

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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### THE MENNONITE GRASS-BURNER, OR THE PRAIRIE PIONEER'S PET.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

No house in Washington is such a Japanese gem as the home of General Horace Capron. This gentleman, going to Japan in 1871, took with him his carriage and horses. He was soon requested to lend his turn-out to the emperor, and then invited to the palace, where his majesty said to him: "Sir, I have sent for you to thank you personally for introducing such animals into my country. I never knew before that they existed on the face of the earth." The general was then employed to put up a flouring-mill,—as bread was no less unknown than horses to the Japanese. Nor were his rolls less welcome than his roadsters. He also built a saw-mill that cut twelve thousand feet daily,—which was all that six hundred sawyers could do. Among other services he showed how to can salmon, and so rendered that fishery ten times more valuable than it had been.

He had his reward. Every thing rich and rare that had been gathered up in the imperial treasure-house was lavished upon him, and he came home laden with the spoils of the farthest east.

If republicans were as rich as the Mikado, the Nebraskans would bestow a similar testimonial on the Mennonites who have settled among them. Those Russian exiles have introduced a variety of fuel, which will prove as great a boon to prairie states as horses or mills to Japan. They have demonstrated that every farmer may find on his own homestead, if not a coal mine, yet whatever he needs to burn on his hearth.

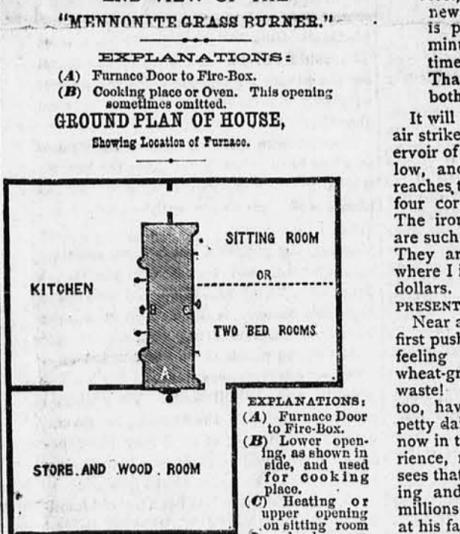
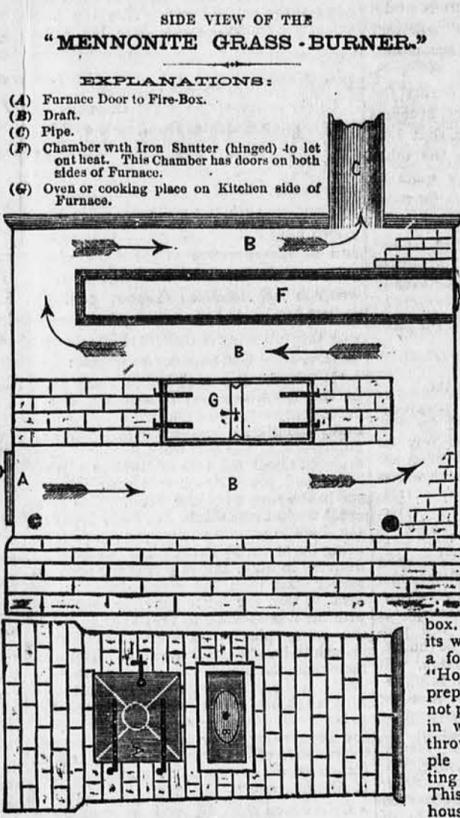
### RUSSIAN REPORTS.

Though I was long ago a traveler in Russia, my attention was never called to the Russian style of heating until 1873. In that year, being on a western tour, I fell in with seven Mennonite deputies in quest of a new home for their people, who for conscience' sake were forced to leave their old one on the Black Sea. We were together in various parts of Nebraska. Along the Republican and smaller streams we found a good growth of timber,—but every acre it stood on had been snapped up either by settlers or speculators.

Much to my astonishment I discovered that my companions liked the country. In talking with German squatters whom we had called upon, they had ascertained that the crop was twice as large as that where they came from. When I asked, "What will you do for fuel?" their answer was: "Look around. We see it ready to our hands in every straw-stack and on every prairie. Grass and straw are what we, and our fathers before us, have always used." We passed, one evening, by a brick kiln in Crete, which was fired up with coal. They remarked to me that they could burn brick without either coal or wood.

### PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Their report, on their return to Europe, was such as to bring a thousand of their countrymen into Nebraska. And while a large number of these people have gone into Manitoba, Minnesota, Kansas and Dakota, it is true, I think, that the best class have made their homes in Nebraska, and in that state are to be found the most prosperous colonies. Two of their settlements there I chanced to visit last autumn—one near Beatrice, on the Big Blue, and the other farther west in York county. Mindful of my conversations four years before, my first inquiry was regarding fuel, and the mode of using it. In every house I entered, my curiosity was gratified. The first



dinner I ate cooked with grass, I sat down as a novelty in my experience. A few words of mine concerning the Mennonite device for cooking and heating, were inserted in a letter which appeared in the Chicago Times last October, and in a pamphlet entitled a "September Scamper." This notice has overwhelmed me with letters begging for further particulars, not only from various states but from abroad, and even from New Zealand. These letters I could not answer, even with a manifold letter-writer, and I have, therefore, prepared the present circular, which the post office can scatter like snow-flakes.

### THE MENNONITE HEATER.

The grass-furnace, or stove, is nothing costly, or complicated, or likely to get out of order. On the other hand it is a contrivance so simple that many will say of it as one man did when he first saw a railroad track: "Nobody but a fool could have thought of so simple a thing!" In a word, as the Irishman made a cannon by taking a large hole and pouring iron around it, so the Mennonite mother of food and warmth is developed by piling brick or stones round a hollow.

Aware that such generalities are too vague, I will make my description more specific, and since the eye catches in an instant what the ear cannot learn in an hour, I have also had a diagram prepared which will render the whole mystery plain and level to the lowest capacity. (See diagrams.)

### CONSTRUCTION.

The material used for the Russian furnace seems unimportant. Some employ common brick, others stone; one builder told

me he preferred to mix one part of sand with two of clay. In his judgment this mixture retained heat longest for radiation through a house. The position of the furnace is naturally as central as possible, because heat tends to diffuse itself on all sides alike.

Furnaces will, of course, vary in size with the size of houses. A good model is that shown in the diagram. Its length is five feet, its height six, and its width two and a-half. The bricks employed are about six hundred, unless the walls be of extraordinary thickness. The structure may be said to have six stories. 1, the ash-box; 2, the fire-box; 3, the oven; 4, smoke passage; 5, hot air chamber; 6, smoke passage either to a chimney or to a drum in an upper room.

Many questions have been asked me as to the size of the fire or fuel-box. Its length is about four feet, its width and height, each about a foot and a-half. It is asked, "How is the grass pressed or prepared for the fire-box?" It is not prepared at all, but is thrust in with a fork as one would throw fodder into a rack. People suppose they must be putting in this fuel all the time. This is not the fact. At the house of Bishop Peters, (48x27 feet), which is a large one for a new country, the grass or straw is pitched in for about twenty minutes twice, or at most three times, in twenty-four hours. That amount of firing up suffices both for cooking and comfort.

It will be observed that the heated air strikes the oven, and also the reservoir of hot air both above and below, and that no particle of hot air reaches the chimney till after turning four corners. It works its passage. The iron plates, doors and shutters are such as any foundry can furnish. They are inexpensive. In a case where I inquired the cost, it was five dollars.

### PRESENT USE—PROSPECTIVE UTILITY.

Near a score of years ago, when I first pushed west of the Missouri, my feeling was, "What a corn-and-wheat-growing capability here runs to waste! What myriads of buffaloes, too, have been shot merely for the petty dainties of their tongues!" So now in the light of Mennonite experience, many a Yankee in Nebraska sees that he has thrown away a cooking and warming power that had millions in it. He long ago laughed at his father smothering bees in order to secure their honey,—and at his neighbor who put into his stove the corn which he might have sold, the same year, for fifty cents a bushel. He now laughs with the other side of his mouth at himself for burning out-doors that prairie produce which, if burned in-doors, would have saved him, too, many a dollar. He who thus laughs will need no preaching to make him square his practice in the matter of cookery and house-warming according to the Mennonite plan. His faith will be stronger than ever, that the Providence which created quinine where chills prevail, as well as perfumes where negroes are most numerous, and provided buffalo-chips for the Indian in the far west, has there also furnished fuel for the civilized settler—"grass of the field, which to-day is, and tomorrow is cast into the oven,"—a gift which, if he makes full proof of it, will be sufficient for all his needs.

Straw and old prairie grass have been thought as useless as grave-stones after the resurrection. But the recent utilizing of them is in keeping with the spirit of the age,—with developing patent flour best suited to human uses from that part of wheat which had been the food of hogs, and with planing-mills so contrived that they feed their boilers with their own shavings. Indeed it surpasses all witty inventions in its line, unless it be the proposal, just now started, for turning even tramps to account, by clapping them into the regular army, and sending them among Indians to scalp, or to be scalped, no matter which.

Many Nebraska Yankees were made happy last winter, thanks to the Mennonite stove. More will be next winter. That household blessing to an outsider seems capable of little improvement. But the Yan-

kee will improve it, for he has improved every thing else he has borrowed—every thing from watches to steam engines, ships, and even religion. In fact his betterments in the last article are said to be as manifold

"As if religion were intended For nothing else but to be mended."

Thus Yankee cuteness may render the Russian stove simpler, smaller, cheaper,—of better material,—of more elegant design,—of more economical combustion. But as now used by Nebraska Mennonites, it is worthy of all acceptance by every prairie pioneer. A Hibernian hearing of a stove that would save half his wood, said he would buy two and save the whole. The save-all that he was after, he would have found in a Mennonite grass-burner.

### FARM BUILDINGS.

NO. III.

BY WM. TWREDDALE, C. E.

The site should be chosen to facilitate, as much as possible, the labor of the farm. As the house and outbuilding are the centre of the farm operations, they should be located with special reference to their daily uses, and the work to be done on the farm, rather than their occasional uses from abroad. A farmhouse standing a moderate distance from a public road, has a homelike, independent appearance, and gives indications of a family living comfortably by themselves.

Account should also be taken of the advantages of prospect or beauty of situation, which may be made available, either to make the home pleasant to its occupants or agreeable to observers. From mistaken notions of economy, low, unpleasant sites are frequently selected, where there is nothing to cheer the eye from within, and even much less to attract attention from without, while near by are sites procuring both. If a railroad happens to pass in sight, its trains, as they flash by, showing nothing day after day but the same unvarying black engine and yellow, box-like cars, people seem to think that because they see no passengers there are none to see them, so they put the most unsightly side of their house towards the track to be seen by hundreds, and the best front towards the highway traveled by but a few scattering neighbors.

Next in importance is a plentiful supply of water of suitable quality for family and stock use. When circumstances will permit, a living spring of pure water is first in order and value, and even if situated some distance from the house, if it can be raised by a hydraulic ram, or pumped by wind power, the convenience, to say nothing of the value, will be so great as to justify its procurement at almost any cost not absolutely prohibitory. In Kansas, by reason of its peculiar geological formation, such cases are very rare. Streams, while more plentiful, are seldom suitable, by reason of want of convenience and inferior quality, being comparatively shallow they are highly charged with organic matter, which decomposing, is a fruitful source of malaria. In most cases the most convenient and least expensive available source of supply will be wells, and the mode of raising it be by means of pumps; the quality of water, however, will be improved by the agitation consequent to the use of buckets, and where a well is specially set apart for family use, the simplest and best method is by two buckets balancing each other over a swivel pulley. If water is to be procured from wells, two precautions will be required to be taken. First, that no surface drainage be allowed to enter the well, which can most effectually be done by laying the upper eight or ten feet of the stone wall in hydraulic cement, by raising the top of the wall above the surrounding ground and embanking around the well. Construct a safe curb and suitable platform, and provide suitable drainage to carry off the surplus water from the well. Second, that the water be of suitable quality; as much of the state of Kansas contains more or less lime, either as limestone or gypsum, the solution of these in the water will make it hard, impairing its value for cleansing purposes, and if in large quantities it is said to be less healthful for stock and domestic use. In other localities, particularly in the coal regions, the sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) found in the soapstone which the coal underlies will render it brackish, and when in excess unfit for use for domestic purposes.

Of late years, with the growth of sanitary engineering, increased attention has been paid to the quality of water, and as the source of all water supply is directly from the clouds in the form of rain and snow, data has been

obtained by means of a long series of observations and experiments conducted by men of the very highest professional character and most profound learning, which is as reliable as a basis of calculation as is the rate of mortality in any given community under any assumed circumstances. Water works for cities, towns and public institutions, have been and are continually being constructed on the basis that any given number of acres of water-shed will furnish a certain quantity of water. This water is collected and stored in reservoirs formed by excavation and embankment. They require to be constructed in a substantial manner and of such depth (not less than twelve feet) that during warm weather there will be no growth of plants in the reservoir.

In the vicinity of Topeka, with a rain-fall of thirty-seven inches, the above-mentioned rules will give 15 inches as the quantity of water that can be utilized; this gives 1067 gallons per acre for every day in the year, allowing 10 gallons per head for men, cattle and hogs, and one acre will furnish sufficient water for 105 head. Comparatively few farms in Kansas are so situated as not to have a water-shed of several acres, with a suitable site for a reservoir, that can be constructed for a few hundred dollars in silver and two hundred dollars in wind-mills and pumps that will furnish a plentiful supply of the very best quality of water for domestic and stock use, delivered in the house and at the barn. And when we consider that we are making a home, and the loss of time by sickness in the family, and the loss of cattle by disease consequent on a want of a plentiful supply of pure water, may, in one year, be greater than the whole expenditure required for the construction of the works, its importance can scarcely be overrated.

### LETTER FROM LYON COUNTY.

The region around Emporia has been quite unfortunate lately. On the night of Friday, the 19th inst., a severe storm of rain and hail passed over the city, doing a good deal of damage to fruit, etc. On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, a severe tornado passed close by the south side of the town, doing a great amount of injury to crops, buildings, etc., and causing a loss of life in several cases. The tornado entered the county on the west side near the Cottonwood river, and passed east on the south side of the river a distance of about ten miles, spreading devastation and ruin in its track.

At Emporia the storm continued about an hour and fifty minutes with unabated fury, unroofing houses, and tossing stables, out-buildings and even dwellings about with little mercy. The hail, many stones of which were two inches in diameter, played sad havoc with the glass on the exposed sides of the buildings. Empty freight cars on the railroad were overturned with as little ceremony as a water-pail; chimneys toppled over, and plank sidewalks were hurled through the air like shingles. Fortunately there was no serious accident in the city, but about five or six miles southwest a number of persons were killed and many seriously injured.

Aside from the loss of life and limb, great damage was done to crops, more particularly wheat and the fruit crop. The peaches, which were as large as kidney beans, were nearly all beaten off where the trees were not wholly destroyed, and all other kinds are almost entirely ruined. Near the city the trees were damaged but little by the wind, but are badly barked by the hail.

The wheat crop suffered most, being in a very tender, succulent condition, just shooting up the stalks, and being in this stage quite susceptible of injury. Some of the later fields were not so seriously injured as the more forward.

Fortunately the area devastated is limited, but still the loss will be severely felt. In other parts of the county crops are progressing finely, with a fine prospect. Farmers have begun planting corn. HORTICOLA.

Seven thousand troops from India have been sent to Malta by England.

Marriage is becoming fashionable among Catholic priests in Germany, the civil law protecting them.

Illinois and Iowa beef is the best in the world. Johnny Bull so decides and he is the best judge. It is tender sweet and nutritious.

Garibaldi, so far from lying dying at Caprera, is preparing to visit Paris during the Exposition, when he will be the guest of Hu

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS sent postage paid one year for \$3.00.

### HORTICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

**DEAR HUDSON:** The Mo. Val. Hort. Society met yesterday, and I will attempt a brief report as requested. Our winter meetings have been held the third Saturday of each month, during the past winter, at the office of J. K. Clovens. Here let me say that this society has been in continuous operation for more than nine years, and the interest and good will manifested, is a bright promise for the future. I wish you could have looked in upon us yesterday. All the faces would have been familiar to you, as you used to be one of us. At the last meeting, short boxes were discussed, and we resolved to use only the full quart boxes; but to the report. F. Hoisinger presided in the chair; L. A. Goodman, Sec., read the minutes of the previous meeting; Mr. Hopkins, from Committee on small fruit, reports the Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry, and Gooseberry as promising well. The blackberry never looked better. Visited several plantations, and found them all doing finely. However, found some rust, and believe the rust to be a fungus resulting from disease. Find it in stacks taken from a plantation that suffered from its ravages, and had to be grubbed up. Would recommend the destruction of all plants diseased or affected with rust. Bro. Slocumb shaved a large bundle of plants similarly affected, and proved that a plant once affected, produced the spores over the whole plant at the same time, they being readily distinguishable under the microscope.

