a short sentence, what keeps so many farmers' noses to the grindstone. They spend their time in studying pot-house politics and voting to put profes sional office-hunters in office. Let them study point, and the evil complained of will soon be-

Advertisements.

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

ARTISTS' Materials, Wax Goods, Shades, &c.

DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE. Pure blood; imported. J. E. DUNCAN, corne enth and Fillmore Streets, Topeka, Kansas,

\$10 REWARD. Strayed away, a black and roan pointer bitel small notch out of each ear, whoever will return he to Copeland's Restaurant will receive the above r ward. A. C. WADDELL, Topeka, Kansas.

AGENTS. READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to seil our new and wouderful inventions. We mean water we say, Sample free. Address Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich. Jerusalem Artichokes.

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

\$25 REWARD.

Strayed from the subscriber living on Rock Creek, Wabaunsee County, near Chalk Mound, on Tuesday March 18, the following animals: One dark bay er brown horse, thin in order, 4 years old this spring, about 14½ hands high, had a rope around his neck when he strayed. One black horse mule, some harness mards on his side, about 13½ hands high, 3 year old. Will give \$25 for the return of the animals, \$10 for information that will lead to their recovery. Last seen within 3 miles of Topeka, on Burlingame road. FRANCIS M. LILLY, Chalk Mound, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm



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

G. W. GLICK.

CORN PLANTERS.



CLIMAX TWO-HORSE
PLANTER, six chambers,
rotary drop. BOSS TWO-HORSE PLANTER, adjustable slide-drop. Both these
planters operate perfectly
with any of the standard
check rowers. SUCKER
DRILL. CAPITAL HAND PLANTER. All first-class
machines, and cheap. Address SPRINGFIELD
(ILL.) MANFG CO.

WATER! WATER!

Having added to my deep well drilling machine, an auger and light drilling machine, I am now prepared to bore and drill wells, such as you need, and furnish pump and wind mill, putting them in posttion, ready for use if required. NO WATER NO PAY. Have had 14 years' experience, have put down over 300 wells, from 200-02,200 feet deep, securing water in every case; contracts taken at the most reasonable rates; if you want water, give me a contract and you shall have it as it is only a question of depth to secure it. Address C. B. SWAN, Box 592 Topeka, Kansas, or call on Spear & Willis, Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works, Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

BERKSHIRE PICS

COLLEGE FARM

A grand lot 6 to 7 months old, of highly prized Sal-lie, St. Bridge, and Lady Leonidas families, and the get of such noted boars as British Sovereign II, 533, Cardiff's Surprise 1965, and others. These pigs we of-fer at very low prices. Also a few

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

A. Z. BLODGETT,



Clydesdale Horses,

Imported and grade stallions for sale, also, Imported and grade mares always on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices. For description of stock, prices, and terms of sale, address A. Z. BLODGETT, Waukegan, Illinois.

Percheron-Norman Stallions FOR SALE.



DUKE DE MORNY No. 152. RICHARD CŒUR DE LEON No. 406. THESE Stallions show colts that will be four years old this season, and are now selling to shippers at

PRINCE IMPERIAL No. 393 four years in May. Weight now,2,600 fbs. DUKE DE VENDOME No. 157, three years in May. Weight now 1,500 lbs.

Weight now 1,500 lbs.

MAC BOUGALL, imported by myself. Seven years old this spring, and the equal of any Clydesdale horse in America as a stock-getter. Also, a few half-bred Fercheron-Norman and Clydesdale colts that will be three years old this spring and summer and will be the for service the coming season.

These colts will compare in size, style and finish, with a majority of Imported Stallions.

EZRA STETSON,
Neponset, Bureau Co., Ills., C. B. & Q. R. B.

Brooders' Directory.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.

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

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

AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, rams astantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and e them or write for particulars.

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

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

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Physician.

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

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

HENTIC & SPERRY, Attorneys at Law, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts.

FOR SALE.

Durham Park Herds ALBERT CRANE,

Short- orn Cattle

Pigs, Berkshire

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

Solomon Valley Poultry Yards,

Eggs for Hatching from Partridge Cochins, also Fourteen other varieties of High-Class Land and Water Fowls. Send for Catalogue and prices to E. Z. BUTCHER, Solomon City-Dickinson Co., Ks. Berkshire Pigs from the noted Salile stock.



WM. DAVIS,

Pure Bred Poultry, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. Light Brahma, Dark Brahma, Buff Cochin. Partridge Cochin, White Co-chin, La. Fleche, White Dorking, Black Hamburg, Ply-mouth Rock, American Dominique, Brown Leghorns Houdan, Crevecoeur, Pekin Ducks, Fantail Pigeons, Evers from Buff Cochin and White, Dorking, Stein Bar Eggs from Buff Cochin and White Dorkins \$500 per dozen, Pekin Ducks \$2.50, all others \$2.00 per dozen. Send for Catalogue.

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, Thoroughbred English

Berkshire Pigs. -ALSO-

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.

LOOK HERE! Choice Short-Horns

FROM THE

Blue Grass Regions. Kentucky

The undersigned will for the next 20 days, have for sale on the farm G. W. Potts, 6 miles northeast of Topeka and 2 miles northwest of Grantville, Thirty-Five head of Young Short-Horns,

Including about 20 bulls—some of them ready for ser vice—a choice lot of cows and heifers, also 4 good Kentucky Jacksand a few No, 1, Berkshire Pigs. Have been breeding and shipping for 10 years, think I know what you want, and have the stock to suit you, among my deep-colored rich-red, short horns, whose ancestors are from the best herds.

I mean business, need the money and am bound to sell. Call and see my stock at once or send for Catalogues which will be furnished on application to me at Mr. Potts, or addressing me at Grantville, or Fifth Avenue Hotel, Topeka. Kansas. Come soon and se-cure your choice at prices to suit the times. Must

sell by April 1st, or move the stock. Yours, &c. A. J. BAYNE

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,

1	Topeka, Kansas.				- 3
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One year, " " 10 " " "
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling hum-

bugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotterles, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal to be outspoken and useful to its roaders, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

Prospectus of "The Daily Capital."

On Monday, April 21, 1879, the undersigned proprietors of the "Kansas FARMER Steam Printing House," will commence the publication in Topeka, of The Daily CAPITAL, an evening paper, Republican in principle and independent es of the diversified industry which he touches in politics, the price of which will be 10 cents per week, delivered by carrier or through the is a familiarity with the soil and its adaptabil post effice. The paper will be issued in usual folio form, pages 14x21 inches, five columns to the page.

The CAPITAL will contain the latest telegraphic, state and county news. Particular attention will be given to local city news, political, social, educational and religious. In all that pertains to the welfare of Topeka and Kansas, the CAP-ITAL will be a friend and advocate. The publication of the CAPITAL is undertaken as a business matter, a part of the general plan of our Publishing House.

We shall place the paper before the people upon its merits, as a live, progressive newspaper, conducted upon business principles. We believe every citizen can afford to place in his family a good daily newspaper at 10 cents per week. We ask the people interested in establishing such a journal as the CAPITAL, to give it a trial. Very truly,

HUDSON & EWING. Editors and Proprietors.

How to Increase the Value of Farm it. Stock.

The man who makes a specialty of any business, as a rule, produces a superior article. This is notably true in the rearing of thoroughbred stock. Men who devote their lives and fortunes to propagating a pure race of cattle, pigs, sheep, or any other farm stock, keep the blood pure, and rear animals which may be relied on to transmit the qualities most desired to their offspring. Men engaged in ordinary, mixed farming cannot do this. They lack either the knowledge, time or opportunities, and sometimes all of these requisites to success. It is, therefore, rarely the part of wisdom or economy for farmers to attempt to raise males to breed fou It will generally pay them twofold to purchase them from well-known breeders, or hire the services of such stock if they are not in a condition to buy. Never keep half-breeds and scrub males to breed from. The best fold what they should be, throughout the whole a vast sea of grass, and dry winds prevail, heifers, the off-spring of a thoroughbred short country. There is not a court house or public prairie fires will prove a constant source of danhorn or other breed of cattle should be kept as office in the land where a legal system of robevery time. Make this a cast-iron rule, if possible to do so, in the raising of every species of farm stock. It is fully as important to carry this principle into the poultry yard, in proportion to the value of stock, as to adhere to it, in breeding horses, or any other large stock. Never breed from mongrels on the male side if it can be at all avoided.

If farmers were alive to their own interest they would liberally patronize professional ducement in the way of prices to cultivate and increase the trade between themselves and farfor double the price he receives for it if his bred males. This is one of the important truths which should be constantly pressed home upon the farmers, and breeders should leave no stone unturned to bring this reform in stockraising about. They have been too intent in striving to hold up their animals to fabulous prices. It would pay them much better to be able to sell ten animals at \$100 to \$150 apiece than one for \$500. If this course was steadily pursued by farmers for ten years, it cannot be doubted that the value of farm stock would be much more than doubled, if the present course of breeding from mongrels is continued. Farmers will never be able to separate themselves from "hard times" till this fact and many similar truths are learned and acted upon. Why should any farmer consume time and food in producing \$500 worth of stock, when by a wise are consumed yearly by this virtually idle and system of the use of thoroughbred males, he could produce \$1,000 from the same expenditure? And yet nineteen out of twenty are doing this very thing.

The American Farmer and his Mission.