Maj. Todd, of Clay county, from Committee on orchards, reported some varieties of apples doing well, especially Wine Sap, Maiden's Blush, Gilpin, Ganet, and Yellow Bellflower. While many of our best sorts often show an absence of blossom. Peaches, cherries, apples, and plums promise well. Several gentlemen report favorably on Grime's Golden. On vineyards, Mr. L. A. Garrett was quite enthusiastic. Everything in his line promised well. Thought we must try different management. Was not in favor of excessive pruning. Doubtful, however, if grapes would pay, owing to the unusually low price of the fruit. Mr. Salesbury thought with different treatment they would. "For six years I have been convinced that the pruning has been overdone. I pinch only once, and give the balance to take in carbon. I believe that the health of the plant is impaired by close pruning as it can take in the necessary carbon only through the leaves. Another thing, I believe in high trellises. I know a gentleman in this city, who runs his grapes up to fifteen feet, and he always has fine grapes."

On Vegetables, no report.  
On Flowers.—L. A. Goodman read an essay upon the propagation of flowers that was quite instructive, and ought to be published. I would like to see a copy of his method in the FARMER. He stands at the head among professionals.

Ornamental Gardening, no report.  
Entomology.—Mr. Slocumb had specimens of Katydid eggs. Thought the Katydid do some mischief. Was quite sure the holes in the quince the past season was its work. Owing to a doubt of the larva shown, the President requested Bro. Slocumb to hatch out the larva shown, and present it at the next meeting.

On the discussion, how to market fruit, Mr. G. W. Hopkins called attention to an individual distinction to which the Horticulturist was subjected. The producer of agriculture could sell his productions without let or hindrance; but the fruit man must pay 25 cents every time he comes to town. Many other gentlemen testified to like persecutions. The chair suggested the propriety of a resolution appointing a committee of legal gentlemen to investigate the law, whether or not it was an infringement of the constitution, and if so, the society has some money that could not be spent more profitably, than in contesting the matter. It was resolved to do so, and Messrs. Craven and Cook appointed to the task. They will report at our next meeting.

The meeting for May will be held at the house of Mr. L. A. Goodman the third Saturday. The July meeting at F. Hoisinger's, and the August meeting at Z. Todd's, in Clay county. A sumptuous dinner is usually indulged in. Our families are brought together, and a jolly good time is the result. Will try to keep you posted in future.

FRANK HOISINGER.  
Wyandotte County, Kansas.

### TWENTY-FOUR YEARS STUDY AND EXPERIENCE IN RAISING CORN.

Of course the first thing is to plow the ground; but let me premise that all this experience is on the black soil of the prairies of Illinois. A stiff, clay soil, or a sandy soil, undoubtedly requires different treatment, but just how I do not claim to know. This prairie soil seems peculiarly adapted to corn-raising, so much so that corn, for twenty years in succession, on the same field, still yields from thirty-five to fifty bushels to the acre. We have, from experience, arrived at the conclusion that for the first twelve years, plowing from four to five inches is deep enough for corn. We have seen it tried at eight or nine inches, but without any apparent increase in the yield of corn; indeed, we have seen much heavier corn on ground plowed about three inches deep. But after about twelve crops, the ground having been plowed all these years about the same depth, there forms, as it were, a sort of crust, or the earth hardens and closes up the pores just

under the plow. In this case the ground should be well broken up two or three inches deeper. This will restore the soil to its former natural, porous condition, allowing free entrance to heat, light and moisture—important elements in plant-growth, and restores that capillary attraction upwards, which furnishes food for the growth and maturity of the ear. It is stated by reliable chemists that about nine-tenths of the growth of the foliage of corn is derived from the air. This and that put together accounts for some of the apparent mysteries about the growth of corn, which we may talk about hereafter.

We are very well satisfied that ground turned over one and a half inches deep will raise fully as good corn as can be raised at any other depth of plowing, great, greater, or greatest. This depth is sufficient just so long as the earth is not hardened below so as to prevent the free admission of heat, light and moisture from being equally diffused in the soil and close up the capillaries below, those tubes of transmission coming in contact with the absorbent rootlets of the corn roots.

It is important that the condition of the ground as to temperature and moisture is duly considered. The time of year with us is about the last thing considered, for we believe we had not better try to raise corn than to injure our land by plowing it wet, so that it will take from three to five years to recover its normal condition. Hence we strenuously advocate letting the ground lie until it is dry enough, and begins to feel the warmth of the sun's rays; and no matter whether the time is in the middle of April or the twentieth of May. We don't want any water standing in the furrow, nor do we want the furrow behind us to shine like a blacked boot. If when we begin to plow the furrow looks thus, we take the team to the barn and do something else if we have it to do; if not, we send for another newspaper and read and write till the ground is dry enough. Last season we planted one field the 27th day of May, and the yield was about sixty bushels to the acre of sound, heavy corn. We have planted as late as the middle of June, and raised good corn. We have seen corn planted the 12th of April that was not half as good. Chemistry teaches that the soil needs to be well pulverized to be in a favorable condition for the reception of seed; vegetable physiology teaches that heat and moisture are essential to the sprouting of the seed, and botany teaches that a plant under the most favorable circumstances must retain its foliage and roots intact, and be sufficiently isolated in clean ground to reach its greatest perfection. The soil will not be in this condition if plowed wet and cold, consequently there must necessarily be a correspondingly reduced yield of grain. If it is not in shape to let off the surface water, make it so before planting; you will certainly be the gainer, though you don't plant as much as you intended. People are so crazy to get in all the corn possible they mistake their own true interests and get in at least one-third more than they ought. Our opinion is that a little over one-half the ground put in corn at the right time and worked intelligently, will produce as much corn as is raised now. If you don't believe me, say so, but try and give logical reasons for your disbelief.

R. K. SLOSSON.

### PERMANENCE OF KANSAS STREAMS.

The most remarkable fact to an eastern observer is the permanence of the streams on the great Kansas prairies. Although they do not rise in the mountains and are not directly fed by the great mountain snow fields, yet it is evident that they are indirectly so fed. But a small portion of the waters of those broad mountain regions, with fifty feet depth of melting snows, is able to escape in the form of mountain torrents. The pent up reservoirs pass into the bowels of the earth, and, per force of hydrostatic pressure, find vent as gushing springs all through the outlying hills and plains, for hundreds of miles. These springs are plentiful in Kansas. They are plentiful in this country. They are numerous about the sources of our rivers. They are the origin and life of these rivers. They obtain their supplies from the vast snow fields of the broadest chain of mountains in the world, and are not affected by the severest droughts. There is, in the driest time, more than one hundred horse power of surplus water passing over the dam of the Star Mills, on the Smoky Hill river at Junction City. During rainy seasons, which should seemingly cause great floods at the rivers, the water escapes into the subsoil, to a great distance from the channels, and by thus underflowing the valleys, their overflow is prevented. Then, as dry weather set in, this dry subsoil, saturated with water, feeds the rivers and preserves a regular stage of water. These facts have been verified by the rise and fall of wells in the vicinity of the streams, during rains and droughts, and by the permanent rise of wells after the construction of milldams. This permeable subsoil, then, may be reckoned as a great hydrostatic balance wheel, regulating very materially the effects that droughts and rains produce on our Kansas rivers. They are, therefore, more capable and permanent than they could possibly be if fed directly by the mountain torrents, or had no means of storing away the floods of heaven as they are so copiously and irregularly poured out. No state or country can surpass Central Kansas in the permanence and regularity of its rivers for motive power purposes.—*Junction City Tribune.*

### BEE-KEEPING.

EDITOR FARMER.—As Messrs. Cameron and Staggs have spoken, let me say to that Illinois friend, come to Leavenworth county, or Atchison, if you wish to see bee-keeping made a success. I refer you to Mr. Ward, of Farmington, Atchison county, for bee notes. I am told he sold 2,000 pounds from 50 hives last year, at an average of 20c per pound. That doesn't look as if "the market for honey in Kansas is poor." My opinion is, we can sell honey at 10c and

make it pay better than most any other business.

Bees have been kept on this farm at least 20 years, with entire success. During the 10 years I have been in the business, have sold a large amount of surplus honey in the comb, and find the bees have time sufficient to construct comb and store honey enough to make it a paying investment. Fruit bloom furnishes early feed, and as we have from 5 to 6,000 acres in orchards in Leavenworth county, the bees are sure to do well. When they first fly in the spring we give them rye flour and bran to make bee feed, until trees bloom, this spring they brought in pollen first of March.

Eastern Kansas has an unlimited supply of white clover, which now begins to bloom, lasts a long time and makes honey as good as that made in California from wild sage—which sells here at 40c. Mr. Cameron says "the sale of bees is poor" unless you are a "first-class liar." Now I have sold and shipped bees to various parts of Kansas, and have found it pays a fair profit, and it never occurred to me that it was necessary to make false statements to accomplish sales. I have never known so much inquiry about bees for sale, as during the present season; and when business becomes more prosperous, I am confident that bee-keeping will take its place with the other industries of the farm and prove quite as remunerative,—seeing they work for nothing and board themselves. We have 6 colonies which have been wintered in the open air, and they are now, some of them, working in surplus boxes, and about ready to swarm, this, the 24th of April.

E. D. VAN WINKLE.

Pleasant Ridge, Kansas.

### SETTING MILK FOR CREAM.

The farmer is doubtless much perplexed as the various methods suggested by writers, for setting milk in the best way for producing cream. The Cooley system advocates a deep and narrow can, with watertight lid, sunk in water and kept at a temperature of below 50°, by the use of ice. The Hardin plan proposes a can 20 inches in depth, set in water to the rim, and kept at a temperature of 50°. The Wilkinson system, is the old plan of shallow cans. Each of these systems has its own advantages. The deep setting, when the required temperature can be maintained, will produce the best and purest articles of butter, as the impurities of the atmosphere, will not be imparted to the butter; and in quantity, will not be surpassed by the shallow setting. When this temperature cannot be maintained, the cream will not rise in the deep cans, before the milk soured. Hence it will be seen, that for ordinary usage, the shallow can is best adapted for the farmer; but absolute cleanliness should be observed in the dairy, so as to produce a quality of butter that will retain its sweetness.

### APPLE TREE BORER.

An article in the *Rural* for March 23d, entitled "To kill the larvae of the apple-tree borer," has attracted my attention. I think, greatly magnifies the difficulty of destroying the "worm." Let me hazard an opinion in regard to the arrangement therein described for killing the pest. It is not practical to any extent. It would be of no use unless the nozzle were inserted directly into the chamber he has excavated for himself and where he is; for the idea of ever forcing any liquid through the mass of *debris* he leaves behind him, would in nine cases out of ten utterly fail; for it would escape through the orifices in the bark, which he makes to dispose of the surplus *debris*, when it is in his way. Enough for that.

I have dug out thousands of these pests, having had a large experience among orchards not my own and also among nursery trees. I never found a hole where one had entered closed by the growth of the tree. Having removed the soil around the base of the tree to expose the presence of the "worm," on clearing the bark by scraping it with the back of knife, his presence is indicated by a little spot, and the extrusion of a greater or less amount of chips. If he is a juvenile, hatched the current year; or only one year old, he will be found near and a little below the orifice and is easily destroyed; as he has cut but a small place beneath the tree at all. If two years old, he will be found further down the root, having cut a somewhat tortuous and continually widening path and packed it hard with *debris*, involving more and more of the woody structure. This downward path is generally about four inches long, seldom six. He then turns and cuts his way up, generally keeping near the other path and passes the place of entrance, whereupon he commences to cut deeper, making a path in the sound wood and keeping entirely away from the bark. He continues his path upwards to about a foot above the place of entrance, cuts to near the surface, retires to the excavation he has made, and goes through his last change, getting his wings ready for an active out-door life.

I think the injury to the tree is principally done the first two years, while he is cutting through the bark and wood. If there is a hole through the bark in the body of the tree above the place of entrance, it is too late to look for him. He is gone—but if there is no hole, he has not yet got away. In that case cut down after him, remove the dead bark and *debris*, and follow his path until you find an open chamber, and then it is not difficult to dislodge or destroy him with a fine wire. An acquaintance of mine takes a small bit, and after finding his bearing, bores in and follows him up that way. It is a benefit to the tree to clear the path made of *debris* and dead material. I have noticed that as long as the dead matter remains, no young wood is formed at the edges; and the healing process does not go on; but as soon as the dead matter is removed and the edges cut fresh and

smooth, a new deposit of wood is made and the scar commences to heal up, and if the wound is not too great, it heals over. I have found some trees with so many old fellows that they were entirely girdled and could not be saved.

The method of prevention mentioned in the article referred to, is good; but not infallible—perhaps no method is infallible. The nearest to that is to wrap the bottom of the tree, from an inch or two under to a foot over ground, with cloth or paper, from the first of May till the middle of September, when it should be removed, to enable the bark to harden that it may not be injured by the freezing of winter. Another method of preventing mischief is to bank the trees with earth, four or five inches high, in the early part of the season; and remove it in the fall and cut out any borers that may be present, before they have done any harm. Whatever preventive may be employed, the trees should be carefully examined once or twice a year.

Have any of our readers observed that buckwheat sown in an orchard will keep away borers? I have lately come to take charge of a large orchard, and find on examining the trees, that in a part of it where buckwheat was raised last year, there were none of the young larvae. Was the buckwheat the cause?—*Rural New Yorker.*

### CELERY.

Celery is one of the most delicious and wholesome vegetables found on the table in the fall and winter, and every farmer and gardener should make preparations to have an abundant supply to use in his own family, and a surplus for market. No plant grown finds a more ready sale than celery, and at remunerative prices if the proper measures are used in its cultivation. A writer in the *American Farmer*, published at Baltimore, Md., furnishes that journal with the following excellent hints on the cultivation of that superior vegetable:

"Select for the seed-bed a shady place on the north side say of a stable, or any other spot protected from the mid-day sun; make the ground thoroughly rich and well pulverized, of soil that will not stiffen. Sow the seed about the 10th of April in this region, and press down with your foot the soil in the rows over the seed. This is of much importance thinks Mr. Peter Henderson, both in securing the young plants from being burnt out by the dry hot weather so frequent in May, and in giving the seed an earlier start than the weeds between the rows, so that the latter may be destroyed with the hoe as soon as they appear; while the celery plants will have made enough growth to be seen and avoided. Grown in the shade, the plants will advance rapidly and must be thinned out as they enlarge,—thus enabling you to spare a supply for some of your neighbors. Be sure to clip off the tops once while growing, to increase the number of branches or stalks; and to transplant once or twice, to secure a mass of fibrous roots."

Celery seed should have been sown three weeks previous, but will, if sown about the first of May and properly attended, produce plants in time for setting out for a crop. The middle of July is early enough to set out the plants. Later than this will answer very well, if a favorable fall for vegetation should result.

Ground from which a crop of early potatoes has been taken is probably the best on which to raise a crop of celery; and the plants will thrive more satisfactorily if the ground has been well manured before planting the potatoes, but not immediately before setting out the celery plants. A deep, rich, loamy soil, filled with well rotted vegetable manure, is the soil in which the celery plant thrives best.

The young plants should be shaded after being set out, for a few days, as the hot sun is apt to injure or kill them. They should also be watered in the evening for several days after being set, or until they have become established in their new home. We again refer to the writer above quoted:

"My usual custom has been the old familiar method of hilling or banking up the plants as they grow. And the sure result has at last appeared in the celery when dug out in the winter,—blackened with rust, and more than half of the growth utterly unfit for the table. Taking Mr. Henderson again for my guide, last year I abandoned the hilling or banking-up system. The plants grew as they pleased, and spread themselves in every direction. When the 10th of December arrived they were still unprotected. We had several hard freezes, and it seemed as if the celery could never be reduced into shape or recover from the exposure. But a warm, plentiful rain set in; the frost was all washed out of the plants; they were unharmed, and could be straightened up and brought into order. The earth was then filled in around them, and a good, thick covering of leaves soon after applied, and the crop left to bleach. It was ready for use at Christmas, and has been uniformly of the very best quality."

We would not advise allowing the celery to stand and take the risk of being destroyed by the frost; for if that providential "warm rain" hadn't come, our friend whom we have been quoting, would have lost his crop. The soil should be filled in between the rows, or filled up as soon as the weather begins to show signs of severe frosts; usually by the latter part of October, allowing the top of plants to protrude a few inches above the soil. Before filling in, or filling up, draw the stalks from each root closing together, and confine them in a compact bunch by tying round with a bit of wrapping-twine to prevent the earth from getting in about the heart of the plant.