There is no other business demands so diversified a knowledge as agriculture. Hence a large class of subjects is discussed in agricultural papers of the first class, and this field of discusclass of literature exists or it would not-in fact could not-be supplied. That the agricultural mind is requiring a greater variety of food is one of the most encouraging signs of health and growth that could be adduced. There is one principle of natural law, at least, which applies to mental and physical life with equal force, and that is the imperative necessity for a diversified food. The animal restricted to a diet containing but one or two constituents appropriate to building up the physical structure, grows weak and unhealthy. 'Tis the same with the mind that is fed on one subject, one idea, that is forced to pursue but one unvarying train of thought. It grows more narrow and circumscribed in its action. Such men are not fitted for general business of life. The minds of all such men grow unhealthy and sluggish from feeding on a mental diet not sufficiently diversified. Such individuals live and fill a place, to be sure in society, more or less useful, but they fall measurably short of the whole duty required of a full-grown, well-developed member of society.

And so it is with farmers whose knowledge

is confined to a partial understanding of a few branches of agricultural business. A farmer to measure up to the full statue of the man and fill the place he has chosen, or adopted through a combination of circumstances, should be master, theoretically and practically, of the many branchin his daily avocation. The first in importance ity to various crops, the different grains and grasses which it is necessary to choose from in his rotation and practice. He should be equal ly familiar with the nature and habits of all animals necessary or profitable to keep on the farm. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, stand first in importance on the list to claim his attention. Fowl and bee lore, both over loo! ed by the average farmer, have been taken hold of by specialists who have demonstrated by actual results that they are sources of immense agricultural wealth. Each of those subjects have occupied many of the ablest minds of modern times in experimenting and investigating. Their lives have been dedicated to this work and the knowledge they have unlocked is bestowed upon mankind as a free boon. What required those thinkers and benefactors of the race years to acquire, ean be learned in a comparatively short time by the diligent student of agriculture What was formerly a sealed book to the mass of farmers is now an open volume, and it is their most imperative duty to diligently study

The business which demands such a variety of thought and study of natural and physical iaw, must evolve healthy, vigorous mental powers. Such is the field lying in plain view directly in the path of every farmer, and to which every consideration of enjoyment, wealth, power and importance in the state, self esteem, family ties and public spirit urge him to advance and occupy. He stands on Mount Nebo, as it were, with the promised land beneath his eye.

The American farmer has a duty to perform which is much higher than that of a mere plower and planter, a gatherer of crops and a feeder of bullocks and swine. The necessities of the state and the government are calling him to perform the duties of a patriot. He must be the future statesman as well as farmer. He must learn to govern the country which he absolutely owns in fee simple. The expenses of government in towns, county, state and nation are four bery is not methodically practiced through a cunningly devised system of fees and methods, deliberately planned and woven into statutes, by men whose trade and living consist in fleecing the producer of wealth, that they may live in comparative idleness. Men who follow this business grow rich without the investment of one dollar of capital. They make the laws and execute them, while the farmers pay the taxes and tamely submit to be bullied and driven by this audacious class, like cattle. The farmer's breeders, and breeders would present every in- duty in the future is to be more than a laboring machine; he must become a thinker and a governor. He has been amused heretofore by mers. The farmer's stock would very often sell penniless class who has ordered all his government affairs and dictated for whom he should mares, cows, etc., had been served by thorough- vote. And the candidate selected to have weight in the law making halls has been invariably one of the class whose interest is to waste public money, appropriating it to their own use. Did it ever strike the reader that there is nothing more absurd in the whole range of human history than that lawyers should be allowed to make the laws which they live by executing

and working with to gain their bread? The farmer may see that the course of study which his business enjoins uopn him is one of the most varied and pleasing that can be found or selected in the world, and that motives of economy, if the higher sense of patriotism does not influence him, urge him to step forward and take the government and law making power out of the hands of mercenary fee-taker, bribetaker, and office hunter. Hundreds of millions wholly nonproducing class, which should remain in the frugal hands of honest industry.

Plymouth Rocks.

F. H. Corbin, who has devoted his labor and talents to breeding Plymouth Rock fowls, and has succeeded in producing a strain which he brino Messenger and Shunganunga. These designates the Improved Plymouth Rocks, has animals are finely bred, of medium size, fine issued a neatly printed work containing 96 style and action, and will commend themselves

sion is yearly growing broader, and the range claims and proves, too, in his work, that of subjects wider. The agricultural paper is a Plymouth Rocks are superior to any and all true barometer of the mental condition of the other breeds of fowls, for all useful purposes to farming class. The demand for this peculiar which fowls are devoted. If the author's estimates of the value of his favorites, are made on the same liberal principle that he figures the value of the fewl product of the United States, it will be safe to divide his claims by five and accept the quotient as about the true value, which will then be by no means insignificant, In getting at the chicken wealth of the country the author takes as the basis of population of the U.S. 45,000,000 of inhabitants, consuming five eggs a week, each individual. This gives an annual consumption of 975,000,000, at 20 ets. per dozen and the snug sum of \$96,000,000 is figured out as the cost of eggs along which are consumed. To this is added five dollars worth of dressed poultry to each man, woman and child, making an addition of \$225,000,000. Adding the amounts together and the total value of the poultry business is proven by "figures, which won't lie," the politicians say, to foot up

\$420,000,000.
Aside from these inflated estimates, the book is well written and contains valuable information on the management of fowls, especially Plymouth Rocks, which doubtless rank as one of the most desirable breeds.

Farm Implements and Machinery.

This is a most desirable little volume for very farmer to have in his library, prepared by John J. Thomas, and published by the Drange Judd Company, of New York. The work contains over 300 illustrations, embracing nearly every implement and piece of machinery now used in any way about the farm, and the principles of their construction and use, with explanation of the laws of motion and force. By the aid of this volumn the intellegent farmer can study and understand the implements and machinery best adapted to use on his own farm, and particular locality, and be prepared to purchase, with his eyes open, and a well defined idea of what he actually needs. Farmers in possession of the knowledge which they could soon acquire from the study of this little volume, might save hundreds of dollars in the purchase of machines and tools, and hundreds more in their future use, by a knowledge of the principles of their construction and use, which is briefly but clearly explained.

Plant Trees.

Every farmer who opens a farm on the prai ries should plant out at least an acre of forest trees every spring. There is no timber of quick growth preferable to black walnut, to propagate which the nuts should be dropped and covered where the tree is intended to stand. Cottonwoods are easily raised, the young trees are readily procured and they grow rapidly. But whatever kinds may be chosen, plant trees; plant for yourself and plant for the future. Their growth will add yearly to the farm almost as fast as a mortgage will consume it, and in place of planting mortgages, as so many are prone to do, plant trees. The former fills the future life of the farmer with sadness, despondency and grief, the latter with joy, thrift and

Prairie Fires.

Our state exchanges contain many accounts of prairie fires, some of them very destructive to farm property. March was a month of high winds, and no rain having fallen during the month the prairie grass is dry and the flames run rapidly through it, and are carried over ordinary fire-guards. While the country remains

Farmers should push their corn-planting as fast as possible. The ground is in fine order for receiving the seed, though the weather is cold, the soil being comparatively dry, the warmth of the sun and air will penetrate to a follow a protracted drouth, will not offset the stand. It is always safe to plant grain in the then pass one hand around the body, grasp the spring when the ground is dry and mellow. If brisket, and lift the sheep clear from the deferred until later, and rain sets in, a continuation of cold wet weather is liable to interfere with getting the crop in in proper season.

Ex-Governor Robinson, Governor St. John, Chief Justice Horton, Auditor Bonebrake, Treasurer Francis, and others, in behalf of the poard of directors of the state historical society, are taking measures to increase the membership of the society, and have issued a circular for that object. This is a good society which, for the good work it is doing in gathering up the materials of Kansas history, it has ecome an honor to belong to. The members of the society are chosen by the board of directors. Annual members pay a fee of \$2, payable by the first of December of each year Life members pay \$20. We have been requested to nominate and send in a list of persons for election as annual members, which we shall shorely do. We shall be glad to receive the names of persons who may desire to be-come members of the society.

Fine Breeding Stock.

Messrs.J. Willets & Son, of Topeka, have pub lished an 8-page pamphlet containing descriptions and pedigrees of their fine stallions, Mampages which is dedicated to the praises of his favorite fowls. The author, "as in duty bound," Kansas Farmer Publishing House, Topeka, Kansas.

A Prosperous Sign.

Griesa Bros. have hoisted the sign of "Trees from Kansas Home Nurserses," on our street, at the place of their delivery. The yard is full of choice, thrifty, well-grown trees. They grow a large variety suitable for Kansas. Their trees are the best. They give good satisfaction and we believe make the largest delivery of any firm at this place. Well directed energy wins.

A DAILY PAPER!!

From the Capital of Kansas! Ten Weeks for One Dollar.

As has been announced elsewhere in our colimns, in the propectus, the proprietors of the FARMER, begin the publication of a Daily Paper in Topeka, April 21, 1879. The publishers will aim to make a live, vigorous newspaper, containing the latest and best news; National, State and local. Persons who may want a paper published at the state capital, well and carefully edited in every department, should give the CAPITAL a trial. Sent 10 weeks, postage paid, for \$1.00.

The welcome rain came on Sunday morning last, when Topeka and this vicinity were visited by a copious thunder shower, which was re peated in the afternoon and evening. It is the opinion of some of our best farmers that the protracted drouth has ruined the late sown wheat, but that early sown fall wheat will revive and produce a good crop.