A more convenient mode of bleaching the plants is to dig trenches about ten inches wide, and deep enough to admit the bunches of celery perpendicularly—the tops may be allowed six inches above the surface. Dig the plants up from the beds where they grew and set them in their natural position in these trenches, and fill in round the plants with the soil. Such a trench will hold two rows of plants—one on each side. The plants should be placed only one thickness in the row and the earth filled in closely about them. If too many plants are placed in contact with each other, they are liable to rot, without bleaching. When freezing weather has set in, cover the tops with hay, straw, or leaves, and bank up with dirt so as to shed the water from the rows. Place on top and around the ridges a few inches in thickness of manure and litter from the horse-stable, and cover this with a light layer of earth. The manure from the horse-stable will exclude the frost, and any time through the winter the rows can be opened at one end and the celery taken out as wanted. Close the row, when a supply has been gotten out, with coarse litter or straw to exclude the frost, and lay a board on it to keep the stopping in place.

### NEWS ITEMS.

The Erie railroad was sold at auction April 24th, for \$6,000,000, ex-Governor Morgan purchaser. After knocking the property down, the auctioneer demanded the names of the purchasers, and was informed by ex-Governor Morgan to be J. Lawber Welch, David A. Wells, and himself. It was subsequently stated, privately, that they represented the English direction for a reconstruction scheme, and that it was a complete victory for the receivers.

Three earthquake shocks were felt at Glencoe, on the Yellowstone, on the 15th ult. They occurred at intervals of a half-hour. The ground opened for distances of five hundred yards, with a stifling smell of sulphur. The crevices revealed a coal vein five feet thick.

The claim of Mrs. Dahlgren of her husband's interest in the famous gun bearing his name, has been ordered by the house of representatives to be referred to the court of claims with a limit of \$65,000.

President Hays, it is reported, has modified the administration civil-service reform order, allowing office-holders to contribute to electioneering funds if they choose, or to refuse to do so. In either case the president will sustain them. It will puzzle any ordinary mind to conceive why it should have required an American president and his advisers a whole year to reach so obviously simple and common-sense conclusion.

The president and members of his cabinet visited Philadelphia last week, and was received most cordially by the citizens.

About twenty persons are reported to have been killed by the recent Indian raid on the lower Rio Grande, and one hundred and fifty horses captured.

On the 24th ult. a cyclone passed over a section of country four miles from Rome, Georgia, clearing everything as it went. A number of persons were injured, several horses and mules killed, trees two feet in diameter twisted off and swept away, and nine buildings blown down. The path of the cyclone was three hundred yards wide, passing from southwest to northeast.

Resumption seems to be moving on steadily but irresistibly. Gold has been swaying between a one-fourth and one-half cent premium for a fortnight or more, and a number of banks throughout the country are paying specie.

The San Francisco mint has commenced the coinage of new dollars.

S. S. Mathews, of Kansas City, wintered in Smith and Osborne counties, 15,000 sheep, about 7,000 of which were wintered in Smith county, and were in Oak township on the first day of March. The sheep were fed almost wholly on our native grasses, with but very little grain, and came out this spring ready for spring grass, in good fall condition. He has contracted them to eastern parties, to be delivered on the cars at \$2.80 per head. Mr. M. intends keeping a large number in this county next winter. He advises the farmers of Smith county to go to Ellis or Dodge City in the fall, and procure sheep or cattle to eat the surplus grain of Smith county during the winter, instead of hauling the same to the railroad. He says that an unlimited amount of stock can be procured in this way, for feeding purposes, and on such terms that our farmers can realize far more for their corn and fodder than by shipping. He further says that he has been in the sheep husbandry business all his life, is acquainted with the country from the lakes to the Pacific, and that the northern tier of Kansas counties is by far the best place on the continent for winter-feeding sheep and cattle. Stock-raisers will make a note of this.

Mr. C. W. Freeman, county commissioner, informs us that he wintered 500 head of sheep the past winter, with a loss not to exceed two per cent. He has several that will yield fifteen pounds of wool per head. Mr. F. confirms the statement that Smith county is peculiarly adapted to this particular branch of industry.—*Smith Co. Pioneer.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: John T. Jones, Barton, Ark. Secretary: O. H. Kelly, Louisville, Ky.

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused.

HARD TIMES.

"Soberly considered, I see but one road to the good time wished for, which is, steady plodding, industry and economy. Hard times have come to stay. We are in debt, and all our surplus earnings must necessarily go to pay interest and principal of our multitudinous debts.

"We are in debt." That is true; and not only our surplus but a deal more is required to pay principal and interest. Those that have carefully studied this question tell us that an immediate satisfaction of all debts both public and private, would confiscate every dollar's worth of property in the country.

Again, the correct system would place as much of the national debt in a non-interest bearing state as the people needed currency for the transaction of business. Some claim that this would absorb the whole debt, two thousand millions. But suppose that we only needed one-half that amount now, that would relieve us on the interest of one thousand millions.

We see by the papers that the people of Massachusetts have deposited in the savings banks two hundred and forty millions, and that the banks can't pay. Now suppose we had a system of finance that would eternally close out this gigantic institution of civilized robbery, the banks, and offer the people a government bond for the investment of their savings.

Would not the people of Massachusetts be benefited to know that they could get their two hundred and forty millions when called for, or had they better "plod" on and earn two hundred and forty millions more to be robbed of by a damnable system of finance. There is no encouragement to "plod" on by the thoroughbred "plodder," when he knows that a legalized thief stands ready to seize upon the results of his "plodding," leaving him but a scant subsistence, that by the strictest economy he is scarcely able to keep soul and body together.

"Hard times have come to stay." That is a very consoling conclusion, and to E. no doubt the height of his ambition. It is true, however, if we are content to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," or as the senator from South Carolina characterized it, the "mud-sills of society," but not true if we acquit ourselves like men, with an honest determination to be honest, and use the ballot with proper intelligence. We will soon find that hard times are not indigeneous, but that it is a fungus growth fostered by corrupt legislation and corrupt legislators.

E. claims to have read the essays on finance with "considerable interest," but he must have read them to little purpose, when he talks as though the silver dollar was an experiment. He don't seem to understand that it is the same dollar that we have had ever since we were born, and long before, and it is not going to kick up any antics now after being deprived of its coinage for a few years.

E. labors on through a column and a-half, first on this side and then on that, and finally on neither, and then triumphantly exclaims: "What happens if you fill a barrel with gun powder and touch a lighted match to it?" Well, some would say it would be what ought to happen to a class of plodders that can't see when they are robbed, and have not spirit enough to resent it if they did. But we say it would be what would happen to the

money power and hard times if the wealth producing classes would cast their votes solely in the interest of labor. N. C.

THE MONEY MUSS.

Your correspondent E. in your issue of the third instant under the above heading, has condensed into a column and one half, a good deal of practical common sense on the financial problem. The papers are full of crude theories upon this subject that it is refreshing to see so fair and candid a version of the subject by one who evidently knows what he is talking about.

The question of finance is one of the most difficult and intricate that statesmanship has to deal with, and is as much a profession, and requires as much special training as law or medicine, and yet any man who can push a caucus and get votes enough to get a seat in Congress, feels himself perfectly competent to frame a system of finance that shall pay off all our debts, put money in all our pockets, and make good times generally. If the subject had not been agitated in this Congress at all, times would have been much better than they are now. What we want is stability in money matters, so that men can lay their plans for months and years ahead, and not have them overturned by these everlasting currency tinkers.

We have got the silver bill, and gold is down to a mere nominal premium, and Gen. Sherman says he can resume specie payment on the first of June next without any disturbance in the money market. Yet all this does not satisfy them, but new schemes are constantly brought forward, and the country kept in a state of financial excitement.

Your correspondent E. truly says, "The kind and quantity of money we have produces nothing. We use it mainly to strike a balance between commodities that are passing in exchange among us." If the farmers of Kansas have wheat, potatoes, beef, wool, or any other staple that the world wants, money will flow into the state in exchange for them. If they have not a surplus, you may flood the country with greenbacks, and they will not get one of them.

It is the old story of something for nothing that the advocates of an unlimited supply of currency seem to be after. They seem to imagine that Congress by a simple act of legislation can pour a flood of money into their pockets. This is a sad mistake! The man who has something to exchange for money, will have money. The man who has nothing to exchange for it, will have none. The idle and shiftless will always have hard times. The industrious and frugal will always be comfortably off. This is a clause of the "Higher laws" that Congress cannot repeal or amend.

It is high time that people were taught that to succeed financially, they must look to their own exertions, learn to practice economy and self-denial, to live within their incomes, and never to look to Congress for relief that Congress cannot give. WM. PETTES, Salina county, Kansas.

A TRIP TO KANSAS.

EDITOR FARMER: As the train glided away from the depot at Princeton, Mo., a station on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R., I settled myself in the only vacant seat to be obtained, and began the interesting work of studying my fellow travellers; but all were strangers, and all were occupied with the various methods of killing time that prevail among railway passengers. Some were reading the morning papers, some were trying to sleep, some were contentedly eating peanuts, apparently "giving no thought for the morrow," while others were busily engaged in the examination of accurate sectional (?) maps of Kansas, furnished by enterprising land agents, who with an eye to business, sent these land-buyers afar o.

Where are all these people going? I inquired of the gentleman beside whom I was seated.

"Going to Kansas," said he; "everybody is going to Kansas. There are seven coaches in this train, all loaded down with emigrants and land-hunters, going to Kansas. I've been travelling ever this western country for two months, and it's just so all the time, on all the roads. They're going crazy. Next fall about half on 'em will be going back cursing Kansas for all there is out."

Why so? I asked. "O, there's lots of these fellers expect to find money laying around loose. Some of these young chaps in this coach never did a day's work in their lives, and they have no idea what it is to make a farm in a new country. Next fall they'll want to go back and see their mothers."

"But then," he added, "all that are of much account will stay. The dead-beats will have to go back or starve, for Kansas ain't a good country for dead-beats."

I became interested in the man's conversation at once. Here was a genuine western man. A good talker, if not grammatical. A close observer, a thinker, and a philosopher.

Why is it that none of these emigrants stop in Missouri? I asked. Here are cheap and fertile lands, nearer to the eastern market, in an older country, and certainly should have some advantages over the newly settled districts of Kansas.

"Well," he replied, "Missouri has a bad name in the east, worse perhaps than she deserves; and some of you Missourians don't like eastern people, and don't do much to encourage them to settle with you; and then

the difference in market values don't amount to much, for Kansas is well supplied with railroads, and they're building 'em as fast as they're wanted; and besides that, most of these emigrants are poor, and want homesteads, and they can go to Kansas and get land for nothing, and make a dugout, and without building a fence, go right to farming out-doors, and raise a crop the first year."

But, said I, Missouri has greater natural resources than Kansas, or most any other western state.

"That's so," he replied quickly, "Missouri has great resources. She's got lots of timber, and coal, and water, and lead, and iron, and good land for grass, and fruit, and grain; but, sir, it takes the right kind of people to make it a good State, and a desirable place to live. The reason why Kansas is settling up, and improving so much faster than Missouri, is because she is being developed by the pluckiest, get-up and go-ahead people in the world, with a good soil, and a healthy climate to back 'em. Why, sir," he continued, waxing warm, "they've redeemed the Great American Desert! Out there, in some places where you would think there is no wood nor coal, they've kept warm, and cooked their grub, and raised children, and built school-houses, and preached the gospel, and they're going right ahead, in spite of the grasshoppers, chinch-bugs, drouth, or of Satan himself."

True, I answered, all true, I have lived in Kansas myself, and am now on my way to provide for a permanent settlement in the Neosho Valley.

Thus we conversed, as the cars sped along, until we sighted Fort Leavenworth, the buildings on the hill looked quite cozy and comfortable in the drizzling rain that greeted us, as we crossed the bridge, and entered the city.

We had no time to look at the town. The train that was to take us to Lawrence was ready, and with railroad haste, we provided tickets, and were soon threading our way through long lines of freight cars, along the river bank, then up the narrow valley of a little stream, near the lead of which, we looked out upon the boundless prairies of Kansas, now attracting the mightiest tide of emigration ever seen, even in the wondrous growth and development of the west; but railroad travel for the purpose of "seeing the country," is very unsatisfactory. We could only catch a glimpse of the fields of green wheat, and farmers at work, and little villages along the road, with the omnipresent church and school-house, and positive indications on every side of civilization and enlightenment. We could see that Lawrence possessed an unlimited water power, and was already a railroad center. Here I was to part from my new acquaintance. As we were riding in a "bus from one car to another, he remarked:

"I have seen some considerable changes in this place. I was here in '68 with old John Brown. It was not much of a place then, but it grew fast, and I owned a store here during the war, until the rebels made their raid and burnt it. Right out there," said he, pointing to the bank of the river, where now stands a great flouring mill, "my clerk was shot by one of Quantrell's murderers."

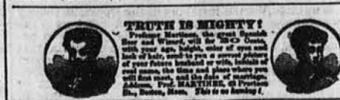
The 'bus stopped, we said good bye, and with a feeling of loneliness, I pursued my journey. We rushed on up the Kaw Valley, the land agent called it the "Garden of the West," and it is grand,—and almost without stopping, passed the beautiful, prosperous, capital city of the State. Our way then stretched across an endless, fertile prairie, fringed here and there with belts of timber, along the water courses, and wherever the greedy avaricious hand of the land speculator had been with-held, thrifty settlements were seen, and such promising fields of wheat as I never saw before. Those speculators have been a curse to eastern Kansas. Had Congress at an earlier date provided for the settlement of these lands, immense tracts of unimproved prairie would now be teeming with a flourishing population. What can be done to remedy this evil, now? is a question that ought to be discussed.

The brakeman continued to call out the names of the stations, among which I remember Burlingame, and I thought of Charles Sumner, and Bully Brooks, and the threatened duel between the assassin, and the plucky New Englander after whom the town was named. Then came Carbondale and Osage City, in the extensive coal-fields of Osage county, where we saw trains of cars on the side tracks, freighted with a fair quality of carbon coal, indicating a vast mineral wealth to be developed in the future. Then Emporia, the county seat of Lyon county, lying between the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers, and at the junction of the M. K. & T. and the A. T. & S. F. R. R.'s, a grand little town, and one of the best locations in the State. Cottonwood Falls, the county seat of Chase county, was the terminus of my journey. I went straightway to the court-house, said to be one of the finest in Kansas, and mounting the winding staircase, looked out upon the country that was to be my future home. The Cottonwood valley stretching east and west as far as the eye can reach, dotted with rank, luxuriant fields of wheat, fruit trees laden with bloom, the sun glistening the farm houses, and the rolling prairie to the north and south on either side of the valley, displayed a glorious scene never to be forgotten, and I said in my heart, Truly this is the Promised Land. Will write again if it is desired. NELSON CHURCH.

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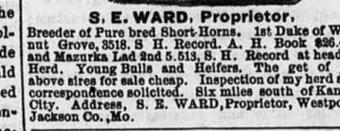
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HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices 75 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

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O. Cook, Whitewater, Wis. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep bred from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Rams and Ewes for sale. Box 104.

Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBBIN. Best of assorted Hedge Plants one and two years old, wholesale and retail, shipped to any R. R. station. Freight guaranteed. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

50,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Orange Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Root-Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists. E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nursery, Louisville, Kansas.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cat. Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

Dentists.

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

W. W. ESTILL, LEXINGTON, KY. PROPRIETOR OF Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds, From Imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

Kaw Valley Nursery. Must Be Sold.

25,000 Apple, 2 to 5 years old. 2,000 Cherry, 1 to 3 years old. 200,000 hedge, 1 year, extra. Also Pear, Plum, Peach, Grapevine, Small fruits, Ornamental trees and Evergreens. Any thing you want call for it. Send for price list. E. R. STONE, Topeka, Kansas.

BEST CAST IRON ROLLER MADE.



With Shaft Running Entire Length of the Roller, 1 1/2 inch Iron Has two sections of three feet two inches long and thirty inches diameter. Runs Light, Strong & Durable. Box on top for carrying Stone. SOLD CHEAP! Will pay for themselves in ONE SEASON'S USE.

A. F. DIKEY, Reelme, Wis. SMITH & KEATING, Agts. Kansas City, Mo.

'HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.' Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,



BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS. Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

M. P. STAMM.

Breeder of choicest strains of Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs. Hamilton, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

The fine Imported boar, "Achilles," at the head of my Berkshires, bred by Mr. Humphrey, of England, and "Don Pedro" at the head of my Poland-Chinas, bred by A. C. Moore of Illinois.

I have a large lot of spring pigs from choice imported and American bred sows, that I will sell very low. Correspondence solicited.

DEAR HUDSON: The I met yesterday, and I will port as requested. Our been held the third Sat, d past winter.