It is probably remembered that some years ago-in 1873--Congress passed a law providing for the erection of durable headstones over the graves of soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States whose remains are interred in the National Military Cemeteries This law has been carried out, and the graves of the nation's dead in these cemeteries are now permanently marked. At the instance of the war department, congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In the meantime the quartermaster general, at Washington, will at once proceed to collect the necessary information as to where these headstones are required.

All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked, are requested to communicate the fact to the quartermaster general, and give regiment, company, and date of death of deceased, if known. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries.

Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have been erected by friends or relatives of the de-

The Correct Way to Handle Sheep.

There is a right way and a wrong way, a hard way and an easy way, an awkward and a skillful way, to catch and handle sheep. A great many men will seize the sheep by the wool on the back with both hands, and lift the animal clear from the ground by the wool only. Barbarous! Let some giant grasp you by the hair of your head and lift you from the ground by the hair only! Would you not struggle and squirm worse than the mute sheep does when lifted by the wool? And would not there be a complaint of a sore head for a week or two? If you do not believe it, try the experiment. We have slaughtered a great many sheep in years as had been handled by the wool, we never failed to observe that beneath the skin wherever the animal had been caught by the wool, blood had settled. In many instances, the skin had been separated from the body so that inflamation was apparent. We have known proprietors of sheep to be so strict in regard to handling them, that they would order a helper from the premises if considerable depth, and the seed will be ready to he were to catch a sheep by the wool on any part oush through the surface at the approach of the of the body. Some owners of sheep direct their irst showers. If once sprouted and the roots helpers thus: "When about to catch a sheep, ommence to spread, the danger from rotting is move carefully toward the one to be taken, until assed, and cold, wet weather, which is liable to you are sufficiently near to spring , quickly and seize the beast by the neck with both hands, ground. The wool must not be pulled. If the sheep is a heavy one, let one hand and wrist be put around the neck and the other pressed against the rump." We have always handled sheep in the way alluded to. We never grasp the wool. Others seize the sheep by a hind leg, then throw one arm about the body and take hold of the brisket with one hand. But ewes with lambs should never be caught by the hind legs, unless they are handled with extreme care. When sheep are handled roughly, especially if their wool is pulled, the small bruises and injuries will render them more wild and more difficult to handle.

From Walter Brown & Son's Monthly Wool Circular.

As indicated in our last circular, the wool narket has run an even course through the month just closed, with little animation except in the middle grades of wool, which have been sought after, and are consequently at present in very light stock and held at full market rates. Holders of other grades 'and descriptions of sistence have carried their wools rather than sell to enter the approaching wool season with

through the year, are wishing to see their balance-sheets, of the tenor of which they may very naturally have serious forebodings. As the wool markets have been for the past two years, and are likely to be for the future, wools which are consigned should be promptly sold, for by speedy returns only can the commission business in wool be made satisfactory to shippers. There is no probability that wools for the future will pay for carrying any longer than is necessary to place them favorably on the market and obtain fair current value; consequently, wools should be purchased in the country at prices which show a margin on its value in the eastern markets, and should be turned into cash as nearly as possibe on arrival-thus avoiding loss in interest, insurance and other incidental expenses. Wool dealers, east and west, are beginning to realize the importance of making quick turns in order to secure even small profits, and that the days of large percentage in the wool trade are already becoming matters of record. There are also strong indications that growers, especially those who are careful in putting up their fleeces, will ship their clips of wool to market to be sold direct to consumers. It is evident that the new clip of wool should open at considerably lower prices than last year to make it profitable or even safe to handle; and if it is not bought with great caution and at low figures, it is probable that we shall again see a repetition of the losses of the past year.

PULLED WOOLS .- Good conditioned and well graded lots of super pulled wool have met with eady sale without material change in prices, and most desirable pullings are closely sold up.

CALIFORNIA WOOLS .- As we are on the eve of the new clip of these wools, holders have been particularly desirous to close out old stock, and have pressed sales of wool on hand. The stock is now quite limited, and the market in good shape to receive the new wools. Considerable sales have also been effected in Oregon wools at

reduced prices.

TEXAS Wools.—The assortment of these wools is mostly of an undesirable character, and is held relatively above its value.

About Binding-Wire for Grain.

The objections to the use of wire in binding grain, recently urged by an association of northern millers, have been successfully met by the testimony of many millers, that the wire does not work any appreciable injury to their machinery, as well as by the bringing into notice the simple magnetic device by which the particles of wire are gathered in passing through.

As wire is thus apparently defined as the staple binding material, there are points connected with it which deserve the immediate attention of the farmers. These points are quality and price. No intelligent farmer will know ingly buy an inferior wire, the use of which, when harvest arrives, may entail calamitous results, but all alike realize the importance of having the best. Few wire mills are really competent to produce this refined steel wire, tested at every step of the process, and made perfectly uniform and reliable throughout.

There is one company, however, which, without any personal interest whatever, we can strongly recommend on account of its high character and great experience in this line of manufacture. We refer to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., of Worcester, Mass., whose wire is fairly considered the standard. Their goods are known by a brass tag attached, on which their trade-mark is stamped. In a word, we believe that the farmer who will accept nothing but the Brass Tag binding-wire, made by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, will be surest to avoid damage from breaking wire in harvest.

On the point of the price we think that justice to the consumers of wire for binding, demands that it be immediately made a staple article, handled by hardware dealers and others, and not left, as heretofore, in the hands of reaper agents, and subject to any combinations they may make to hold it at high prices. Hardware and other dealers have the facilities for obtaining the wire direct, and it will be clearly to their interest to furnish it and carry a requisite supply in stock, if the farmers will express a wish to have it done. We presume that there is still time to arrange in accordance with this suggestion, provided the farmers realize their interest in giving it prompt attention.

Time to Shear Sheep.

How soon will it do to shear sheep? Is it est to shear early or late? N. HENSHAW. About the time the apple trees begin to bloom. -ED.

Courteous Railway Officials.

One of the editors of the American Agriculurist, who has been for some months "doing the west" for that journal, says, in speaking of the courtesy of western railroad conductors:

"The urbanity of conductors and other employes on the railroads contributes materially to the pleasure of travel in the west and northwest. Every one is impressed with their obliging disposition and civility as contrasted with the impatience and often rudeness of the average railway employe in some older states. In journeying ten thousand miles over the roads in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and in the vast country west of the Missouri river, I have everywhere found conductors, ticket wool, who with considerable tenacity and per- agents, and baggage-men ready and willing to answer inquires, and to contribute every way in them at losing prices, have been induced to meet their power to the comfort and pleasure of travthe views of buyers, preferring, at whatever loss, elers. It is a common thing for the conductors on the long stretch of the Union Pacific empty lofts, thereby implying their belief in low railroad to voluntarily seat themselves near you ruling prices for the coming year. Consignors, and point out the various objects of interest as also, whose accounts have been carried along the train speeds through Nebraska, Wyoming,

and Utah. This is a new and pleasant experi-ence to one whose railroad travel may perhaps have been confined to the eastern states. Perhaps one explanation of this civility and courtesy lies in the fact that the railway trains in the newer states are less crowded, and the employes have therefore more time to be accommodating. But there is always time to be civil, and it is apparent that the western roads make a point of securing employes who will be polite to the public. The eastern would do well to pattern after the western railroads in another matter—that is, in rewarding and promoting faithful servants without regard to outside influences. Some of these roads frequently undergo change in the general management and control, but the rank and file of the employes are retained in their places to be promoted as zeal and fidelity entitle them to it. Not long ago three engineers on the Peninsula branch of the Chicago & Northwestern road, who had been faithful as engineers, were surprised at simultaneously receiving their commissions as conductors of passenger trains. There is good management in acts of this kind."

Cultivation of Spinach.

The French call this desirable vegetable the "scavenger of the stomach," because it is so healthful an article of food in the early spring time, and in the cuty markets it always finds plenty of purchasers, but it is not cultivated in the country as plentifully as its merits demand. Cowslips, dandelions and beet greens supersede it almost entirely; but to my taste none of them equal spinach in the delicacy of its flavor. It is a gross feeder, requiring a rich, heavy soil to grow it as rapidly as it demands—(it will not flourish in a poor sandy garden,) but if the seeds are sown very early, they will come forward quickly, and make a very palatable addition to the table. There are two kinds of spinach; the round leaf, for spring planting, and the pointed leaf, a prickly spinach, which is used for fall planting, and can be sowed early in October, in rows so far apart that they can be kept free from weeds. When snow threatens, the beds can be covered with stable litter or dried leaves, and the plants will need no care until the frost is ont of the ground, when the soil can be dug up lightly, and a top dressing of manure given.

In the suburbs of large cities, spinach is one The French call this desirable vegetable the

of manure given.

In the suburbs of large cities, spinach is one of the most productive of early crops, and it is cut very often, and sold in great quantities.—

Cultivator.

Butter.—A new book on butter making sent free on application. Address W. P. Emmert, Freeport, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, and all affections of the lungs and throat.

E. B. Guild, music dealer, of this city, has been adding about 2,000 pieces of new music to his stock. Send for a new list of the latest

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. It regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Sore throat, cough, cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instan-relief. 25c. a box.

The American Agriculturist for April is a splendid number, more profusely illustrated, if possible, than usual. The publishers think it surpasses any former number ever issued, and we are not prepared to dispute the claim, but if it is equal to its former self there is no doubt its readers will be entirely satisfied.

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

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.— Persons who have been taking cod-liver oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Advanced Physicians.

Many of the more advanced physicians, having found Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines prompt and sure, prescribe them regularly in their practice Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: For a long time I suffered with catarrh. I finally called in Dr. Zacharay of this place. He furnished me with your nasal Douche, Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and your Golden Medical Discovery. These remedies speed-

ily effected an entire cure.
Yours truly, John S. Chamless.
Twinville, Tenn., May 28, 1877.

Bartholomew's Price List.

Best calicoes, spring styles, 5 1-2 cents

Best plaid ginghams, 9 1-2 a yard. New plaid dress goods, 9 1-2 to 12 1-2 cents

a yard.

Shirting calico, (Merrimac) 5 1-2 a yard.
Chevoit Shirtings, 10 to 14 a yard.
Turkey red calico new styles, 9 a yard.
Jeans and cottonades, 15 to 25 a yard.
Parasols and sun umbrellas from 14 cents to

Children's hosiery, 7, 8, 9, and 10 cts.

Ladies fancy hose 10 cents up.

Ladies' and Children's FINE FANCY ho-

Embroideries from 2 cents a yard upward. Men's percale shirts, 25 cents.

Men's overalls, 50 cents a pair.

4 pair men's English 1-2 hose for 50 cents.

Handkerchiefs, corsets, laces, jewelry, buttons, neck ties, collars and cuffs, gloves, tollet soaps, suspenders, bows and scarfs, &c., &., at the "CHEAP CASH STORE." 177 Kansas Ave.

Horrible !—I suffered from catarrh for thirty years; was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt free to all afflicted. Address, with stamp, Rev. T. J. Mead, Syracuse, N. Y.

Marsh's Golden Balsam.

This truly valuable medicine has won the favor and praise of all who have tried it. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption, there is nothing superior to it. Try a 10 cent bottle for your Cough. Two doses will give relief. For sale by Swift and Holliday, Topeka, and leading druggists everywhere. and leading druggists everywhere.

Man, with all his endowments, is in many things most foolish. He will give all that he hath for his life, but is reckless and indifferent to his health. He will grapple a thief who steals his purse, yet will dally with a cough and cold and finally go into consumption, when such a sure remedy as Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry can be easily obtained. It performs rapid cures, gains friends at every trial, and is invaluable in bronchial and lung diseases. It is a safeguard for all, from the babe to venerable age, and health will be restored by its timely use. No family that has used it will be without it. Sold by druggists.

Consumption Cured.

Peevish children have worms. Dr. Jaque' German Worm Cakes will destroy the worm and make the children happy.

For every ache, pain and bruise on man or beast Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is the balm. Sold by all druggists.

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

For pamphlet on electric treatment of chronic diseases with electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson street, Chicago,

Electric Belts.

A sure cure for nervons debility, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address, J. K. REEVES, 43 Chatham Street, New York.

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.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans

in Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Markets.

April, 8, 1879.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS—Weak.
RAILROAD BONDS—Steady and strong, with principal activity and advance in Erie, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Denver & Rio Grande.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCK MARKET—Generally strong and higher, with bullish feeling predominating.
MONEY—5667 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 5667 per cent.

cent. STERLING—Quiet; sixty days, \$4 861/4; sight, \$4 881/4.

GOVERNMENT BONIA.
Coupons of 1881 10 Coupons of 1867 Called Coupons of 1868 Called
New 5's
Coupons 105%(a.10
Coupons 9934@1 10-40's (registered) 19
Coupons
W. W. W. Danders Washed

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine western and state, \$3 20@ 65; common to good, \$3 60@3 90; good to choice, \$3-5674 50; white wheat extra, \$4 5575 25; St. Louis, \$3 75

9574 50; white wheat extra, \$4 5575 25; St. Louis, \$3 75 @ 380.

WHEAT—Dull; No. 3 spring, 91@95c; ungraded red winter, \$1 01@1 11½; No. 3 do., \$1 09; No. 2 do., \$1 144; ungraded amber, \$1 12; No. 2 do., \$1 134@1 114½; ungraded white, \$1 0770 1 12; No. 2 white, \$1 10½ bid. RYE—Quiet; western, 58½@59½c.

BARLEY—Steady.

CORN—Moderate trade, ungraded, 43½@45c; No. 3 do., 44½@44½c; steamer, 44½@44½; No. 2, 45½@46½c.

OATS—Fair demand and firm; mixed western, 81½@32½c; white do., 33½@34c.

SUGAR—Quiet.

MOLASSES—Fair demand and unchanged.

RICE—Pirm.

COFFEE—Quiot and unchanged.

EGGS—13½@14c.

EGGS—1314@14c. PORK—Higher; mess, \$9 40@9 50 for old; \$10 6214@

POKK-Higher; mess, or voice of the solution of 65 for new.

BEEF—Quiet and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Firm; long clear middles, \$5 75; thort clear middles, \$5 50.

LARD—Strong; prime steam, \$6 6076 62½.

BUTTER—Steady; western, 56c29c.

CHEESE—Dull; western, 2@8½c.

WHISKY—\$1 05½.

Kansas City Produce Market. The *Indicator* reports:

The Indicator reports:

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Receipts, 9,440 bushels; shipments 3,034 bushels; in store to-day, 220,993 bushels; market weaker and lower; No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 95%; c; No. 4, 90c.
CORN—Receipts, 856 bushels; shipments, 10,503 bushels; in store to-day, 220,732 bushels; market steady; No. 2, mixed, 28%; rejected, 26% asked.
OATS—No. 2, 26c bid.
RYE—No. 2, 35c bid.
BARLEY—Nominal.
BUTTER—Choice, firm at 18@20c; other grades dull and neglected.

ind neglected. EGGS—Market steady at 8½c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts 225; shipments, 105; market dull and trading only done in a retail way. Not enough done to quote prices

Chicago Froduce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Fair demand but lower; No. 2 spring, reah, 91c; regular, 88%c cash; 88%c April; 83%c May; 4%c June; No. 3 spring, 79c; rejected, 636 63%c.

CORN—Dull, weak and lower, fresh, 34c cash; regular, 31%c cash and April; 35%@35%c May; 36%630%c

bid June.
OATS—Dull, and a shade lower; 25½c cash; 25½c May; 25½c June.
RYE—Steady and unchanged.
BARLEY—Steady and unchanged.
PORK—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$1085 cash; \$10 40/210 42½ May; \$19 42½310 55 June.
LIARD—Steady and firm; \$6 35‰8 37½ cash; 6 42½ May; \$6 50 June.
BULK MRATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders, \$3 85; short ribs, \$5; short clear, \$5 20.
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; \$1 04.

Chicago Live-Stock Market. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

HOGS—Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 5,000; market steady; light, \$3 70@3 86; choice heavy, \$3 85@4 05; mixed packing, \$3 60@3 80; closing firm.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 3,700; market steady; shipping \$4@5 25; feeders and stockers, \$3 40 @4 00; butchers \$2 40@3 90; common stock lower.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; shipments, none; market

low.	-recorping	2001				DE WIND
	Chicag	o W	ool M	arket.		400
Fine u	shed, choice shed, poor to nwashed m unwashed washed					16222
	St. Lor	is W	Tool M	farket	LU;SIC	

1	Topeka Produce Market.	
,	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J Country produce quoted at buying price	. A. Lee
a 1,	" Medium	.60&2,00 2,00 1.75
n	" Common	4.00
y	BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.18
	CHEESE-Per lb	.7@08
•	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	
ts	VINEGAR-Per gal	.20@40
er	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	.60@75
	POULTRY-Chickens, Live, per doz	2.00@2.25
8	" Chickens, Dressed, per lb " Turkeys, " " "	.08
18	" Geese, " " "	.10
	ONIONS—Per bu	.75@1.00
	CHICKENS—Spring	1.50@2.00

Topeka Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Furs, Tallow and Leather.	Hides,
HIDES—Green Green, damaged Green, frozen Green, kip and calf Bull and stag Dry flint prime Dry Salted, prime Dry damaged TALLOW	.05
Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket	101

CALLO	W	41/2
	Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket	
BEEF-	Sirloin Steak per lb	12½ 10
	Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb Hind """ By the carcass """	6½ 7½ 7½
MUTT	ON—Chops per lb	12
PORK	Cayeere	8@10

bausage	rogyzz
Topeka Retail Grain Market. olesale cash prices by dealers, corrected	week
by T. A. Beck & Bro.	

-	in notesate cash prices by dealers, corrected	
r	by T. A. Beck & Bro.	
r		
R	WHEAT-Per bu. spring	.55
	" Fall No 2	.85
	" Fall No 3	.75
	" Fall No 4	.65
		.22
	CORN — Per bu	
	" White Old	.20
	" Yellow	.20
8	OATS - Penbu,old	.23
		.20
	" New	
	R Y E — Per bu	.35
	BARLEY-Per bu	20@40
	FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	2.75
		2.50
	" No 2	
	" No 3	2.25
	" Rye	2.00
	CORN MEAL	.80
	CORN MEAD	.60
	CORN CHOP	
	RYE CHOP	.70
	CORN & OATS	.70
	BRAN	.60
	DRAM	.70
	SHORT	.10

Mew Advertisements.

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

WANTED.

To correspond with a married man, wanting a sit-uation. Must be thoroughly acquainted with all the details of sheep husbandry, strictly temperate, trust-worthy, and of good moral character. No novice in the business need reply, JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH 1132 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ills.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure bred light brah-ma fowls. Price \$1.50 per sitting. Sent securely packed, C. O. D. to any part of the state. CLARENCE MCDONALD, P. O. Box, 546, Topeka, Kansas.