**The Farmer.**

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

**COMMUNISM.**

The Communists are reported to be arming and drilling in Chicago. About 8,000 of them are in the country. About 9,000 are armed and drilled every week. They say they will act merely in self-defense, and will not permit disorder. These are very strange doings and still stranger reason for their actions. Communism means a division of property. When this social code is about to be put in practice, if the owners of property that is being appropriated, should object, then the armed legions will suppress disorder and act in "self-defense" while appropriating the savings of their more wealthy neighbors. It is time farmers should study this Communism question. The time is rolling around when they will have to keep order in this country, and oppose an adamant front to that spirit destructive to our American ideas of home and society, which, driven out from the countries of the old world, is trying to gain a permanent control in this land of liberty.

**PERMANENT NATIONAL IMMIGRATION BUREAU.**

In the present issue of the FARMER, we publish a series of resolutions passed by a colony of settlers from Cumberland Valley, Pa., recently guided to the fair prairies of Kansas by Mr. W. D. Blackburn, general agent for the National Immigration Bureau, under whose management the colony was organized and conducted to Kansas. The headquarters of the Bureau are established in Machinery Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The officers of the Bureau invite state or local authorities to co-operate with them in directing emigration to any part of the western states, and finding homes for the thousands who long to get away from the crowded cities, towns and villages of the east. This opportunity seems especially favorable for Kansas to reap largely the benefits which her world-renowned display at the Centennial gave her.

Products can be sent to the Bureau at Philadelphia from any county or district in the state, and will be exhibited and brought to the notice of visitors at the hall; or agents can be sent to take charge of anything placed on exhibition, and assist the Bureau in fitting out colonies or excursions to Kansas. The two colonies recently arriving in our state under the care and direction of Mr. Blackburn, is an earnest of what may be done by the state, or by any county, in the matter of directing settlers from the old states, to make homes in the new west, and gather in the thousands of worthy men and women who are anxious to come and assist in building up, with the choicest population, what is surely destined to be, in the near future, one of the greatest commonwealths in the union.

**A FINE HORSE.**—Messrs. Sanders & Sweet, of Shawnee county, have purchased the fine, young Clydesdale stallion, "Young Scotland's Glory," which may be seen at Woodland Farm, five miles southeast of Topeka. The horse is a beautiful mahogany bay, sixteen hands one inch high, weighing 1,580 pounds, and for a draft horse has splendid style and action. These gentlemen deserve credit for their enterprise, and will, no doubt, receive the support of farmers who wish to improve their stock.

**REGARDING IMPORTED HORSES.**

Please answer the following questions, and oblige: 1. Is a Norman horse with his tail docked an inferior animal? If not, why is his tail docked? 2. What should be the average price for the season of a good Norman horse?

**ANSWER.**—1. It is not an indication of inferiority, by any means, but results simply from a custom which is universal in the country where these horses are raised. We never saw an imported French horse that was not docked, and we have heard of but a single exception. So universal is the custom in France, that should we see an alleged imported Percheron-Norman horse that had not been docked, we should at once declare him bogus.

A good horse of this breed cannot be profitably kept for service at less than \$20, and, considering the prices which have been paid, there are many cases in which \$30, or even \$40, would not afford a very large profit. If the life of the horse was assured for several years, it would be different; but the owner must take his risk himself; and the price for service ought to be such that the horse will pay for himself every two years, at least.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

What the *National Live-Stock Journal*, an acknowledged authority on stock matters, says about regarding the docking of Percheron-Norman horses, is also true of nearly all Clydesdale horses. I only know of a very few imported animals of this latter breed that are not docked. **OLD BREEDER.**

**ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.**

These are not planted as much as they deserve to be, as when in bloom they are admired by everybody. I will name only three varieties, which will give every one satisfaction: First, the Pampas Grass, with its handsome bloom on a stem of from five to eight feet; second, the Erianthus ravennae, which is a stronger and more robust grower, the blooms resembling the Pampas Grass, and are borne on 8 to 10 feet stems; third, variegated Eulalia japonica, with variegated leaves, which grow only to the height of about four feet. Its flowers, when cut before frost and brought in to a warm room, expand beautifully.—*American (Baltimore) Farmer.*

Napoleon once entered a cathedral and saw twelve silver statues. "What are these?" asked the Emperor. "The twelve Apostles," was the reply. "Well," said the great captain, "take them down, melt them, and coin them into money, and let them go about doing good as their Master did."

**THE KANSAS FARMER.**

**IMMIGRATION.**

The National Immigration Bureau at Philadelphia, has contributed largely to the tide of immigration to Kansas. Its general agent, Mr. W. D. Blackburn recently brought out two large colonies of good citizen, with money and brains to our state. The following resolutions adopted by one of the colonies speak for themselves.

**Resolved,** That the members of the Keystone Colony from Cumberland county, Penn., and members of the Excursion party from Penn., and Virginia, who accompanied the above colony on the same train that carried them to their destination, desiring to record our endorsement of the Railroad and Railroad officials, for the excellent facilities extended by them in the interest of immigration, and desiring further to recommend to the country at large the National Immigration Bureau, and the Industrial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and to recognize the valuable aid and assistance rendered us by said Bureau through its general agent, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

**Resolved,** That the Pennsylvania Railroad, its very efficient management and obliging officials, the thanks of the colony and excursion party are due and are hereby tendered for the very excellent facilities of transportation from the Cumberland Valley, Penn., and northern Virginia to St. Louis on our way to Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, Texas and Kansas. And for cheap rates, convenience of travel, and quick time, we cheerfully recommend the Penn. R. R. and its connections to the tide of immigration, now turning toward the west.

**Resolved,** That in connection with the above road, our thanks are also due to the P. C. & St. Louis, St. Louis, K. C. & Rochester, P. & A., & St. P. R. R. roads, and their connections, for special favor extended to us while passing over their lines, and for the best rates, speed, comforts of travel, we recommend them to all who are bound for the west.

**Resolved,** That in its efforts to facilitate the equalization of labor and capital proportionately to the natural resources and industrial advantages of the different sections of our country, and to properly distribute the population of the same, the National Immigration Bureau, and Free Industrial Exhibition in Machinery Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., justly merits its support and encouragement of the whole country, and to farmers, manufacturers, miners, mechanics, producers, land-owners, transportation companies and business men generally, and to those seeking new homes and better fortunes in the great west, this enterprise especially commends itself.

**Resolved,** That the General Agent of the above Bureau, Mr. W. D. Blackburn, of Mechanicville, Penn., we desire to express our thanks for many favors extended to us as a colony and excursion party, in the special efforts to contribute to our pleasure and comfort, while accompanying us from Harrisburg, Penn., to our destination. And to those emigrating, to excursions and colonies, etc., we recommend him as an amply qualified to superintend all immigration matters, to furnish reliable information relative to immigration transportation and settlement. And to take charge of all parties through to any destination.

The above resolutions express the sentiments of this colony, and receive our unanimous endorsement.

Signed: D. H. HOLLINGER, President, "Keystone" Colony. J. C. COOPER, Secretary.

Also by JOHN STRIVEY, of Berkeley Co., Virginia. A. S. LOWRY, of Franklin Co., Pa., members of Excursion Party. Kansas, April—1878.

**SADDLEBAG NOTES.**

NO. XXI.

From Hiawatha east to Troy, in Doniphan county, the land is gently undulating, and as you approach the Missouri river the surface of the country becomes rough and broken. I am inclined to think that the western part of Doniphan and the eastern part of Brown counties cannot be beaten in the state for beautiful farms and substantial farm improvements.

One of the improvements which particularly excited my admiration, was the universal grove of artificial forests around each house. These forests vary in size from one to ten acres in extent; the trees, in a majority of cases, were cottonwoods, but were often composed of black walnuts and Lombardy poplars. These trees are of all ages and sizes, but the most of them are from 6 to 18 inches in diameter, and from 30 to 60 feet high. The immense good that these groves accomplish as a wind-break and as a shade, is hard to estimate. They are highly ornamental and add very much to the pleasing effect of the landscape of this most beautiful country. The assessor's returns show 558½ acres of artificial forest in Doniphan county.

Seven miles southwest of Troy, on the farm of Mr. John Wyncoop, is a row of young sycamore trees, three-fourths of a mile in length, set along the road; this row of sycamores is a fine sight. These trees are very straight, well-branched, and with a leading shoot in the centre that makes them quite attractive. The leaf of the sycamore is very large and highly ornamental, and it is a wonder that these beautiful trees are not more commonly used. In the summer of 1876, I noticed a row of these trees in the streets of Arkansas City, Cowley county, that added much to the beauty of that frontier town.

As previously stated, the land near the Missouri river is rough, yet this very quality, that would deter some men from opening out grain farms, would induce fruit-raisers to locate in this vicinity. I know that I am safe in saying that a strip of land ten miles wide, along the west bank of the Missouri river, is the best locality in the state of Kansas, for successful fruit-raising.

And now for the reasons. The soil is well fitted for the business, and different exposures upon the same farm can be selected; but the principal reason is, that the hills are covered with timber. In among these hills, fruit farms can be opened out, with timber upon all sides that will act as a protection from the cold, northwest winds of the winter, the northeast storms in the spring and fall, and the hot, dry scorching winds from the southwest in the summer. Should I wish to enter into the fruit business, and particularly small fruit, I would select this locality.

At Doniphan, Doniphan county, I visited the vineyard of J. W. Low, Esq.; this gentleman has fifteen acres in Concord vines that have been set six years and have produced three crops of grapes. The vineyard is located on a hill facing the east and south; soil is black loam. The vineyard produced last year 30,000 lbs. and this was considered only half a crop; they sold for 2½ cents per pound. The vines are trimmed fan-shaped, and tied to two wires; the vines are set 7 by 9½ feet apart.

At this place is a fine, healthy vineyard of 30 acres, owned by George Brenner, Esq., and one of 10 acres owned by Mr. Jacob Brenner;

these vines were set in 1866. I did not visit these two last plantations, but did visit and closely examine a vineyard owned by Col. Adam Brenner. This gentleman is an old settler of Doniphan county, and is the right man in the right place, for he makes the raising of grapes and their manufacture into wine a success in an eminent degree. The vineyard consists of 50 acres. Although some of the first vines he set are only 5 feet apart, yet Mr. Brenner now considers that they should be set not less than seven feet each way.

The land between the rows is plowed about six inches deep, and within eight inches of the vines. The space not plowed is worked over very thoroughly with pronged or spading forks; each workman is provided with a sharp knife, and where the plow tears out a grape root, as it very often does, the knife is used to cut off the root close to the vine. I never saw such slashing and cutting of roots, but Mr. Brenner considers the cutting off of these surface roots to be of great advantage to the vine. The idea is to get the roots to run deep, so that the vines will stand our long-continued drouths.

The vines were very systematically trimmed and trained to three wires, yet an experiment will be tried in this vineyard, next year, of trimming the vines after the "California style." If I understand it correctly, it is to dispense with posts, wires and stakes, and let the vine support itself, making the "head" about two feet from the ground, and allowing the branches to grow from this head in all directions, each year cutting back the season's growth. In this way the vine soon becomes a tree, or a very stout bush, capable of supporting and producing an immense amount of fruit; let others try this plan and report.

And now to the wine cellars, or "vaults," and as I am a little out of my element in a wine cellar, the readers will not expect a lengthy description. The cellar is 12 feet high, 22 feet wide and 75 feet long. The walls are three feet thick, the cellar being arched over, and all the work done in the best and most substantial manner. In this cellar there are 13 casks, none of them holding less than one thousand gallons, and three of them holding sixteen hundred gallons each. They are made of oak; the cellar is capable of holding thirty thousand gallons of wine.

The cellar is very dark and uncomfortably cool; safety lamps are used. As the proprietor stands near one of these large casks, it reminds me of a picture of travelers examining the gigantic trees of California, as it lies prostrate on the ground.

The crushing machine and the wine press are in a building directly over the wine cellar; the press is seven feet square, with a large five-inch screw.

Mr. Brenner made, in 1877, over twenty thousand gallons of wine, which sells for about a dollar per gallon. He has also a distillery where he makes good brandy from his wine.

This gentleman has about ten varieties of wine grapes, yet he is discarding all of them except the Concord; he states that this is the only one worth cultivating for wine, in Kansas.

A visit to the stock farms of Hon. G. W. Gilck, and Dr. Challis, the lately appointed regent of the Agricultural College, will be described in my next. **W. W. CONE.**

Atchison, Kansas.

**From Trego County.**

April 26th.—I have been taking your valuable paper for some time, and I do not find any correspondent from this county. This is a new county, but there has been a large immigration here this spring. There was but a little wheat sown here last fall, and as it was sown late it did not grow any till this winter and spring, and then it grew finely, but it begins to look yellow, for the weather has been dry here. There was no spring wheat sown in the county. Considerable prairie is being broken here this spring, but plowing will have to stop if it does not rain before long. Some are going to raise sod-corn and millet, but farmers generally are going to sow wheat this fall.

We get most of our supplies from the Solomon, in Norton county, I think, for there was here did not raise enough for their own use. Stock that was wintered on the range is pretty thin, and they have lost a good many this winter, for they say the rain they had the first part of winter spoiled the buffalo-grass. I think that sheep-raising could be made a profitable business in this county.

There is lots of government land in this county. Railroad land sells for from \$25 to \$5 per acre. The government land has been taken up rapidly around the railroad, for the last two months; but as we have no rain yet, I guess some of them will think it never rains here, and I begin to fear that, too. The price of corn is 50c, and is shipped from some point east of here on the K. P. railroad. Butter is worth 15c to 20c. Eggs, 10c.

There is not an improved farm in the county. A little description of the county probably will be of interest to your readers. It is a high and rolling prairie, and is crossed by the Saline and Smoky river. There is but little timber in this county, only here and there a little clump is met with. The settlers are planting timber, which is a good plan.

**S. K.** be. Our farm prospects are looking up. Horace Ballou and H. Kirkbride, our resident thieves have gone to the penitentiary for four years, and sabbath schools and preaching draw nearly all our people together every Sunday. So our social and religious interests will no doubt keep pace with our farming. **J. C.**

but little raised in this county. The settlers bought and settled upon. The yearling cattle turned out this year is of a better grade than formerly, while Berkshire and Poland-China hogs are as plenty as "hazel splitters" used to pretty well, our boar which is one of the finest in the country brought us no pigs last fall, but this spring we have plenty by him. We keep from 20 to 30 breeding sows; small sows are of no account for breeding. We do most of our own labor and have 8 horses and 4 mules. **ENGLISHMAN.**

**From Morris County.**

We are in the midst of farming operations—corn nearly all planted. I should think that one-third of the tillable land in this county is sown to grass wheat, and I never saw a better prospect for a good crop. Two hail-storms have visited us in the past ten days, doing much damage to the peach and cherry trees, or rather to the fruit that was on them. Miles of stone fence is being built, and a large amount of hedge has been set out this spring. All the improvements that I have noticed are being made on the "permanent basis." All the government or homestead land is taken up; the Kaw Reservation in this county is nearly all settled and railroad land is being

**From Osborne County.**

April 27.—Our prospects are not so good as a month ago for want of rain. There was but one inch of rain in March, but the effects of dry weather were not much felt yet, April 1st. 27 days in April have given us but half an inch, and all begin to feel the need of rain. Winter wheat and rye are heading low for want of it, and people begin to fear for a good corn year. Of course, seasonable rain yet may give us a splendid season, but it is the business of a paper to report all facts of interest to the public properly, and April has been unfavorably dry in northwest Kansas. **R. B. FOSTER.**

**From Ellis County.**

April 24.—I have been out here little over a year and am very well satisfied with the country. I am living on a farm belonging to a cousin who has been here five years. Last year his wheat yielded twenty bushels to the acre, also "white" forty bushels. We tried some large carrots, beets and sweeds, but on account of a long spell of dry weather, we dared not weed nor thin them out till they were too old, but they made a good crop. Corn was very good last year and there is still plenty of it on hand. Our pigs are doing

**From Clay County.**

April 20.—Every season registers a marked and rapid progress in this county, and none so great as the present. The homestead lands being all taken up long ago, railroad lands are being bought and broken up. A steady tide of immigration flows in. Houses are springing up like mushrooms in every landscape. Small farms are now becoming large; one and two-hundred-acre wheat fields being now as common as ten and twelve-acre fields four years ago. Economy, thrift, perseverance, and a healthy experience, taught, I think, by the locust raid, are having a telling effect on the condition of the people. Crops of all kinds never gave brighter promise at this season, and fully a month earlier than general.

The mild winter has not allowed us to burn all our corn, and for some weeks there has been competition shipments at our depot of nearly two thousand bushels per day, at from 22 cents to 23 cents per bushel. Good for the farmers.

The Grange in this county has virtually closed meeting. The next generation will appreciate that institution; the present one is unworthy of it. We have, however, the best kind of meeting in the weekly visit of the FARMER; improved, too, very much this year in variety, order, and intellectual and practical worth, thanks to the enterprise and energy of the chairman. Paper day is eagerly looked forward to, and its influence on the mental and material condition of its readers can only be for the greatest good.

It is asked, "Where is Sternberg," a Dr., that he has not been to meeting of late? We think, here, those wise men from the east handled him rather severely. He was only joking, just to test the kind of stuff Kansas farmers are made of. Better let them alone, gentlemen, next time, lest both eyes get blackened. Our farmers are quite capable of padding their own gages, and mean that you shall henceforth paddle yours in your proper channel.

We were pleased to have that "Saddlebag" man call, but he did not call enough. Your readers ought to know we have something besides \$500 sheep. He passed the door of a farm that can challenge the state on Percheron horses, of which I may say something by-and-by; also some imported Short-horns, and I hear some one has imported some fine Berkshires, costing \$150 each. Well, their sire cost that—else the dam, or, may-be, the grand-dam—hem! We always do get mixed in the prices of blooded stock, somehow. Then that hedge. Mr. Cone is square on the hedge question, but your readers might infer we had no hedges in Clay county. Another route would have shown him as fine hedges as can generally be seen on a week's travel, and we have just planted out many miles of superior plants, which in this summer weather are doing their "level best" to get four feet wide and six feet high by the time he gets back from Concordia—four years hence.

**A. M.**

April 25th.—I have just returned from a trip across the county. I will say I never saw

a finer prospect for wheat and all small grains in any country. Wheat is looking very fine. There is a large breadth sown, at least thirty per cent. more than any previous year. The average yield last year in this vicinity was about seventeen bushels, but this year is likely to make up for shortage.

Some of our farmers are through planting, and the breadth of corn will be about the same. Barley and oats are shortened. The yield of these crops last year was good, but the price realized was less than the cost of production, hence our farmers are turning their attention to other crops, cattle and hogs.

Our fruit is safe yet and promises well. The Winesap and Ben Davis are the choice winter apple. Apples and grapes do well in this county. The grape never fails, and the promise is fine for the coming season. **B. O. DRISCOLL.**

**From Franklin County.**

April 23d, 1878.—Winter wheat continues to be very promising, although the acreage is limited, yet there was fifty per cent. more wheat sown last fall than was the last five years. In the year 1854 the chinch bugs were so numerous that after harvest they left the stubble field and did a vast injury to the growing corn. This deterred farmers from raising wheat in most of the eastern counties. The chinch bug has almost disappeared since that year.

Cattle have come out of winter quarters in good condition. The large amount of wet weather in the winter was doubtless prejudicial to their health; but one thing is certain, the mortality which frequently occurs in the spring, has not been the case this spring. Thousands of dollars have thus been saved.

The peach crop is quite promising. On an average the old apple orchards are not as full as last year. The trees which were very full last year, have not in most cases a quarter of a crop, while other varieties are more full, but there are many young orchards just commencing to bear; this probably will make the apple crop this year equal to last. Small fruits are very promising. **J. H.**

**From Republic County.**

April 23d.—The wheat crop in this corner of the county looks promising, and the acreage greatly exceeds that of last year. The average product of the crop last year was about 22 bushels per acre; corn, about 35 bushels per acre, most of which is on hand. It is worth 20c at Concordia, our nearest market, twenty miles from Scandia. Oats yielded from 40 to 60 bushels per acre last year; rye, about 30 bushels to the acre.

The market prices are as follows: Potatoes, 40c; butter, 8c; eggs, 4c. Cattle are in fine condition, and the number greater than last year. Two-year-olds are from \$18 to \$20. The average price of cows is \$25.

No vacant government land in this county. Unimproved land is selling at \$3 per acre; unimproved from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to improvements. The county is well supplied with good school houses and also churches. **J. N. CLAUSER.**

**From Anderson County.**

April 27th.—Winter wheat is in better condition than usual; about the same acreage as last year. There is about as much corn on hand as usual. Corn, in 1877, averaged 30 bushels per acre; potatoes, from 40 to 50 bushels per acre; oats, 2 bushels per acre; rye, 15 bushels per acre; turnips, 60 bushels per acre.

The present market prices are: Corn, 24c; oats, 35c; potatoes, 40c, cheese, 12½c; butter, 15c.

The condition of cattle is much better than usual, the grass being a month earlier than in other years. I think there is ten per cent. more cattle this year than of other years. Fruit for 1877, about the same as heretofore. The most successful fruits are peaches, pears, apples, plums, grapes, cherries, and so on. I think there is no vacant government land in the county. Prairie land sells from \$3 to \$5 per acre. Improved land sells from \$12 to \$15 per acre. Good work horses are worth from \$75 to \$100; milk cows are worth \$18 to \$20; two-year-old steers, \$20; farm labor, \$16 per month. We have had good schools and churches. **ALBERT MOLER.**

**From Chautauqua County.**

Wheat is very fine, I never saw it better, and fully a month earlier than last year. Harvest will begin in about a month; I enclose a fair specimen pulled from my field, three feet ten inches in height, averaging one-fourth more than last year, and condition one-third better. Not much old corn on hand, the large number of cattle and hogs raised during the past winter, used nearly all of it. Corn is mostly planted, and some is ready for the plow. Oats were sown early and already cover the ground, looking finely. I have two acres of Early Rose potatoes six inches high, and already plowed; there will be potatoes fit for use in a month. Cattle have lived on the range since the middle of March, and are doing well; the number is increased, I think, about twenty per cent., mostly of the better grades of cattle. Hogs will not be as plenty next season as the past, as the farmers are selling pretty close. Peaches promise a heavy crop; they are now as large as good-sized hickory nuts; I weighed one, this morning, and it weighed one-fourth of an ounce. But few apple trees in bearing yet, what there are promise a good crop. Plums and strawberries promise an abundant crop; in fact, all kinds of fruit, both wild and tame, give promise of an abundant yield, and all kinds that have been tried, do well here. There is some government land yet vacant; wild deeded land can be bought for from \$2 to \$10 per acre,

and improved farms from \$10@25. Church organizations are plenty, but no church buildings we make the school houses double duty; you can't get out of sight of a school-house, and none of them stand idle.

From Jackson County. Fall wheat never looked better than now, and rye also; spring wheat and oats grow very slowly. The acreage of fall wheat is comparatively small for this county. There is about 30 per cent. more corn being planted than usual. The fruit crop promises to be large. The yield of corn last year was about 40 bushels per acre. Potatoes a very good crop; they are worth 50c per bushel. We have no government land vacant, but there is plenty of railroad land at a high price. They are asking more for unimproved land than the improved land is selling for. We have a good country here, and it would be improved if it could be bought at a fair price. The price of corn is 25c per bushel. No old wheat to sell. Oats 18c per bushel. Every one is busy planting corn, the ground is in good condition for work. Our school is in running order; we hold it nine months in the year.

Markets.

New York Money Market. New York, April 29, 1878. GOLD—Steady at 100 1/2. GOVERNMENTS—Firm. RAILROAD BONDS—Strong. STATE SECURITIES—Steady. STOCKS—Market opened with improved feeling on the Stock Exchange, and a general advance in prices took place during the morning hour. The rise in the list ranged from 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. The market was firm, and in some cases there was a further advance. At the close, prices were generally at or near the highest of the day.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, April 29, 1878. Receipts this morning 40 cars, principally cattle. No sales up to present writing. Market quiet at quotations. We quote: Choice native shippers, 1400 to 1500, \$4 60@4 75. Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400, 4 15@4 50. Texas and native butchers' steers, 1000 to 1250, 3 75@4 15. Native stockers and feeders 900 to 1200, 3 20@4 10. Choice fat oxen, 800 to 1000, 3 40@3 70. Fair to good oxen, 700 to 800, 3 25@3 50. Choice fat butchers' cows and heifers, 3 25@3 75. Fair to good butchers' cows and heifers, 3 00@3 25. Bulls, stags and scalawag steers, 3 00@2 75. Milch cows, 2 25@2 50. Chicago market about the same as Saturday, and in moderate. Receipts, unchanged—\$30 to St. Louis and \$20 to Chicago. HOGS—Steady; \$2 75@2 95.

New York Produce Market. New York, April 29, 1878. FLOUR—Demand light; superfine western or choice, \$4 18@4 30; common to good, \$3 65@3 85; good to choice, \$3 30@3 50; heavy wheat extra, \$3 90@4 00; St. Louis \$3 65@3 75. WHEAT—Heavy; demand moderate; No. 2 Chicago, \$1 13; No. 3, \$1 08; No. 4, \$1 03; No. 5, \$1 00; No. 6, \$1 00; No. 7, \$1 00; No. 8, \$1 00; No. 9, \$1 00; No. 10, \$1 00; No. 11, \$1 00; No. 12, \$1 00. RYE—Quiet and steady; western, 72 1/2@74c. BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged. CORN—Demand moderate; steamer mixed, 54 1/2@55c; high mixed, 55c; No. 2, 55 1/2@56c; yellow, 55c@56c. OATS—Less firm, less active; mixed western and state, 35 1/2@36c; No. 2, 35c; white western, 36@40c. COFFEE—Rio, cargoes, 13 1/2@17 1/2c. SUGAR—Unchanged. LARD—Prime steam, 60c; No. 1, 59 1/2@60c. BUTTER—New western, 14@25c. CHEESE—Dull and unchanged. WHISKY—Dull; \$1 06 1/2.

St. Louis Produce Market. St. Louis, April 29, 1878. FLOUR—Unchanged and little done. WHEAT—Sharply declined; No. 3, red, \$1 17@1 17 1/2; No. 4, do., \$1 00; at the close 1/2c less. CORN—Lower to 37 1/2@38 1/2c. OATS—Lower to 30c bid. RYE—Easier; 60@61c. WHISKY—Steady; \$1 03. BUTTER—Dull and weak, only local demand; fresh yellow dairy, 18@20c; do, country packed, 14@15c. EGGS—Steady, 8. LARD—Unchanged. HIDES—Unchanged. PROVISIONS—Very dull; only a small jobbing trade.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. St. Louis, April 29, 1878. CATTLE—Shipping grades nominal; butchers', stock steady; fair to good steers, \$3 60; 4 01; cows and heifers, \$2 85@3 75; corn-fed Texans, \$3 50@4 15; Receipts, 2,000. HOGS—Shipping grades weak and tending down; packing steady, \$3 20@3 30; butchers' to fancy, \$3 30@3 50; receipts, 1,700. SHEEP—Steady demand, extra heavy shipping \$4 80@5 20; good to choice, \$4 25@4 60; common to fair \$3 85@4. Receipts, 200.

Chicago Produce Market. Chicago, April 29, 1878. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Excited at the opening, closed active but weak and lower; No. 1, spring \$1 13@1 13 1/2; No. 2, 1 12 1/2; cash; No. 3, \$1 05 1/2@1 07 1/2. CORN—Active, weak and lower; 41 1/2c cash. OATS—Fairly active and a shade lower; 27c, cash. RYE—Steady; fair demand; 60c. BARLEY—Steady; fair demand; 48c. PORK—Fair demand and lower; \$8 50@8 55 cash. LARD—Active, weak and lower; \$6 85 cash. BULK MEATS—Steady; good demand; shoulders, \$9 9c; short ribs \$4 12; short clear, \$5 10. WHISKY—\$1 04. Hereafter high wines or whiskey will be quoted, although the quotations must not always be taken as a reflection of the shade of the market or as a basis of transactions.

Chicago Live-Stock Market. Chicago, April 29, 1878. The Drovers' Journal's afternoon reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 15,000; dull and shade lower; choice heavy, \$3 40@3 55; light, \$3 20@3 40; mixed rough, \$3 20@3 40; butchers', \$3 50@3 75. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100; dull, lower, weak and declined 1/2c; shipping, \$4 50@5 20; feeders and stockers, \$3 40@4 20; butchers', cows, \$3 50@4 40; steers, 3 64. SHEEP—Receipts, 600; steady at \$4 25 1/2.

Lawrence Market. Lawrence April 2, 1878. Wheat, No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 85c; No. 5, 80c; No. 6, 75c; No. 7, 70c; No. 8, 65c; No. 9, 60c; No. 10, 55c; No. 11, 50c; No. 12, 45c. Corn, 30c; Rye, 35c; Oats, 25c; HOGS—Heavy, gross \$2.00. CATTLE—Butchers' cows, \$2 50@3.00; steers, \$3.00.

Atchison Produce Market. Atchison, April 1, 1878. WHEAT—No. 3, fall, \$1 01; No. 4, do., 90c; No. 2, spring, 85c; No. 3, do., 85c. RYE—No. 2, 41c. OATS—No. 2, mixed, 18c; No. 2, white, 19c. BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 25c. CORN—No. 2, 30c; rejected, 28c. FLAXSEED—95c.

Leather Market. Corrected weekly by Harisock & Gossett, Dealers in Hides—Green, Furs, Tallow and Leather. Dry Flint, 102 1/2. Dry Salt, 102. Kip, Green, 85. Sheep Pelts, green, 75@1.00. Damaged Hides are bought at 1/4 off the price. TALLOW in Cakes, 5.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market. BEEF—Steerling Steak per lb., 12 1/2. Round, 10. Roasts, 10. Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb., 7. Hind, 6. By the carcass, 5. MUTTON—Chops per lb., 12 1/2. Roast, 12 1/2.

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson. WHEAT—Per bu. spring, 80. Fall No. 2, 1.10. No. 3, 1.00. No. 4, .90. CORN—Per bu. White Old, 25. Yellow, 25. OATS—Per bu., 20. RYE—Per bu., 20. BARLEY—Per 100 lbs., 3.75. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs., 3.25. No. 3, 3.00. No. 4, 2.70. CORN MEAL, 1.75. CORN CHOP, .75. RYE CHOP, .90. CORN & OATS, .80. BRAN, .59. SHOIT, .05.

Topeka Lumber Market. Joist and Scantling, \$22.50. Rough boards, 22.50. No. 2, 20.00. Fencing, No. 3, 20.00. Common boards, surface, 25.00. Stock, D, 25.00. C, 32.25. B, 42.50. Finishing Lumber, 25.00 to 55.00. Flooring, 25.00 to 35.00. Shingles, 3.00 to 4.00. Lath, 4.60.

Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Common produce quoted at buying prices. APPLES—Per bushel, 150@200. BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy, 2.25. Medium, 2.09. Castor, 1.25. BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice, .10. Medium, .08. CHEESE—Per lb., 10 to 15 1/2. EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh, 22.50. HONEY—Per gal., 5.45 to 5.60. VINEGAR—Per gal., .30. POTATOES—Per bu., .50@.65. POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz., 2.00@2.25. Chickens, Dressed, per lb., .09. Turkey, .10. Geese, .10. ONIONS—Per bu., .10. CABBAGE—Per dozen, .75@1.00. SWEET POTATOES PLANTS, 40c per 100.

FARMERS! FARMERS!! Would you have your Horses in prime condition for your spring and summer work? If so, several things should be strictly observed, good care, regular feeding and liberal currying are among the essentials, but do not fail to give them Uncle Sam's Condition Powder, according to directions; and you will be well rewarded for your expense and trouble. For Sale by all Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil fills and closes the pores of leather, effectually preventing the entrance of dampness, dust, &c., and rendering the harness soft and pliable, while at the same time increasing its durability. Sold by all Harness makers and dealers in leather.

The Liver is more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed, for upon its regular action depends, in a great measure, the powers of the stomach, bowels, brain, and the whole nervous system. Regulate that important organ by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, and you prevent most of the diseases that flesh is heir to.

Catarrh, Consumption and Bronchial complaints, if neglected, speedily end in permanent suffering. The best known remedy, after long practical use, is Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry; compounded by skilled chemists, from some of the best known vegetable remedies. It is not only valuable in pulmonary diseases, but it is (unlike most cough remedies, which are extremely debilitating) an excellent tonic if taken as directed.

Eilert's Daylight Liver Pills are reliable, safe and efficient. They purify the blood, regulate the liver and digestive organs, and relieve headache caused by indigestion.

For Summer Complaints, or Cholera-infantum there is nothing as safe and reliable as Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup; it never fails to give immediate relief, and is harmless. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cts. per bottle.

Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes never fail to destroy worms and expell them from the system. Pleasant to take and perfectly safe.

Pianos and organs selling at reduced prices to suit the times, at E. B. Guild's music store. Twenty-five first-class organs on hand at Topeka and Lawrence stores. Special bargains for the next thirty days.

NOTICE—I will send five packages White Oil Corn for one dollar during the balance of this season. Plenty early to plant yet. Every farmer should get a start in this excellent corn this season, as it matures so early that it is never caught by early frosts. CHARLES JOSLYN.

Happy tidings for nervous sufferers, and those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts effectually cure premature debility, weakness and decay. Book and Journal, with information worth thousands, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati O.

May Brothers, Galesburg, Ill., want county agents for their late improved wind mill, the cheapest, strongest, and best in use. Retail price, \$50. Write for terms, cuts, etc.