Amber Sugar Cane Seed. Pure and well ripened, for sale price 50c, per pound post-paid. B. O. WEAVER, North Grove, Miami Co. Ind.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm.



Our Herd consists of over three hundred (300) head lescendants of the very best of

POLAND - CHINA,

Berkshire Hogs,

that could be purchased in Ohio, Iowa, and Illinois. At the head of the Poland-China side of the herd is Fiddler, 395, (A. P. C. R.) bred by S. A. KNAPP, of Vinton, Iowa. On the Berkshire side is Peerless, 2135 (A. B. R.) sired by imported Shrevenham. 781,—dam Maggle Hever I. 1791. [All our Berkshire pigs are sired by Feerless. He is a perfect hog in every respect, is now eighteen months old, in good order for service, and weights 450 Hz. Our Berkshires are large and mature very early. We have been to great expense to obtain the original stock of both breeds, and invite inspection of our herd. We have for sale now anything a purchaser may desire in the line of Poland-China or Berkshire hogs. Spring pigs now ready for delivery. Farm one-half mile south of Emporia. Correspondence solicited. RANDOLPH & PAYNE, Emperia, Kansas.

Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

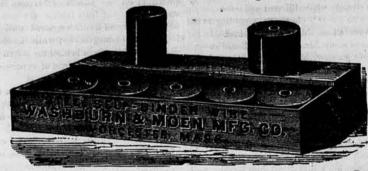
Unsurpassed in Construction. Unparalleled in Durability. Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING,

ERFECT COOKING STOY

VER OFFERED FOR THE PRICE.

MADE ONLY BY DECHLSIOR 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO. A. W. Knowles & Co., Topeka, and Live Stove Dealers Throughout the Country.

Steel Wire for Self-Binding Harvesters.



Look for the Brass Tag and Trade-Mark on each Spool.

We are prepared with an immense stock of this standard brand of wire to meet the wants of the farm-It is recled on spools of proper sizes for all the prominent self-binders. The store where you purchase it goods can obtain it direct from us.

SEMPLE & BIRGE, Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Barlow Rotary Planter,



Moline Plow Co. General Agents, Kansas City, Mo. M. FULLER, Agent,

Topeka, Kansas.

Agents----Read This. DEAR SIR:

A good agent wanted in every town; good pay, and permanent situations to good men; salary or commission. Address, with 3 cent stamp, W. A. MKNSCII & CO., P. O, BOX 200, To.eka, Kansas.

Vours truly, Address, Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, PA. 1100D AN INVALID

Thousands of infants are slowly starving because of the inability of mothers to furnish proper nourishment Do not fall to use Ridge's Food.

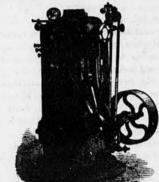
CASTOR BEANS AND MILLET.

Both German and Common. AMBER SUGAR CANE SEED.

Broom Corn Seed ; Seed Potatoes and all kinds Garden and Field Seeds and Implements, for sale by S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas.

Bookwalter Engine.

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



See our very Low Prices. 3 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, ... 414 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, ... 614 Horse Power Engine and Boiler ... Send for descriptive Pamphlet, and write the man

James Leffel & Co. Springfield, Ohio.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, Pistols. Ammunition, Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, or any other Fine Sporting Goods please send stamp for my Large Illustrated Cutalogue and Price List.

Something New. **PULLIAM'S PATENT** BOLSTERS SPRINGS for FARM WAGONS.



This valuable device is suited to wagons of any size-made of the best steel and warranted—are attached by four bolts through the bed—can be put on by any person. They remain on the wagon for all uses and work equally well whether with empty or loaded

wagon. There is no use for a spring seat—they make a comfortable spring wagon out of a farm wagon—and save largely in wear and tear. We want Agents every-where. Send for description and prices, and mention this paper. this paper. SEMPLE & BIRGE MFG. CO. St. Louis Mo.

PROVERBS. "The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters."
"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."

"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."
That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters. "When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need."
"Don't physic and physic, for it weakens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."
"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters, Test them."
"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."
"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines."
"When the brain is wearled, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."
"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is Pleasant, Sure and Cheap.

For Sale By all Druggists

BERRY CIGAR and CHEESE

Baskets, Grape Boxes and Fruit Packages of all kinds Cheese Box Hoops, Cigar Box Lumber, Head Linings, &c. Send for reduced Price List. INGHAM, LES-LIE & CO., Benton Harber, Mich.

Literary and Domestic.

Anemone.

- A wind-flower by the mountain stream, Where April's wayward breezes blow, And still in sheltered hollows gleam The lingering drifts of snow—
- Whence art thou, frailest flower of Spring? Did winds of heaven give thee birth? Toe free, too airy-light a thing For any child of earth!
- O palest of pale blossoms borne On timid April's virgin breast, Hast thou no flush of passion worn, No mortal bond confessed?
- Thou mystic spirit of the wood,
 Why that ethereal grace that seems
 A vision of our actual good
 Linked with the land of dreams?
- Thou didst not start from common ground So tremulous on thy slender stem; Thy sisters may not clasp thee round, Who art not one with them.
- Thy Subtle charm is strangely given,
 My fancy will not let thee be—
 Then poise not thus 'twixt earth and heaven,
 O white anemone!

- Elaine Goodale

The Bride's Trial.

It is strange what different estimates people will put on a man's character, according to the eyes with which they may view him. In the opinion of some, Mr. Benjamin Benedict-not our hero exactly, but the next thing to it, his uncle-was a gentleman, a scholar and a philanthropist; while others, quite as well qualified to reason and decide, wonder that such a monster was allowed to walk the earth unchallenged. For old Ben Benedict was just the sort of man to provoke and please in alternations-human March day, with streaks of sunshine and chilling gusts sandwiched through his nature. People who knew him liked him passing well, but it sometimes took a lifetime to know him as he really was. .

"You will be sure to like my uncle, darling," said Huge Benedict to his young wife. "He is eccentric, and he is sterling."

Rachel did not answer, but her blue eyes were wistful and full of perplexity. Uncle Ben, whom she had never seen, but of whom she had heard much, was to her an inscrutable riddle, whom she feared more than she was willing to acknowledge; for Hugh's future depended to a certain extent upon Uncle Ben Benedict, and with Hugh's future her own was bound inseparably.

She was a fair, fresh looking girl, with velvety cheeks, bronze-bright hair, and features as correct and delicately cut as a cameo. Hugh was quite certain that Uncle Ben could not see her without loving her; but then these young husbands are not apt to be impartial judges!

She was sitting in the firelight, at their lodgings, when the old gentleman first beheld her, and the only warning she had of his presence she saw reflected in Hugh's eyes.

"My dear, how do you do?" said the old gentleman, kissing Rachel on both cheeks. And she thought he was not so terrible, after

He turned to Hugh when he had thus unceremoniously made himself acquainted with his

"Well, young man, are you ready to leave these lodgings and go to your new home?" he asked; for be it known that the old gentleman had given Hugh and Rachel a wedding present of a new house wherein they were to live.

"Quite, sir," Hugh answered, cheerily.

"Shall it be to-morrow?" "Yes."

"All right."

And Mr. Benedict sat down to spend the evening and enjoy himself.

taking leave, and paused on the front door steps properly trained."

"Well, sir?" said Uncle Benedict calmly. "How do you like her?" asked Hugh.

"How can I tell?" demanded the old gentleman, irritably. "She's pretty to look at; so is a china doll, or a white kitten! It isn't always the prettiest calicoes that wash the best. Good

And Hugh Benedict, albeit he was very fond of his uncle, did not know whether to be vexed or not.

Early the next morning, however, Uncle Ben made his appearance before the young couple,

breathless and eager. "Trunks packed, eh?"

"All but the last one, uncle;" and Rachel lifted her pretty head out of the tray as you may have seen a red clover blossom rise up from beneath a child's footstep.

"I'm going to take you down to Bloomdale myself, my dear," said Uncle Ben. "Hugh, I want you to go off to Canterbury with these letters. They're of importance. I'd go myself if I were ten years younger; but sudden journeys don't agree with old bones like mine."

Hugh looked aghast at the proposal. Rachel turned pale.

"Cannot the business be postponed, sir?" said Hugh, hesitatingly. "No, it can't!" replied Uncle Ben, curtly.

"If you don't want to go, say so. I dare say I can find some one else to oblige mel" "Of course I shall go," said Hugh. "But

"I suppose I am old enough to take care of a little girl like that," said Uncle Ben, in an aggrieved tone. "You'll find us both in the new

residence, with the table laid for dinner, when you come back to-morrow." So there was nothing for it but for Hugh to kiss his little bride a half score of times, and nission Uncle Ben to take the best possible care of her until he should return.

"Foolish children!" said Mr. Benedict, as he there was a cheery twinkle in his own keen gray eyes, nevertheless.

Poor little girl! the atmosphere had lost somewhat of its sparkle, and the world looked less bright, as she journeyed in Uncle Ben's barouche towards her new home, with Uncle Ben's newspaper rattling at her side. As the autumn twilight began to fall, her thoughts became busy, as a woman's will, at times-

"Uncle," she said, turning suddenly towards the old gentleman, "what sort of a house is it?

"Well," said Uncle Ben, reflectively, "it's a

cottage, I should say." "A modern cottage?"