A set of 8-ton scales for sale. Address S H. Downs, Topeka

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.

50 Visiting Cards with Your Name Neatly Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scapes), printed in 10 Colors, each the lot sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money, KURTZ & BROTHER, 8 E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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 PRESCOTT & CO. Opposite Teff House.

25 STYLES OF CARDS, with name in gold, 15cts. J. B. HUSTED, Nessus, N. Y.

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

JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF Short-Horn Cattle AT THE Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday & Thursday, MAY 22 & 23, 1878.

The subscribers would announce that they will sell at the above time and place, to the highest bidder, without bids or reserve, TWO HUNDRED HEAD OF SHORT-HORN, fashionably bred Cattle, consisting of 150 bulls and 50 females, representatives of the following well known families: Oxford-Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Pearl, Arabella, Cambria, Phyllis, Louisa, Dulcabelles, Jessamines, White Rose, Florida Miss Severs, and Red Roses and other choice families well as a few choice-bred aged bulls.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 40 pure Berkshires, from Sam Fryor & Son, Paris, Ky. TERMS—Cash. GEO. A. C. HAMILTON, Mt. Sterling, Ky. THOS. C. ANDERSON, Kansas City, Mo. Either will furnish Catalogues on application. CAPT. G. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., Auctioneer.

Hambletonian Stock. VOLUNTEER Junior, will stand the season of 1878 at Stony Ford Farm on Long Creek, six miles east of Burlington, \$10 to cover, \$15 to insure. Mare kept at reasonable rate, and care taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should they occur. Volunteer Junior is a beautiful bay stallion with black points; stands fifteen hands three inches high; weighs 1100 pounds; was sired by Goldsmith Volunteer, he by Rysdyke Hambletonian; Dam by Hunter, he by One-eyed Hunter, the sire of Flora Temple, Grand Dam by unported Consternation, etc.

BOYCE BROS., Burlington, Coffey Co., Kansas. PUBLIC SALE OF Short-Horn Cattle

Berkshire Swine and Southdown Sheep, ON Wednesday, May 29th, 1878, AT HARRISTOWN, ILLINOIS.

(on Wabash Railway, 7 miles west of Decatur.) Drafts from the Harristown and Linwood herds and flocks, will be offered, making one of the most attractive lots of pure-bred show stock ever offered in the west. In the lot will be 30 cows and heifers, and 16 young bulls, including: Ten Imported Young Animals (both sexes, Berkshires and Southdowns, will be represented by our own and other importations. TERMS—Six months, at 8 per cent. Sale positive, and without reserve. For Catalogue or any particulars, address, PICKRELL & KISSINGER, Harristown, Ill., or Clarksville, Mo.

NOTICE. In the District Court, Shawnee County, Kansas. Charles G. Stifel, Assignee of the German Bank of St. Louis, Mo., Plaintiff, vs. Celia Rombauer (formerly Celia Kuykendall), executrix of the last will and testament of James Kuykendall, deceased, James M. Kuykendall, William L. Kuykendall, Robert G. Kuykendall, William E. Spader, Bettie J. Spader, and Celia Rombauer, heirs, and Legatees, and devisees of the said James Kuykendall, deceased, and R. Guido Rombauer, Defendants.

The above named defendants are hereby notified that they have been sued by the said plaintiff, Charles G. Stifel, the assignee of the German Bank of St. Louis, Missouri, by petition filed in the District Court, Shawnee County, Kansas; and that said defendants must answer the said petition, filed by the said plaintiff, on or before the twelfth (12) day of June, A. D. 1878, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered accordingly, excluding them from all interest, right and estate in certain real estate, to-wit: the south-east fractional quarter of section thirteen (13) township eleven (11) south of range fifteen (15), east of the sixth principal meridian, and situated in Shawnee County, State of Kansas, and said judgment, will quiet said plaintiff in his title to said land, and will forever enjoin the said defendants and each of them from asserting, pretending or claiming "any estate, right, title or interest, in or to said lands, or any part thereof.

G. C. CLEMENS, Attorney for Plaintiff. STORAGE COMMISSION, GRAIN, AND Agricultural Implement Warehouse MUSCATINE FLOWS.

wood and steel beam. To the local trade we warrant on trial satisfaction or no sale. CROSBLEY SULKY PLOW. Call and see it. We warrant it to be as good as the best Sulky Plow made. We have Corn Planters, Cultivators, Spring and Farm Wagons, Reapers, Mowers, and all other Agricultural Implements. We are agents for the Stover Wind Mill, and for Antman and Taylor's Threshing Machine Engines.

To the local trade we say, it will pay to call at our warehouse for Implements. Consignments of goods to be sold on commission or for storage, is solicited. Orders for Grain, Produce, or Implements promptly filled at lowest rates. Warehouses on A. T. & S. R. R. R. Track, South of 6th St. S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas.

INVALID RECLINING ROLLING CHAIRS. THE TIGER HAY RAKE. FARMER'S FRIEND! FANNING MILL! SWEET POTATO PLANTS. A FARMER, A Farmer's Son or Daughter. Silver Maple Seed. BUTTERWORKER. EEDS GIVEN AWAY. \$10 Reward. THE STALLION SEASON FOR 1878. YOUNG ROYAL GEORGE. KICKAPOO RANGER.

THE TIGER HAY RAKE. It is no experiment but PROVED SUCCESS, and has double the sale of any other Sickle Rake in the United States. Send for circulars. J. W. STODDARD & CO., Dayton, O. Sole Manufacturers.

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FARMER'S FRIEND! FANNING MILL! Don't be to the labor and expense of raising grain, then market it dirty, but clean your grain and make money by raising it grade. Our Mills give Universal satisfaction, and are Fully Warranted.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Sent prepaid to your nearest express office per 1000, \$4.50, per 2000 \$4.00, per 4000 \$4.00. Five varieties of Cabbage and Tomato plants cheap, I make good 1/2 cent on all plants delivered and spoiled in transit. See offer in price list. E. O. CHASE, Glenwood, Johnson Co., Kansas.

A FARMER, A Farmer's Son or Daughter. Taking orders for five of Nellie's Harpoon Hoes Hay Forks and Fixtures will (in addition to the profits) receive FREE a complete rig of Nellie's Fork and Patent conveyor, for depositing Hay or straw in mow or on stack; also manure Nat Shovel Hay Carrier, Faleys and Grapples, Agt's Steels, Nellie's Cast Tool Steel castings, (Plow-shares from this steel can be welded, worked into chisels or edged tools) Ornamental Fencing for public grounds, cemeteries, or farms. Pamphlets free. A. J. NELLIS & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SILVER MAPLE SEED. By express \$1. per bushel; by mail 50cts. White Elm Seed \$2. per lb. Order now, WM. A. NOUBEE, Moline, Ill., Nurseryman and Florist.

BUTTERWORKER. The most effective simple and convenient yet invented. Works 30 lbs in less than 5 minutes, thoroughly working out buttermilk and making the salt. AGENTS WANTED. Send for circular. A. H. REID, N. Eighteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EEDS GIVEN AWAY. SEVEN CHOICE VARIETIES of Flower Seeds including Aster, Balsam, Pinks, Pansy and Via Carnia, for 25c. Sample package and Catalogue of Seeds for 3c. stamp. New York Seed Co., Buffalo, New York.

\$10 Reward. Strayed or stolen from the subscriber living in Liberty Ty., Coffey County, Kansas, on the 15th day of April, 1878, the following described pony mare and mules. One sorrel pony with white mane, and bald face, with rope 4 or 5 ft long on the neck, about 13 hands high, some of her feet white, she is quite close built. 1 yearling mare mule brown roan, with star in forehead and branded (O. K.) on right shoulder, and one brown 2 year old mare mule, branded O. K. on right shoulder. Tails and manes of both, closely trimmed. Reward of \$10. is offered. Address, C. M. STOUT, Burlington, Kansas.

THE STALLION SEASON FOR 1878. The following horses will be found at the corner of 12th and Harrison streets, Topeka, Kansas, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on Thursdays and Fridays, at Silver Lake: YOUNG ROYAL GEORGE. Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend himself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure coal-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all are his own color and sire.

KICKAPOO RANGER. is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Comas, he by Green's Bashaw, Dam Baltimore Maid, he is a good traveler, he has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrino. For extended pedigree call on the owner. TERMS—\$10. the season, \$15. to insure. Season from April 15th, to July 4th. Address T. K. MCGLATHERY, Topeka, Kansas.

THE STALLION SEASON FOR 1878. The undersigned heresmen of Topeka, recommended the Stallion Royal George, to the breeders of horses for general purpose or farm work. He has more style and action than any other big horse. He is a good color and has a good disposition. George Wolf, Andy Wilson, Byron Jewell, H. C. Lindsey, Dr. S. E. Martin, A. J. Hungate, S. Rain, Nat. Kinney, Z. Ransdell, W. D. Terry, J. Mowers, Silver Lake.

GO TO THE BAZAAR, No 241. The Leavenworth Times gives an elegant Elgin Watch, Coin Silver Hunting Case, Stem Winder, worth \$18.75 to any one sending them fifteen subscribers its weekly Edition at \$3.00 each per annum. Address, D. E. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kansas.

TOPEKA LIME WORKS. The cheapest place in the city to buy Lime. Situated between Earnest's Brick Yard, and the King Bridge Shops, Topeka, Kansas. Some of the best quality always on hand. Address, SILLS & BARNETT, Topeka, Kansas.

GO TO THE BAZAAR, No 241. The making of Ladies' Suits a specialty. Spring and Summer Goods are received and Ladies will find here the largest and choicest variety of millinery goods in Topeka. New Styles of Ribbons and Fresh Flowers. The latest styles of bonnets and hats trimmed in the latest mode. Those who want skillful and tasteful work done are respectfully asked to give us a trial and to call and look at our goods. Trimming, Stamping, Pinking and Crimping done in short notice. MRS. E. L. WHITING, Agt. for J. C. Whiting, Topeka, Kansas.

Special Master's Sale. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. Lydia T. Hawkes, Complainant, vs. David Shannon, Defendant. No. 1973. In Chancery.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, rendered on the above entitled suit, I will on Friday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, offer at Public sale at auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State and District of Kansas, the following described real estate lands and tenements, viz: The east half (1/2) of the south-west quarter (1/4) of section twenty (20) in Township twenty-six (26) south of Range seventeen (17) east, containing eighty (80) acres situated in the County of Woodson, and State of Kansas.

Special Master's Sale. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. WILLIAM J. ALGER, Complainant, vs. CHRISTOPHER CAMP and EVA ANN CAMP, Defendants. No. 1974. In Chancery.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, rendered on the above entitled suit, I will, on Friday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, offer at public sale at auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State and District of Kansas, the following described real estate lands and tenements, viz: The west half (1/2) of the south-west quarter (1/4) of section twenty-three (23) in Township twenty-seven (27) south of Range sixteen (16) east, containing eighty (80) acres, situate in the County of Wilson, and State of Kansas.

Special Master's Sale. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. JOHN B. VANOR and JAMES PENDER, Trustees of the United Society, called Shakers, Complainants, vs. WILLIAM J. HARRIS, Defendant. No. 1975. In Chancery.

Public notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, rendered on the above entitled suit, I will, on Friday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, offer at public sale at auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State and District of Kansas, the following described real estate lands and tenements, viz: The south half (1/2) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of Section five (5) in Township twenty-seven (27) of Range sixteen (16) east of the sixth principal meridian, containing eighty (80) acres, situated in the County of Wilson, and State of Kansas.

HALF A MILLION Sweet Potato Plants. Best Varieties. Low Rates. Address C. H. COUSHING, Leavenworth, Kansas.

THE Advertiser's Guide. A book replete with interesting and valuable information to "men who advertise." Designed for general circulation among Western business men in press and will be issued on or before the first day of May. Newspaper publishers will find it advantageous to have a place in the advertising pages of the GUIDE.

BENNETT & HICKS, Advertising Agents, Kansas City, Mo. DYKER'S BEARD EXLIR. It is used with oil on the amoultion hair, and will do it in a few days. It is used with oil on the amoultion hair, and will do it in a few days. It is used with oil on the amoultion hair, and will do it in a few days.

HENTIC & SPERRY, Attorneys-at-Law, TOPEKA, KANSAS, Practice in Federal & State Courts. JAMES G. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 10 and 12, Hart's Office Building, West Fourth Street, between MAIN and Delaware, Kansas City, Mo. Practices in Missouri, Kansas and U. S. Courts. Real Estate & Corporation Law a specialty.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS. Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale. Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not skin. Address, GLOCK & CAMMIBARL, F. S. Parsons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Wm. Glick, in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

The Western Queen Bee Hive. This hive is acknowledged by competent judges to be the best, cheapest, and most convenient. It is made of zinc, and is light, strong, and durable. It is made of zinc, and is light, strong, and durable. It is made of zinc, and is light, strong, and durable.

Elgin Watch Given Away. A Valuable Premium Given by the best Paper in Kansas. The Leavenworth Times gives an elegant Elgin Watch, Coin Silver Hunting Case, Stem Winder, worth \$18.75 to any one sending them fifteen subscribers its weekly Edition at \$3.00 each per annum. Address, D. E. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Topeka Lime Works. The cheapest place in the city to buy Lime. Situated between Earnest's Brick Yard, and the King Bridge Shops, Topeka, Kansas. Some of the best quality always on hand. Address, SILLS & BARNETT, Topeka, Kansas.

Go to the BAZAAR, No 241. The making of Ladies' Suits a specialty. Spring and Summer Goods are received and Ladies will find here the largest and choicest variety of millinery goods in Topeka. New Styles of Ribbons and Fresh Flowers. The latest styles of bonnets and hats trimmed in the latest mode. Those who want skillful and tasteful work done are respectfully asked to give us a trial and to call and look at our goods. Trimming, Stamping, Pinking and Crimping done in short notice. MRS. E. L. WHITING, Agt. for J. C. Whiting, Topeka, Kansas.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

CHARITY.

The secret that doth make a flower a flower, So frames it that to bloom is to be sweet, And to receive to give...

TO A KISS.

Humble seal of soft affection, Tenderest pledge of future bliss, Desires of young connection...

HOME.

Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest; Home-keeping hearts are happiest, For those that wander they know not where...

Wearied and homestead and distressed, They wander East, they wander West, And are baffled and beaten and blown about...

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest; The bird is safest in its nest; O'er all that flutter their wings and fly...

TWO LITTLE PAIRS OF BOOTS.

Two little pairs of boots, to-night Before the fire are drying, Two little pairs of tired feet...

Those little boots with copper toes! They run the life-long day! And sometimes I almost wish...

They walk around the new-plowed ground, Where mud is plenty laid; They roll it up in marble round...

To-day I was disposed to scold; But when I see, to-night, Those little boots before the fire...

For in the trunk upstairs I've laid, Two socks of white and blue; If called to put those boots away...

THE SILVER LINING.

"Every cloud has its silver lining." But it seemed to Helen Livingstone that there could be none to her sorrow cloud...

And yet her home was a most luxurious mansion; she had everything that money could buy; she was yet young and very beautiful...

And now Eddie was gone. And since the day they laid him beside his father, all her energy was gone...

And here her sister, Mrs. Maxwell, found her, as she came one bright morning, bringing a breath of heaven's fresh loveliness into the close, perfumed and heated chamber...

"No, no, Sue! How can you ask me?" "I will do you good, Helen," pleaded Sue. "It don't want to be done good. I only want to be let alone..."

"And that won't be long I'm thinking, if you are allowed to go on in this fashion," muttered Sue, under her breath...

"But still the mourner only sighed, 'No, Sue no! I send flowers out every day. But I can't go myself; don't tease me, Sue.'"

"Poor Sue stood still, her bright eyes full of tears, looking at her sister for a little while. Then she turned abruptly and left the room without another word..."

"Aunt Rachel, do please go and see Helen!" she begged. "I can't do anything with her, none of us can, and if you can't I don't know what will become of her..."

"These knows I will do what I can," softly returned Rachel. "Sit thee down here and tell me all about Helen..."

"The dear, old lady nodded, and when the door was opened, she walked in at once. 'I have come to see Helen Livingstone,' she said..."

"Mrs. Livingstone does not see visitors," exclaimed the waiter. "She will see me, I will not trouble thee to go with me, she said, as she continued straight up to Helen's darkened chamber..."

"I have come to see thee, Helen," she said softly. "But I cannot say I do see thee—thy chamber is too dark, dear..."

"Oh, the light," moaned Helen, turning away her head.

"We cannot live without the light, my dear," said Aunt Rachel, returning to a seat beside Helen. "Now, Helen, she said, gently, 'I am older than thee, and I've been through the deep waters of tribulation...'"

Two or three hours Aunt Rachel stayed and continued her tender ministrations, and when she left she had won from Helen a promise that she would no longer nurse her sorrows in selfish loneliness...