"Well, no; rather of the antique order than otherwise." "Oh," cried Rachel, "I'm glad. I despise

those new, stiff, formal places, that look as if they were merely to be admired, not lived in and enjoyed. Uncle, what are you laughing at?"

"At your curiosity, my dear," replied the old gentleman.

"Then I won't ask another question," said Rachel, resolutely.

But she fully atoned for that deprivation by sketching on the tablets of her own fancy an endless variety of little Gothic structures, with bay windows and trellises covered with climbng roses and honeysuckles; while Uncle Benelict watched her from behind the screen of his newspaper, with the queerest of expressions on his brown, old face.

"I'm almost sorry I commenced the thing," he said to himself. "If I should be disappointed in her! But, pooh! it's the only way to find out if she is worth my boy's love."

Presently the lumbering old chariot came to stand-still; but, to Rachel's surprise, in front of no fairy cot, or low-eaved edifice surrounded by verandahs and flower parterres. A tumbledown unpainted farm-house stood a little back from the road, with its shutters hanging loosely by one hinge, and one or two scrubby lilac bushes forlornly tossing their foliage in the wind!

"How dreary it looks!" thought Rachel, with little shudder, as she wondered whether the coachman had really meant to stop there. But Uncle Ben at once seized her carpet-bag and umbrella.

"Come, my dear," hd said to Rachel. "Is this the place?" she asked,

"This is the place," Uncle Ben answered with a sudden paroxysm of coughing. "Gate's little out of order," as that useful mode of ingress became suddenly detached from its sole remaining hinge, and fell with a crash to the ground; "but that's soon set right with a screwdriver and half a dozen screws."

Alas! poor Rachel! What were her sens tions as she looked blankly around the neglected, dismal spot which was the sole realization of her fairy dreams? This the home Uncle Benedict had given them! And for an instant our poor little heroine felt as if she could repel the unwelcome gift, and tell Uncle Benjamin plainly that she could not spend her days in a hovel like this.

But then came sober second thoughts. Uncle Benedict had meant kindly; they were poor, and could not afford to dispense with even the meanest of roofs over their heads. No, she must gratefully accept the present in the spirit in which it was given, and check in the bud all her rebellious and unamiable repinings.

"I told you it was a cottage, you know," said Uncle Ben, keenly scrutinizing her face, as they stood on the doorstep waiting for the door to be opened.

"Yes, I know," said Rachel, glancing round with brightening eyes. "That is a very choice "Well, sir?" said Hugh, when his uncle was climbing rose over the window if it was only "It's rather lones

> "I like the country," Rachel answered hope-As she spoke a slipshod old woman appeared to let them in, and led the way to the best

> room, a green-curtained apartment, with a shabby carpet on the floor, and a fire in the grate that emitted far more smoke than caloric. "Smoky chimneys, eh?" said Uncle Ben.

"The draught seems to be poor," said Rachel, but I dare say it can be altered." "I hadn't any idea the ceilings were so low."

grumbled the old gentleman. "It's partly the effect of the large pattern of the wall paper," said Rachel, with a glance at the red and green monstrosities. "A narrowstriped pattern will improve it."

"What queer little cupboards by the sides of the mantel!" said Uncle Ben.

"Oh, they will be nice for our best china," said Rachel. "My dear," said the old gentleman, "I be-

lieve you are determined to be pleased. Do you really think you shall like this place?" "I shall like any place where Hugh is!" said Rachel, brightly.

She went all over the house with the old gentleman, planning improvements and suggesting and contriving until he really began to think she would make an Arcadia out of the tumble down old farm-house. And if she shed a few tears on her pillow when she went to rest under the eaves of the roof, in an apartment which must have been built for Tom Thumb, Uncle Ben Benedict never suspected it.

There was the chariot at the door when Rachel rose from her breakfast of bread and butter and coffee the next morning.

"Come, my lass," said the old gentleman, "I vant to show you a place further up the road, which has been taken by a friend of mine."

The drive and the delicious September air little bride; and a picture after the style of saw Rachel sobbing on Hugh's shoulder; but Wattenu awaited them, in the exqusite villa, with its rose-clad bay-windows and pictur-

under the bowing branches of the elms on the not tell them. We have our garden made, but lawn, and a marble Cupid, holding up a carved it is so dry that nothing grows very fast. Our conch-shell, scattered bright rain into a flower-bordered basin directly in front of the gates.

"Oh, how beautiful!" cried Rachel. "I never aw such superb scarlet geraniums in my life; and what a lovely marble-paved hall!"

"You like the appearance?" "Oh, yes; 'tis beautiful."

"Come in, my dear, and see how you like the interior," said the old gentleman, serenely.

It was perfect, from the drawing-rooms, with their superb Brussels carpet and exquisite silk hangings, to the chambers, all in white and pink, like the inside of a rose's heart, and the fairy conservatory, all stocked with camellias, heliotrope, and rare fuschias, at the south end of the house.

"It is like fairyland!" cried Rachel, enthusiastically. "Do tell me, Uncle Ben, who is to live here?"

Uncle Ben turned round and faced her.

"You, my dear!" "And Hugh, of course?"

"To be sure!"

verwhelmed by this unexpected good luck, 'the other house

"That's only a little joke of mine. This is more pleasure that you were disposed to make people, a place from which they will escape if possess is worth a thousand houses!"

apon her cheek, like a tear, as the old gentleman most the grace of conversation. stooped to kiss her.

When Hugh came home, to find his little wife upon the verandah, all welcoming smiles to greet him, he exclaimed : "Why, Uncle Ben, this is a perfect casket!"

"But none too good for the little jewel that inhabits it," Uncle Ben answered. And Hugh read in the tone that his young wife had won the capricious old gentleman's

The Woman Shall Bruise the Serpent's Head.

The liquor traffic has no bitterer foe than woman, and there is no part of the community so bruised and afflicted by it as woman; and typical of that uncompromising warfare "Letitia" sts another stone.

Mrs. Walters, in her article on "Strong Drink," has portrayed a few only of the curses distillery as a first great cause entrils upon the country; but who are the sufferers? Not the little children who have not yet learned the shame and are shielded by a pitying community from real want; not the drunkard himself, who never stops to suffer as long as he has the means and is in the reach of drink, he is always elated as long as he can get, by a treat, any one to listen and laugh at his coarse jests. Upon whom does it fall so heavily as upon the wife, who sees her once loved and loving husband debased so far below the brute as to be unable even to walk upon all-furs; all feeling of shame gone, a worse than broken reed for her to lean Who like her sees his meanness, and feels the stigma of a drunkard's wife; sees their hard earned substance building saloons and drugstores, while she is denied the paltryest pittance, and then feels that she has no sympathy from the community, it maybe even blamed as the cause of his drinking. "She drove him to it," has been said. Feeble excuse! When they cannot be driven to good, why is it they can so easily be driven to bad? No wife but knows that a wife would do all in her power to save from such a fate, and the question is, simply, why will communities tolerate the sale of liquor inufacture? If any one can consistently answer that question, I know they will confer a favor on the readers of the FARMER.

Tomato Pickles.

As Mrs. N. B. L. wishes to know how to pickle tomatoes, I will give her my recipe. I always have nice and solid pickled tomatoes to use until I raise new ones. Pick the tomatoes before dead ripe and lay them in nice green grape leaves; first put in some grape leaves and then a layer of tomatoes, and so on until your vessel is full or as much as you wish to put in: put a weak salt pickle over and a little piece of alum the size of a hickory-nut to a half barrel : press them slightly and leave stems on grape leaves; it will not hurt the grape vines to pull the leaves. We just came here last December, but if Mrs. N. B. L. was close here I could give her tomato and cabbage plants to set now.

We never had any painkiller to check the chicken cholera; our remedy in the east was coal oil mixed with corn meal; it is a sure remedy. Would one of our old settlers give the most suc cessful way of raising potatoes?

LONESOME MARY. Lincoln Co., March 26th.

Pickles, Etc.

We will give Mrs. L. our recipe for making tomato pickles that will keep as long as she wishes. Take tomatoes when the seed is entirely formed, slice and let them stand one night esquely sloping roof. Rustic iron chairs stood pickles, for the girls will never learn if you do country home.

house plants are growing nicely, and we are almost ready for house cleaning. We sometimes think that people living in a dugout have some advantages that we do not. They do not have to scrub their dirt floors. We do not think any one need be troubled with dyspepsia if they would follow the directions given by "American Girl." We hope to hear from her very soon again. KANSAS GIRL.

Talk at Home.

Endeavor always to talk your best before your children. They hunger perpetually for new ideas. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they will deem it a drudgery to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages they will grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. We sometimes see rarents, who are the life of every company which they enter, "But, uncle," gasped little Rachel, quite dull, silent and uninteresting at home among their children. If they have no mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first use what they have for their own housethe real home, and I give it to you with all the holds. A silent home is a dull place for young the best of the bad bargain you thought you they can. How much useful information on the were in for. My dear, the contented mind you other hand, is often given in pleasant conversation, and what unconscious but mental training And Rachel felt something warm and wet in lively social argument. Cultivate to the ut-

Idiot Fringe.

"I know that it will make them look hideous, but then it is the fashion and I must do it." So spoke a mother who was about to apply the cissors to cut away the hair from the foreheads of her little daughters and make them look like Digger Indians. What a tyrant Fashion is, and what a sacrifice the foolish mothers of our girls are laying at her feet when they thus mutilate the beauty of their children and disfigure them, not for the present, but perhaps for life. Do they know that the present mode of cutting and combing the hair of the girls, if long enough continued, will result in a race of women with low, idiotic foreheads?