"If these tries to do right, thee'll find there is some happiness left yet," said gentle Aunt Rachel. And though Helen did not quite believe she could ever be happy, she knew her wealth afforded her large means of doing good...

A few months later the winter snow had covered Eddie and his father with a robe of spotless white, and it was near the happy Christmas tide...

More than one humble home in the great city had been brightened by Helen's generous Christmas gifts, and she began to take some pleasure in these pleasant duties...

Some one has beautifully said: "Happiness is a perfume which we cannot sprinkle over others without spilling a few drops on ourselves..."

"What is your little boy's name?" she said, addressing the woman. "Eddie Hamilton," said the stranger, with a sigh, and Helen's heart thrilled again at the familiar name...

"No, ma'am, he is not mine. His mother was a widow, and came to Brookville, where I live, a year ago next March. She was very poor, and she had a little house right next to us..."

"Do you still intend to keep him?" asked Helen. "We can't ma'am. We are poor, hard-working folks, and we've got five children of our own. John had a bad fall last week—he can get about the house, but the doctors say he won't be able to work a lick this winter..."

"No, indeed," returned Helen, politely. "That's what's taking me to the city to-day," returned the woman. "We hated to do it, me and John did, awful bad, but we didn't see no other way to do, so I'm staking him to the orphan asylum. Do you think they'll be good to him, ma'am?"

"I don't know," she said eagerly. "But I do know some one who would! You say you are poor—I am rich, and I am widowed and childless. I have lately lost my husband and my little Eddie, and I am alone and lonely. Give me your little Eddie, and I will love him and be good to him, and bring him up as my own child!"

"Indeed I am! He looks like my little Eddie—that is what first make me notice him, and it seems to me as if heaven had sent him to me. He is my Christmas present! Oh, do let me have him!"

"Go with me and see!" cried Helen. "Your John would approve, I am sure. Please tell me your name." "Reynolds is my name."

"Mine is Livingstone. Now, Mrs. Reynolds you shall go home with me. It is not near the distance it is out to the orphan asylum, and you shall see how I will do for little Eddie. Oh, I am so happy to have him!"

"Come to see Eddie whenever you like," she said, as they parted, for Helen had no false pride about her—she was too true a lady for that—and I will bring him to see you. I don't want him to forget his kind benefactors. And here, slipping a tiny roll into Mrs. Reynolds' hands, "is a little Christmas present for John and the children."

And when Mrs. Reynolds looked at the "little Christmas present," she found it was a crisp, new hundred-dollar bill. And so that Christmas eve a golden curlew had rested on the empty crib pillow in Helen Livingstone's room, and the next morning two little stuffed stockings hung over the table loaded with Christmas toys...

While Helen, herself, was so bright and happy that, when sister Sue and Aunt Rachel came in to see the little stranger, of whose arrival Helen had sent them word, they stood astonished at the transformation.

"Thee sees, Helen," said Aunt Rachel, "that I was not wrong when I told thee if thee tried to do right thee would be sure to be happy!"

WHAT OUR BOYS ARE READING.

BY PROF. W. G. SUMNER.

The following timely article, from the pen of the well-known Professor of Yale College, appeared in Scribner's Magazine for March, and is deserving of careful reading by every teacher. And the question is proper to ask, What will you do about it? It is criminal to nothing...

"These periodicals contain stories, songs, mock speeches, and negro minstrel dialogues—and nothing else. The literary material is either intensely stupid, or spiced to the highest degree with sensation. The stories are about hunting, Indian warfare, California desperado life, pirates, wild sea adventure, highwaymen, crimes and horrible accidents, horrors (tortures and snake stories), gamblers, practical jokes, the life of vagabond boys, and the wild behavior of dissipated boys in great cities. This catalogue is exhaustive. There are no other stories. The dialogue is short, sharp and continuous. It is broken by the minimum of description and by no preaching. It is almost entirely in slang of the most exaggerated kind, and of every variety,—that of the sea, of California, and of the Bowery; of negroes, 'Dutchmen,' Yankees, Chinese, Indians, to say nothing of that of a score of the most irregular and questionable occupations ever followed by men. When the stories even nominally treat of school-life, they say nothing of school-life. There is simply a succession of practical jokes, mischief, outrages, heroic but impossible feats, fighting, and horrors, but nothing about the business of school. Any more than if the house in which the boys live were a summer boarding-house. All the teachers, of course, are sneaks or blackguards. In this same story, one of the assistant teachers (usher, he is called) gets drunk and insults the principal, whereupon the latter holds a nozzle, while he directs some of the boys to work a garden pump, and throws water on the assistant, who lies helplessly drunk on the grass,—all of which is enforced by a picture. There is not a decent good boy in the story. The sneaks and bullies are all despicable in the extreme. The heroes are continually devising mischief which is mean and cruel, but which is here represented as smart and funny. They all have a devil character, and have the principal's regard as one of the smallest dangers of life."

Another type of hero who figures largely in these stories is the vagabond boy, in the streets of a great city in the Rocky Mountains, or at sea. Sometimes he has some cleverness in singing, or dancing, or ventriloquism, or negro acting, and he gains a precarious living while roving about. This vagabond life of adventure is represented as interesting and exciting, and, when the hero rises from vagabond life to flash life, then that is represented as success. Respectable home life, on the other hand, is not at all, and is only referred to as stupid and below the ambition of a clever youth. Industry and economy in some regular pursuits, or in study are never mentioned at all. Generosity does not consist even in luxurious expenditure, but in wasting money. The type seems to be that of the gambler, one day 'flush' and wasteful, another day ruined and in misery.

There is another type of boy who sometimes furnishes the hero of a story, but who also figures more or less in all of them. That is the imp of mischief,—the sort of boy who is an intolerable nuisance to the neighborhood. The stories are told from the stand-point of the boy, so that he seems to be a fine fellow, and all the world which is against him, is unjust and overbearing. His father the immediate representative of society, executes its judgment with the rod, which again is an insult to the high spirited youth, and produces on his side, either open war, or a dignified retreat to some distant region.

These stories are not markedly profane, and they are not obscene. They are indiscribably vulgar. They represent boys as engaging all the time in the rowdy type of drinking. The heroes are either swaggering, vulgar swells, of the rowdy style, or they are in the vagabond mass below the rowdy swell. They are continually associating with criminals, gamblers, and low people who live by their wits. The theater of the stories is always disreputable. The proceedings and methods of persons of the criminal and disreputable classes, who appear in the stories, are all described in detail. The boy reader obtains a theoretical and literary acquaintance with methods of fraud and crime. Sometimes drunkenness is represented in its disgrace and misery, but generally drinking is represented as jolly and entertaining, and there is no suggestion that boys who act as the boys in these stories do ever have to pay any penalty for it in after life. The persons who are held up to admiration are the heroes and heroines of bar-rooms, concert saloons, variety theatres, and negro minstrel troupes.

From the specimens which we have examined we may generalize the following in regard to the views of life which these stories inculcate, and the code of morals and manners which they teach:

The first thing which a boy ought to acquire is physical strength for fighting purposes. The feats of strength performed by these youngsters in combat with men and animals are ridiculous in the extreme. In regard to details the supposed code of English brutality prevails, especially in the stories that have English local color, but it is always mixed with the code of the revolver, and in many of the stories, the latter is taught in its fullness.

These youngsters generally carry revolvers and use them at their good discretion. Every youth who aspires to manliness ought to get and carry a revolver.

A boy ought to cheat the penurious father who does not give him as much money as he finds necessary, and ought to compel him to pay. A good way to force him to pay liberally, and at the same time to stop criticizing his son's habits, is to find out his own vice (he always has some) and then to levy blackmail on him.

Every boy who does not want to be 'green' and 'soft' ought to 'see the elephant.' All fine manly young fellows are familiar with the actors and singers at the variety theatres, and the girl waiters at concert-saloons.

As to drinking, the bar-room code is taught. The boys stop in at bar-rooms all along the street, swallow drinks standing or leaning with rowdy grace at the bar. They treat and are treated, and consider it insulting to refuse or to be refused. The good fellows meet every one on a footing of equality—above all in a bar-room.

Quiet home life is stupid and unmanly. Boys brought up in it never know the world or life. They have to work hard and to bow down to false doctrines which parsons and teachers, in league with parents, have invented against boys. To become a true man, a boy must break with respectability and join the vagabonds and swell mob.

No fine young fellow, who knows life, need mind the law, still less the police. The latter are all stupid louts. If a boy's father is rich and he has money, he can easily find smart lawyers (advertisement gratis) who can get the boy out of prison, and will dine with him at Delmonico's afterward. The sympathies of a manly young fellow are with criminals against the law, and he conceals crime when he can.

Whatever good or ill happens to a young man he should always be gay. The only ills in question are physical pain or lack of money. These should be born with gayety and indifference, but should not alter the philosophy of life.

As to the rod it is not so easy to generalize. Teachers and parents, in these stories, act faithfully to Solomon's precept. When a father flogs his son, the true doctrine seems to be that the son should run away and seek a life adventure. When he does this he has no difficulty in finding friends, or living by his wits, so that he makes money, and comes back rich and glorious, to find his father in the poor-house.

These periodicals seem to be intended for boys from ten to sixteen years of age, although they often treat of older persons. Probably many boys outgrow them and come to see the folly and falsehood of them. It is impossible, however, that so much corruption should be so adroit and not exert some influence. We say nothing of the great harm which is done to boys of that age, by the nervous excitement of reading harrowing and sensational stories, because the literature before us only participates in that harm with other literature of far higher pretensions. But what we have said suffices to show that these papers poison boys' minds with views of life which are so base and false as to destroy all manliness and all chances of true success. How far they are read by boys of good home influences we are, of course, unable to say. They certainly are within the reach of all. They can be easily obtained, and easily concealed, and it is a question for parents and teachers how far this is done. Persons under those responsibilities ought certainly to know what the character of this literature is.

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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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 first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure 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 a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of the 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 know or cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be proven up, that he did not know or cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the 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.

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

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

If they shall also determine to dispose of the same, the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

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

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

Fees as follows: To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$1.00; for each cow, \$1.00; for each head of cattle, \$1.00; to County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to the Justice of the Peace, \$1.00; to KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$100, \$1.00; Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith, \$1.00.

THE STRAY LIST.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Jos. S. Pierce, Reeder Tp, Feb. 18, 1878, one black pony horse, star in forehead, scar on both hind legs, no brands, supposed to be 10 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos. Shaughnessy, Monroe Tp, April 5, 1878, one black pony horse, star in forehead, high, black mane and tail, no brands perceivable. Valued at \$20.

Cherokee County—C. A. Saunders, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by A. S. Keith, Lowell Tp, March 20, 1878, one pony mare, white hind feet and face, saddle marks, brand X on left shoulder. Appraised at \$30.

ANY HORSE—Taken up by Gordon Tp, one sorrel filly, white spots, blazed face, fore feet and left hind foot white up to about the knees, about 14 hands high. Appraised at \$15.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Brio, Bloom Tp, March 23, 1878, one horse, 10 yrs old, 14 hands high, dark dun, blaze in face, branded K on left shoulder. Valued at \$12.

Elk County—Geo. Thompson, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by William Thornton, Wild Cat Tp, March 20, 1878, one mare pony 13 hands high, light sorrel roan, 8 or 9 yrs old, glass eyes, bald face, legs white to above the knees. Valued at \$15.

Jefferson County—I. N. Inaley, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Abner Frost, Fairview Tp, Apr. 4, 1878, one dark bay horse pony 13 hands high, shod all round, dm brand on left shoulder. Valued at \$30.

ANY HORSE—Taken up by Wm. H. P. Foster, Delaware Tp, March 20, 1878, one strawberry roan mare colt 1 yr old, small size, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$10.

Marion County—E. R. Trenner, Clerk. PONY HORSE—Taken up by John Zicky, Clear Creek Tp, March 20, 1878, one pony horse, supposed to be 15 hands high, 12 yrs old, bay, white hind feet, star in forehead, branded on left fore shoulder T G W. Valued at \$30.

Miami County—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Daniel Bell, Middle Creek Tp, one red and white steer 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Samuel Henniger, Richland Tp, one brown or brindled steer 1 yr old, slit in right ear. Valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Samuel Henniger, Richland Tp, one red steer 1 yr old, white in face, some white on belly and of tall white, swallow fork in both ears. Valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by P. Carman, Richland Tp, one red steer with white back and belly and some white on inside of legs, one yr old, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

Rice County—W. F. Nicholas, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Peter Hoffman, Washington Tp, March 27, 1878, one dark red Texas cow, medium size. Valued at \$9.

COW—Also, one Texas cow, medium size, red and white branded, H F on left hip, points of horns broken off, swallow fork and underbit in left ear, underbit in right ear. Valued at \$9.

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STATE OF KANSAS } COUNTY OF SHAWNEE } ss. In the District Court in and for the County and State aforesaid. P. M. Sturgis, Plaintiff, vs. Sarah E. Sturgis, Defendant.

The said Sarah E. Sturgis, defendant, is hereby notified that she has been sued by the said P. M. Sturgis plaintiff, in the district court in and for the County of Shawnee, and State of Kansas, and that she must answer the petition filed by said plaintiff, in said court against her on or before the 22nd day of May, 1878, or the same will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered accordingly, divorcing said plaintiff from her the said defendant. P. M. Sturgis, Plaintiff. By D. E. Sowers, his Attorney, Attest: R. E. Heller, Clerk. Dated April, 6th, 1878.

DR. PIERCE'S STANDARD REMEDIES Golden Medical Discovery Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing. Golden Medical Discovery Is Pectoral. Golden Medical Discovery Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant. Golden Medical Discovery Is Tonic.

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin, as Scrofula, or King's Evil; Tumors, Ulcers, or Old sores; Blistches; Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchitis, Asthma, and Lung Affections; Incipient Consumption; Laryngitis, Coughs, and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagogue properties render it an unequalled remedy for Biliousness; Torpid Liver, or "Liver Complaint"; and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where they are scrofulous swellings, and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull, drooping, 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 chills, alternative with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated when you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness," in many cases "Liver Complaint," only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or Maltum in Ferrous Pyro, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, and are sugar-coated. They remove the necessity of taking the great, crude, drastic, sickening pills, heretofore so much in use.

As a remedy for Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Tightness about the Chest, Bad taste in Mouth, Eruptions from the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Pain in the Kidneys, Highly-colored Urine, and Internal Fever, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unsurpassed. Furthermore, I would say that their action is universal, not a gland escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtue being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. The daily use of two Pellets has cured the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Tetter, Salt-rheum, Erysipelas, Boils, Blistches, Pimples, Sores, Eyes, and Eruptions. They are, however, recommended to be taken in connection with the Golden Medical Discovery, in order to secure the best results.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION. DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the chief consulting physician, in adapting the following medicine as a cure. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES. Favorite Prescription is a Powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nerve of unsurpassed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked magic cures, viz: Leucorrhoea, or "Whites," Excessive Flowing Painful Menstruation, Unnatural Suppressions, Weak Back, Protrusion, or falling of the Uterus, Antevulsion, Retention, Bearing-down Sensation, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Despondency, and very many other chronic diseases peculiar to women, but not mentioned here.

The following Ladies are a few of the many thousands who can testify to the efficacy of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, from experience and observation: Mrs. Cornelia Allison, Peosta, Iowa; Mrs. Thos. J. Methvin, Hatcher's Station, Ga.; Mrs. T. Seymour, Rome, N. Y.; Mrs. Francis Ruswick, Versailles, Ohio; Mrs. Leroy Putnam, North Wharton, Pa.; Mrs. Mary A. Hunolt, Edina, Mo.; Mrs. Mary A. Frisby, Frisby, Mo.; Mrs. D. J. Hill, Chillicothe, Ohio; Mrs. Harriet E. Malone, West Springfield, Pa.; Mrs. R. Hatt, Emporia, Kan.; Miss Louise Pratt, Dodgeville, Mass.; Mrs. L. A. Dashiield, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. C. Allison, Proctor, Iowa; Mrs. J. N. Vernon, St. Thomas, Md.; Mrs. B. C. Moran, 333 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.; Ms. Lucy Callman, Barnesville, Ohio; Mrs. Nancy McNaught, Jefferson, Iowa; Mrs. L. G. Stemed, Friendship, N. Y.; Miss Ellen Cady, Westfield, N. Y.; Mrs. Anthony Amann, Verona, N. J.; Mrs. B. N. Roke, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. F. H. Webb, Watertown, N. Y. Thousands of references can be given at the World's Dispensary.

THE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL SERVANT. DR. E. V. PIERCE is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of the foregoing remedies, all of which are sold by druggists. He is also the Author of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work of nearly one thousand pages, with two hundred and eighty-two wood-engravings and colored plates. He has already sold of this popular work

Over 100,000 Copies! PRICE (post-paid) \$1.50. Address: R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World Dispensary, Buffalo N. Y.

Concord Grapes Also Hartford, Ives and others. Apple Grafts, A No. 1. Hedge Plants, No. 1. and No. 2. J and 2 yr. Apple Trees, 2 and 3 yr. Evergreens, all sizes and kinds, small fruits including Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, and Strawberries. The above at unusually low rates. Will pay postage on all orders. Will pay postage on all orders. Will pay postage on all orders. Address CLOSSON BROS. Prairie Nursery, Prairie City, Ill.

THE MAGIC COIN BOX. Holds over \$5.00 of Silver coin, in "Half Dollars," "Quarter Dollars," "Dimes," and "Nickels." The magic movement of your thumb pushes the desired coin into your hand, and another one immediately takes its place. It is by magic, manipulation in half a second, with no noise, and with no danger of dropping any. Sample packages, containing 3 Coin Boxes, for \$1.00. Agents wanted everywhere. The "Magic Coin Box" is a new and valuable invention. HUTCHINSON & CO., 12 Union Square, N. Y.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers, 36 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamp. Van Delft & Co. 20 Ann St., New York.

STOVER WIND ENGINE COMPANY, FREEPORT - ILL. Manufacturers of the Celebrated Stover Automatic Windmill that carried off the highest honors at the American Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, proven by actual test to run in a lighter breeze than any other mill on exhibition; has a patent self-bracing tower, is a perfect self-regulator, will stop itself in gales and start again when the storm subsides. We also manufacture the Stover Twenty Dollar Oscillating Feed Grinder, operated by ten and twelve foot pumping Mills; is a novel and economical grinder for farmer's use, will grind from ten to twenty bushels per day and pump at the same time. All who have used them speak of them in the highest praise. Therefore buy a Windmill and Feed Grinder. Save money and make home happy. Agents wanted in unassigned territory. Send for circular.

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KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES. Kansas display of products at Centennial surpassed all other States. KANSAS PACIFIC R. W. CO. offers largest body of good lands in KANSAS at lowest prices and best terms. Plenty of Gov't lands FREE for Homesteads. For copy of "KANSAS PACIFIC HOME-STEAD," address, Land Commissioner, K. P. R., Salina, Kansas.

HOWE'S 4 TON WAGON SCALE. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Address A. M. GILBERT & CO., WESTERN MANAGERS, 95, 97, 99 and 101 Lake St., Chicago, 157 Water St., Cleveland, O., 116 Main St., Cincinnati, O., 612 North Third St., St. Louis.

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AGENTS profit per week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. New articles just patented. Sample sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton St., N. Y.

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ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD? -IF SO CALL ON- The Chicago Lumber Co., (Successors to Jno. H. Laidigh.) Wholesale and Retail Dealers in LUMBER AND COAL. Full Stock, Good Grades, Bottom Prices. Call and see us. Office and yard Cor. Kansas Ave and 8th St. ROBT. PIERCE, Manager.

Kelly Steel Barb Wire. Pat. 1868, and licensed under all patents before it. Kelly Wires makes a perfect stock fence. Absolutely Rust Proof. One pound to the rod. 2 Wires with posts 2 rods apart makes a good fence. Steel Wire, Best and Strongest Steel Barb. Best Paint, Rust Proof. FREE FROM PATENT LAW SUITS. The Kelly Wire safe to handle. THORN WIRE HEDGE CO., 217 Madison Street, CHICAGO.

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THE KANSAS WAGON! Prize Medal and Diploma AT THE Centennial Exposition. Judges' Official Report: For Excellence of Material, Thoroughness of Construction and Beauty and Perfection in Finish. J. B. HAWLEY, President. T. GOSFORTH, Director General.

And also all kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons. We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foremen in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Fellos, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted. Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks. A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; C. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B. McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops. The above Line of Goods are for sale by ISAAC E. GORHAM, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CARBONATED STONE And Pipe Works. LOCATED NEAR J. P. COLE'S STORE, ON KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA. We are now prepared to furnish a full assortment of Chimneys, Sewer and Drain Pipe, Well Tubing, Flagging and Building Stone and Trimmings. TAKE NOTICE. We guarantee the Durability of All Goods. We manufacture and deal in. We are also the agents for the State of Kansas for the sale of the MILWAUKEE CEMENT MADE IN THE UNITED STATES. We can furnish it by the barrel, or our load lots, either in bags or barrels, at the lowest prices. Also constantly on hand English and Portland Cements, also Champion brand, Stone Plaster, also the genuine Hamburg Bear Creek white lime. Hair and plasterers' materials generally, AT BOTTOM PRICES, for the best brands manufactured. CONTRACTS MADE FOR FURNISHING TUBING, AND PUTTING IN BORED WELLS. Call and see us and we can satisfy you that it is for your interest to patronize us, and use our goods upon the merit of their durability and cheapness. Send for circular and price list. S. P. SPEAR, H. WILLIS.

ENTIRELY NEW! JUST PATENTED. THE FURST & BRADLEY Iron Frame Sulky Plow, WITH Stable Plow or Breaker Attached, as may be desired. It embodies Several NEW FEATURES, Contained in NO OTHER SULKY MADE, and which are necessary for the PERFECT working of a Sulky Plow. If you wish to consult your BEST INTERESTS, BUY SURE, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free) containing full description of FURST & BRADLEY SULKY and GANG PLOWS, BREAKERS, WHEEL CULTIVATORS, SULKY RAKES, HARROWS, etc. Also, containing many valuable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Home Physician, Business Laws, etc., etc. FURST & BRADLEY MFG CO., Office, 63 North Des Plaines St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. Piglder went home the other night considerably intoxicated and afflicted with double vision. He sat for some time with his sleepy gaze riveted on Mrs. Piglder, and then quietly remarked: "Well (hic) I hope 'holter if you two gals don't look enuff alike to be(hic) twins?"

Eastern papers say there is a railroad superintendent out in Kansas who is so opposed to the pass system that he never passes a saloon without stepping in to get a drink.

Said a lady to the famous actor, Garrick, "I wish you were taller." "Madam," replied the wit, "how happy I should be to stand higher in your estimation?"

How can five persons divide five eggs so that each man shall receive one and still one remain in the dish? One takes the dish with the egg.

Small boy (entering shop)—"I want a penny-worth o' canary seed." Shopkeeper (who knows the boy)—"Is it for your mother?" Small boy (contemptuously)—"No; it's for the bird."

"Is it becoming to me?" asked she, as she paraded in the costume of one hundred years ago before her husband. "Yes, my dear," said he, meekly. "Don't you wish I could dress this way all the time?" she asked. "No, my dear," he replied; "But I wish you had lived when that was the style."

"How much are those fearful bulbs by the quart?" asked a maiden of a tradesman the other morning. He stared at her a moment, as if bewildered, but soon recovering himself, and blurted out, "Oh, them inyans? Tenpence."

A cotemporary referred in his local columns to a "bracelet lost by an estimable young lady of our city," and requested the finder to leave it at her residence. The compositor set it up "breaches lost," and the proof-reader let it go at that. The young lady says she would not advertise in that paper again if she were to lose \$40,000 worth of jewelry.

No matter how thoroughly you clean the house, the wife of the next man who moves in will declare it is not fit for hogs to live in, and will slop suds around over everything trying to make it fit for hogs to live in.

Aclegyman once advertised that he would lecture on the subject of "Fools." The tickets were inscribed as follows, "Lecture on Fools Admit one. He had a large audience.

AN INSPECTOR OUTWITTED.

A police inspector, on being informed that a restaurateur was serving game out of season, visits the restaurant in disguise and orders dinner.

"Waiter," says he, "can you give me a dish of partridge?"

"Certainly, sir," replies the waiter, very promptly, and yells to the cook, "Partridge for one."

The inspector finishes his dinner leisurely, and then says to the waiter: "Ask the boss to step this way a minute."

"What for?"

"I wish to notify him to appear in court to-morrow and to answer for selling partridge out of season."

"Oh, I guess it ain't worth while bothering him about that."

"Do as I tell you, I am the police inspector, and have secured the necessary evidence against him."

"Oh, I spotted you, and guessed what you were after. It wasn't partridge you had."

Police inspector (uneasily)—"What was it then?" Waiter (cheerfully)—"Crow!"

Dio Lewis says a man needs't sneeze unless he wants to. He must generally want to though, by the time the sneeze gets fairly on deck.

Farmers have learned that it takes the best soil to raise a mortgage.

Do not love your neighbor as yourself. Her husband might not like it.

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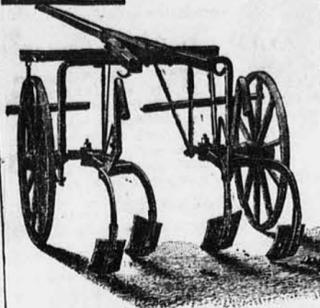
In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

GRANT'S 'EXCELSIOR' HAY-FORK. We are manufacturing and introducing to the agricultural community this new and improved invention for unloading hay, straw, etc. We claim that, for completeness of design, simplicity of construction, ease of operation, strength of parts, and durability of wear, it rivals the world. It was awarded the only medal, with a commendatory report of the judges, at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, over 36 competitors. State and county rights for sale, and agents wanted in all parts of the country. Price of single fork, \$12. P. GRANT & CO., Concordville, Del. Co., Pa.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers, WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Waste. GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous waste of grain & the interior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference. THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 2 or 3 times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these improved Machines. NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Beedle-catchers, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all kinds and conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Healed or Sound. NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Central Thresher in the World, that cleans, threshes, and separates like seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebolting" to change from Grain to Seeds. MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, being less than even the hand Reels and Gear. Makes no Litterage or Scatterings. FIVE Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles Mounted Horse Powers to match. SPECIAL Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size separator made expressly for Steam Power. OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Vastly Improved and Elastic Fasteners, far beyond any other make or kind. IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipments, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outdo all competitors. FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

Weir Cultivator.



Meritorious Features of the Weir Cultivator.

Simplicity in construction. Ease of operation. Economy of labor to man and team. Depth of penetration. Strength and durability. Protection of the axles from dust and sand. Ability to raise and lower the point of beams. Securing wheel to axle with bolt and nut, instead of inch-pin. Size and shape of shovels being very long in the points. Method of tempering shovels. An adjustable evener, avoiding all neck draft. A joint which holds the beam firmly, yet admits of free lateral and vertical movement. A fifth shovel can be attached. Broadcast Seeders, for sowing all kinds of small grain, fax seed, &c., can be attached. Breakage of parts less than any other Cultivator. By their deep penetration and pulverization of the soil, farmers claim for it the largest production of corn to the acre. There are 50,000 more "Weirs" in use than any other kind. Send for 56 page book containing much valuable information for farmers and full description of Weir Plows, Cultivators, Sulky Plows, &c., FREE. Address: WEIR PLOW CO., Monmouth, Ills.

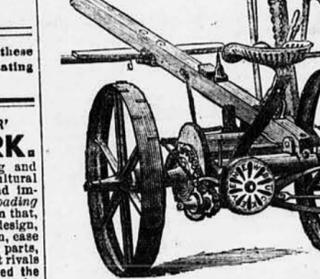
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GEM one hole right hand; SWEEPSTAKES two hole hand or power. The highest grade shellers now manufactured. Ask the dealers for them and don't buy any other make until you examine their merits else you will not get the best working and highest finished shellers now made. W. G. & W. BARNES, Mrs., FREEPORT, ILL.

\$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

THOROUGHbred Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry and Dogs. New Illustrated Catalogue FREE. W. ATLEE HURVIE & CO., P. O. Box 1890, 221 Church St., Philadelphia, Pa.



New Buckeye Mower with Table Rake

Will cut any kind of grain, and in any condition it may be found, doing thoroughly clean work, and without waste deliver the gavel in the best possible shape for the binders. We also build the Buckeye Harvester and Self-Binder. Address, AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., Akron, Ohio.

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WE ARE GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE FOR Peoria Plows, Cultivators, Breakers and Sulky's,

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SIMPLE, LIGHT AND DURABLE. All Champions are made with wrought iron frames, firmly riveted together. All the parts subject to strain or liable to be broken are made of the best quality of malleable iron.

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With or without the Automatic Crane Binder Attachment for 1878. This Binder is no new thing sprung upon the market to supply a sudden demand, but is the result of years of patient painstaking study and experiment, and no inconsiderable expenditure. Any intelligent farmer can readily understand the principle of its construction and easily learn to operate it.

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Farmers and Dealers throughout the country will do well to give us a trial before placing orders for anything in the implement line. Remember the Place,

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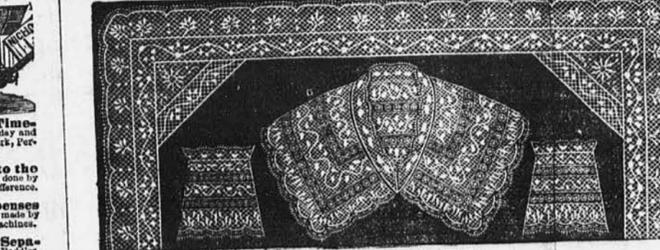
We handle the only 2 Lever Plows made where both levers are operated on one side. THE DAVENPORT SULKY PLOW, IT GIVES ENTIRE SATISFACTION. This Plow took first Premium over 27 comp't'rs at the great Fair at St. Louis, 1876.

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PARISIAN LACE SETS. The above cuts represent our lovely Parisian Lace Sets, now all the rage, and worn by the belles and queens of European and American society. Depth of lace collars, 5 to 6 inches each, handkerchiefs, 18 in. square—very unique in design. No lady is ever so elegantly or becomingly dressed, or looks so beautiful, as when she wears these laces. These lovely Parisian Lace Sets are JUST OUT and the very latest novelty from Paris. If you wish to make a wedding or birthday present, or a present to a lady, nothing is more appropriate. They are the Secret of Beauty. Lady's Dress. In consequence of the high price of these elegant LACE SETS, they can only be sold now in large cities to the wealthier ladies of society, but in order to introduce these elegant Laces throughout the country, we have determined to give ladies, or gentlemen ordering for ladies, the advantage of IMPORTER'S PRICES from the lace manufacturers in France, thereby saving you the large and fancy profit made by dealers. The retail price of these lovely sets is \$7.50 in large city stores. To introduce these ELEGANT LACES in our NEW and FASHIONABLE styles, we will send for ONE DOLLAR. One beautiful wide Lace Handkerchief, of new and elaborate design, which any lady in the land will be perfectly charmed with; or we will send the Complete Set of Two Collars and One Collar and the Lace Handkerchief on receipt of \$2.00, or the Two Collars and One Collar for \$1.00. These sets are so constructed as to fit any one. Just think of it—elegant Lace Sets for only \$2.00, that retail for \$7.50. All laces delivered to you free of charge, securely packed, and sent the day your order is received. The safest way to remit is by post-office money order or registered letter, although currency, silver, or postage stamps will be received. Any one who orders these laces has the privilege of returning them if they are not perfectly delighted with them. Write plainly your name, town, county and State, and address, PARIS NOVELTY CO., 76 North Wells St., CHICAGO.



PARISIAN LACE SETS. The above cuts represent our lovely Parisian Lace Sets, now all the rage, and worn by the belles and queens of European and American society. Depth of lace collars, 5 to 6 inches each, handkerchiefs, 18 in. square—very unique in design. No lady is ever so elegantly or becomingly dressed, or looks so beautiful, as when she wears these laces. These lovely Parisian Lace Sets are JUST OUT and the very latest novelty from Paris. If you wish to make a wedding or birthday present, or a present to a lady, nothing is more appropriate. They are the Secret of Beauty. Lady's Dress. In consequence of the high price of these elegant LACE SETS, they can only be sold now in large cities to the wealthier ladies of society, but in order to introduce these elegant Laces throughout the country, we have determined to give ladies, or gentlemen ordering for ladies, the advantage of IMPORTER'S PRICES from the lace manufacturers in France, thereby saving you the large and fancy profit made by dealers. The retail price of these lovely sets is \$7.50 in large city stores. To introduce these ELEGANT LACES in our NEW and FASHIONABLE styles, we will send for ONE DOLLAR. One beautiful wide Lace Handkerchief, of new and elaborate design, which any lady in the land will be perfectly charmed with; or we will send the Complete Set of Two Collars and One Collar and the Lace Handkerchief on receipt of \$2.00, or the Two Collars and One Collar for \$1.00. These sets are so constructed as to fit any one. Just think of it—elegant Lace Sets for only \$2.00, that retail for \$7.50. All laces delivered to you free of charge, securely packed, and sent the day your order is received. The safest way to remit is by post-office money order or registered letter, although currency, silver, or postage stamps will be received. Any one who orders these laces has the privilege of returning them if they are not perfectly delighted with them. Write plainly your name, town, county and State, and address, PARIS NOVELTY CO., 76 North Wells St., CHICAGO.