Do they know that combing the hair down apon the forehead inclines the roots to spread in that direction, and gradually creep downward toward the evebrows?

Our grandfathers and grandmothers knew this, and therefore they contended against it by both teaching and insisting that their children of both sexes should train their hair to lie backward from their eyes and foreheads, and to this teaching and practice, extending back through generations, we are, without doubt, largely indebted for the fine and intelligent looking foreheads that are such an ornament to our people. And now shall we foolishly throw away what has been thus gained by stupidly laying it all down, a sacrifice before the shrine of fashion?

Let those who move in the higher circles of society lead off in this reform if they will. They can do much to bring it about. But, at all events, let every parent resolve that so far as his or her practice or influence goes, this business of outraging good sense and disfiguring the beautiful faces that God has given to adorn our homes shall stop where it is.

To Blanch Lettuce.

To produce lettuce with white heads, the usual way is to tie up the heads a week or two before the time for cutting. Select a dry day, gather the leaves in the hand in a close round ed form, the inside being clear of dirt. Pass a narrow strip of bass matting several times around the ball, making it close at the top to exclude rain and prevent rotting. Draw a little earth around the base as a support in place of the spreading leaves. In ten days, more or less, they will be sufficiently blanched for use.

The Wife as Barkeeper.

Barkeepers in this city pay on an average \$2 per gallon for whisky. One gallon contains an average of sixty-five drinks, and at ten cents a drink, the poor man pays \$6.50 a gallon for his whisky: In other words he pays \$2 for the whisky and \$4.50 to a man for handing it over the bar. Make your wife your barkeeper. Lend her \$2 to buy a gallon of whisky for a beginning, and every time you want a drink, go to have drank a gallon she will have \$6.50 cents, or enough money to refund the two dollars borrowed of you, to pay for another gallon of liquor and have a balance of \$2.50. She will be able to conduct future operations on her own capital, and when you become an inebriate, unable to support yourself, shunned and despised by all respectable persons, your wife will have enough money to keep you until you get ready to fill a drunkard's grave. - Lecture of C. T. Campbell at Maysville, Ky.

A neat and well-kept flower garden is always 2 source of both pleasure and refinement; and village and country residents everywhere should in weak brine. Drain well and pack in a jar make early plans in the opening spring to stock with chipped horse radish root and green pepthe flower border, or the little beds in front of per pods, and spices to suit the taste packed in the house. Astors, verbenas, geraniums, phlox, alternate layers. Pour cold vinegar over until petunias, and lots of other showy and pretty covered, weight down to keep the tomatoes under flowers are as easily grown as cabbages, and will pickle. If your wish sweet pickles, add one afford a fund of enjoyment and satisfaction vere like an invigorating tonic to our wearied pound of sugar to each quart of vinegar used, throughout the entire season. The strong boys We would be pleased to hear from more expe-should help the girls with the hard and rough rienced housekeepers on the pickle question. work, and they will both together enjoy the Aunt Mary, please tell us what you know about care of plants which give so much beauty to the

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the

FREE NRW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. Blectro-Obemical Pad Co. P. O. box 3319, N. Y.

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60 Chromo and Perfumed Cards, no 3 alike, name in Gold and Get, 10c. CLINTON BROS, Clinton-

25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name 10c postpaid. GEO, I. REED & CO., Nassua, New York.

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THE LADY GRAPE. The best and earliest perfectly hardy WHITE GRAPE in America. Ripens in August, and is hardier than Concord. Two strong vines, post paid, bymail, for \$1. One doz. 1 yr., \$4. Also Delaware, Concord, Brighton, Moore's Early, and all other valuable varieties, over 60 kinds, at greatly reduced prices. Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Flowering Plants, etc. Catalogues FREE. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

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Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TGBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for scab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by inspensed growth of application and application by inspensed growth of application by inspensed growth of applications and application and application and application and application application and application application and application application and application and application ap masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece instead of injury to it as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return, GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap and safe remedy ever offered to American Wool-growers. No flock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY-AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or atrays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FAIMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

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

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

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

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

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

stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive now the stray of the days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

ue 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 and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

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

If the owner of a steam fails.

proof will be ontered. The starty 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 rest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the bouseholder to appear and appraises such stray, summons to the served by the taker up; said appraiser, 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 also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases when't Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value asch stray.

In all cases when't Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value 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.

To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,

To KANSAS FARKER for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10.

Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up, or

mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10.

Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up-for making out certificate of spprai emert and all his services in connec-tion t. erewith

Strays For The Week Ending April 9, 1879.

I nderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk. COLL.—Taken up by James Black of Jackson Tp., March 15, 79, me small, dark bay mare colt one yr. old past with a little white in forchead. No marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Clerk. OOW.—Taken up by Jacob Duffner, living 145 miles north-set of Shawnee, Johnson, Co., Kas., a dark red cow, six yrs ld; no marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$20. Post-d March 6, 1879.

ed March 6, 1848.

Jefferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John F. Tosh, of Delaware Tp, on the first day of December, 1878, one small red helfer, two yrs old; white in face, belly and fianks. Valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up on "list of March, 1879, by S. E. Lake of Osawkee Tp, 1 dark by yor brown horse, i yrs old; fore cet white; also left hind foot same; small white spot on left noetril; 14½ hands high; shod on fore feet, Valued at \$49.

reet white; also lett mid foot same; small white at \$40.

Linn Courty—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. M. Couley, Lincoln Tp, Dec. 16, 1878, one sorrel mar., 10 or 12 yrs, old, 13 hands high; branded letter of the fishoulder, and with letter O in left fields the first blazed face. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by John Colvin, Scott Tp, Jan 1, 1879, one dark red steer, 1 yr old; some white in the face; crop off ight ear; underbit in each ear. Valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Hamilton, Valley Tp. Feb. 1, 79, one red and white spotted yearling steer. Valued at \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Judson, Lincoln Tp, Feb. 14, 79, one 2-yr-old red heifer: small white spot in right side; some white hairs on right shoulder; a few white hairs on front of right fore leg, also on right hind leg and in bush of tail. Star in forehead. Valued at \$12.

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160 acres, all under cultivation. Hedge on the Apple Orchard of 5 acres, 200 Grape Vines. Peach and Cherry trees in abundance. A living stream of water. Good well. Log house of 3 rooms. Grove of an acre by the house. Excellent soil for wheat or corn, has never failed a crop. Rent for \$350 cash. Lies 6 miles south of Leavenworth City which is the largest town in the State. 1½ miles of the Missouri river; in good neighborhood, and is the best farm in the Township. Belongs to a party in N. Y. Cau be well for \$550 cash. the Township. Belongs to a party in N. Y. Cau b sold for \$3,500; \$2,000 down, balance to suit purchaser Address B. A. P. O. Box 962, Topeka Kan.

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If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chilis alternated with his flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, from Torpid Liverson and the content of these symptoms are represented. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Theree's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severo Coughs, and the medical faculty, and eniment physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While the cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.



No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauscous pilla, composed of cheap, cruide, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are scarcely larges than mintard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular carvaints and the property of the constitution, det. of the constitution, det. of the constitution, det. of the property of the constitution, det. of the property of the constitution, det. of the property of the constitution of the content of the constitution of the content of the conte



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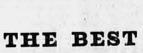
Has been widely used during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes, or chills once broken by it, do not return, until the disease is contracted again. This has made it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

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

For Liver complaints, it is an excellent remedy. o speedier remedy. For Liver complaints, it is an excellent remedy.

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All forms of outward disease are speedily cured by the

it penetrates must be a fixed to the very bone, banishing pain and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine accled by everybody, from the ranchero, who rides

speedily cures such ailments of the ilUMAN FLESH as Kheumatism. Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains. Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease.

indeed every form of external discase.

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

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With one of these a man'or boy and three horses can plow and plant one acre each hour, or from 7 to 12 acres per day. There are over one hundred in operation in this State, Missouri, and Iowa, and every man will tell you he can raise from 8 to 15 bushels more corn per acre by the use of this plow. The share and mould-board of any 14, 16, or 18 inch plow can be attached to it for all kinds of plowing. Corn can be raised for 3 cents per bushel, ready to husk, and cultivate four times. Every plow warranted to do all above claimed or money refunded. For further particulars, address the

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Trumbull, Reynolds, & Allen,

Kansas City, Mo.

Hedges.

Mr. Tilton, in the last issue of the FARMER, gives his process of making a lasting and substantial hedge fence. I desire to ask him just one question, and as it may be of general interest, I ask his answer through the FARMER.

Why set the plants so close as eight inches, when the intention is to "plash"?

Mr. Chase, of Cawker City, who has had large experience in growing hedge fence, told me a year ago that when he commenced growing hedge he set the plants eight inches apart. Afterward he increased the distance to twelve inches and finally to fourteen inches. And now, he said, with the experience he has had, he would recommend setting the plants sixteen inches apart, when the intention is to "plash" at the proper age.

Now, Mr. Chase gave his reasons for setting that distance apart, and as Mr. Tilton has also had considerable experience, it would be interesting to me to know his reasons for preferring eight inches.

If a fence equally as good can be grown with twelve as with twenty-four plants to the rod, I would prefer to set only twelve, as I would save considerable money and labor. I have now two and a half miles of hedge growing, have a very good stand, about twelve inches apart, two years old, and promises to made a good fence if properly trained. I want to set as much more this spring and next, and, therefore, I am interested M. MOHLER. Osborne City, Kansas

Hedges.

I see, in the FARMER of Feb. 19th, E. A. Peck wants to know if osage orange hedges can be raised in Kansas, that will turn anything, from a rabbit to a man He can raise good hedges that will turn all kinds of stock. He cannot raise a hedge that will turn rabbits. He can raise a hedge that will turn men, but hunters, tramps and loafers will go through or over any hedge. He cannot raise a hedge with plants bought of nursery or hedge plant growers; they are in most cases worthless trash. He must raise his own plants, which is easily done. I have been raising hedges for fourteen years; I think I have more hedges on my farm, than any farm in the state of same size; have hedge all round the farm, and forty acre fields, ten acre fields and five acre fields. I experimented: planted and trimmed in different ways, made some mistakes and paid dear for some of my experiences. I have some good hedges and none that are poor. The last hedges raised are the best. Some are four years old and some six years old

My plan is to raise my own plants, have them two years old at planting; sort them to four sizes, the smallest I throw away; I plant them six inches apart, let them grow for six years without any trimming or cutting back; then plash the hedge. These hedges will turn stock at four years old and some of them at three years. I cultivate about the same as a row of corn for two or three years. The trimmings are bad if left lying along the hedge. They will stick to all kinds of stock, and should be gathered up, and hauled to a pile and when dry burned. T. W. WARREN.

Eudora, Douglas Co. Kansas

The Cottonwood. No. IV.

The Cottonwood may be spoken of as "The tree for everybody." Perhaps no other forest tree will grow with so much abuse and as little care as the cottonwood, and certainly no other tree will thrive better under good care and fine cultivation than it will. The cottonwood is found all over the United States, but its home may be said to be in the west, bordering all our streams and rivers throughout Kansas and Nebraska, it may be found.

It is perhaps not as useful for any other purposes as for fuel and wind breaks. I know of no other tree I could recommend to the new settlers to be of quicker growth than the cottonwood. It is always attainable free of cost, with the most of us, and will make shelter for stock sooner than any other tree. My advice to all beginners on new farms on our prairies, is to plant out a screen around houses and stock lots from the cuttings of cottonwoods. If you have not already got your cuttings get them any time in the spring before the leaves have started too much.

Although the cottonwood is very hardy and will stand a great deal of abuse, still there is a limit beyond which it will not succeed. Therefore to be safe, plant early rather than late in the season and on no account put off putting out cuttings on account of other work, but rather put off other duties on account of this, as trees set out and properly cared for may live not only for a year, but for many natural lifetimes.

Lawndale, Kan.

PLANT GRAPE VINES, for there are few plants that do so well in a variety of soils and climates, while there is no more delicious fruit, or that may be cultivated with less trouble; and yet none is more commonly neglected by the farming community.

farm Zetters.

Centralia, Nemaha County.

March 7.—The weather, as reported from va March 7.—The weather, as reported from various parts of the state, has been very dry, but to-day we have had a very nice rain and everything looks refreshed. I think farmers in this part, will finish their spring work with lighter hearts and brighter hopes than they began with. There was a verys mall acreage of fall grain sown here last fall, but all looks fine and promises an abundant crop. Stock looks very well. Hogs have all been sold, principally, at 3 cts.,

that were fed here this winter. Fat steers, also are scarce, there having been a large number shipped from this county this spring. We have a few live stock buyers and shippers here who a few live stock buyers and shippers nere who are continually riding over the country picking up every head of stock, pig, steer, cow or heifer, or what ever it may be, and shipping them off, but we do not object to this as long as they never fail to leave us a few dollars in return, of which we always stand in need. we always stand in need.

Fruit promises a very fair crop, unless we yet have frosts to kill it. Peaches, I think have suffered most, but there may be a fair crop.

I have been very much interested in reports of this kind from various parts of the state, but this is my first effort at writing one, and if it is accepted I will try to better it the next time. How is it?

A. L. SAMS.

Very good. Try again .- [ED.

From Reno County.

March 30.—Our weather has been somewhat nixed; a warm spell the first of March swelled the peach buds; then came a cold snap that killed the most of them; very dry at present. Wheat looks bad, a prospect for a short crop. We had a very light shower last week, but the We had a very light shower last week, but the ground is quite dry. Spring wheat and oats all sown; corn planting will soon commence. Corn is worth 28c; oats, 28@30c; wheat 75@80c; potatoes, 80c@\$1 per bu; sweet potatoes, \$2.25@2.50; eggs, 6c per doz.; butter, 15c per lb.; hired help by the month, \$12@15; prairie hay, \$2.50@3 per ton.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am one of those men that came to Kansas without money. With good

came to Kansas without money. With good teams I broke up about two hundred acres of land. Then went in debt for money to build a house. We came out of the dugout and built a house. We came out of the dugout and built a barn 34x46 and a house 24x28. These buildings cost money; as W. H. H. says, it did not add anything to the crop but very much to the comfort of the family and our teams. Now, we can take care of what we do raise, and we will pay both principal and interest, just here, off our farm. But never go in debt and wait for Providence to turn up something to help you out. Go to work.

Z. THARP.

Chikaskia, Sumner County

March 25.—With the farmers of this county there is great rejoicing over a little rain that fell this week, causing wheat and prairie grass to start and grow with new vigor. Many are depending upon new grass to feed their teams during the breaking season, as they came to the country too late to put up any hay, or if in time the little that was made was burned, the fires having taken almost everything in their path. For two months almost fires have been burning incessantly, so that now there is scarcely a claim but that is as black as night. There is plenty of wild game, such as prairie chickens, geese, snipes, etc.; also, antelope are seen in droves of three to sixty, wandering around hunting for green fields. Lucky is the man who can get near enough to shoot one, as they are very keen of sight and seen. Many a time have I crawled of sight and scent. Many a time have I crawled a mile after them, wearing out knees and elbows

a mile after them, wearing out knees and elbows, and when upon looking up out of the tall grass to see if not near enough to shoot, would see a few white objects disappearing over the ridge some two or three miles off.

I see, in looking over the columns of your paper, many inquiries from those in the other states about land, etc. There is considerable government land in Harper county, that may be obtained by pre-emption. We are in very much need of a postoffice, store and blacksmith it being ten miles to the nearest. If someone would come into this neighborhood and start

would come into this neighborhood and start any of the above, they will receive much encouragement in the way of location, land, etc.

We are having lovely weather all the time, and believe Southern Kansas will yet be the state. Potatog are nearly all in the Eden of the state. Potatocs are nearly all in the ground, and many are planting corn. We have one benefit of being in a new country, we hear but little of hard times, and if we but plan right we will have none of it. Some, however, are getting in too great a hurry to improve in the way of large buildings, and are mortgaging their farms for the money, giving enormous rates of interest. Some money lenders in Wellington are now lending at 20 per cent. The way they do it and escape the clutches of the law is thus: For instance the farmer receives two hundred dollars and gives his note for two hundred and fifty dollars with interest at 12 per cent. If a farmer makes 6 per cent on his cap-Eden of the state. Potatoes are nearly all in the cent. If a farmer makes 6 per cent on his capital invested in a farm and stock he does exceedingly well. Then why will he never learn that it will not do to hire money at 12, 15 or 20 per cent.

F. E. Moss.

Roxbury, McPherson County.

March 28.-A correspondent was wanting to know the rate of taxation in some of the counties of Kansas. I would say that in McPherson ties of Kansas. I would say that in McPherson county we are taxed \$32.50 on each \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Our taxes will be something higher in the future, as the county is bonded for \$120,000 for railroad, and we have no county buildings yet. A great deal of the land has not been proven upon, and is, therefore not taxable. Our county is improving very fast, and the dugout and sod houses are fast disappearing. New school-houses are to be seen in every direction. We think we have as sine a county as Kansas can boast, but we are afraid our wheat crop will greatly disappoint us this year, unless we have rain very soon. The late freeze injured it, and the continued dry weather and high winds are giving it a severe test. A stranger coming to Kansas could hardly weather and high winds are giving it a severe test. A stranger coming to Kansas could hardly be convinced of the fact that so much of our county has only been settled five years. A small capital, with energy and perseverance, will work wonders in a short time. Small fruits of all kinds do well here. The county has not been settled long enough to fully test larger varieties of fruit. Our county is as well watered and timbered as most western counties are, and offers quite as much inducement to settlers as and timbered as most western counties are, and offers quite as much inducement to settlers as any. A colony from near LaPorte, Indiana, settled around Roxbury five years ago, and they now have their farms well improved with good buildings plenty of stock, etc. To all those coming to Kansas, we would say, come to Mc-Pherson county, and come to stay.

Our farmers are, with few exceptions, through sowing oats, and are now plowing for corn. Some of the wise ones (and every neighborhood has them of both sexes) predict a failure of crops this year. If in the couse of time their predictions come true, you may observe the pleased and knowing look, with a "did I not tell you so a long time ago? I knew it would be just that way."

Just that way."

We were interested in Judge Hanway's artic's on "Woman's Sphere. Won't he please write again soon? From some cause, for the first time in six years, we missed getting the FARMER Our first question to papa on his return from the postoffice is, did you get the FARMER? Thanks for your kind criticism on our former sarticle on railreads. It was not harded to be a state of the property of the propert article on railroads. It was not unlooked for article on railroaus. At month a but excuse us, for we are only a KANSAS GIRL.

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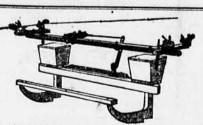
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