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The Kansas Farmer.

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SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XXII.

It is too generally the case that the farmers in this state make but little effort to *live*; if they can only get a place to *stay* for a little while until they can sell out, it seems to be all they ask. This state of affairs is not confined to one county, or to any particular part of the state, and every one will be ready to admit that there are too many of this class of farmers in every neighborhood. It was, therefore, a great pleasure to me to travel through a part of the country where so many of the farmers take an actual pride in the fact that they *are* farmers, and their farms show that they are not ashamed of their vocation.

A trip through northeastern Kansas will convince any one that this, (as well as every other part of Kansas), can justly claim to be the "garden spot of the world." Good farms are not scarce, for there seems to be a commendable rivalry among the farmers here to see who will have the most convenient farm buildings, the best system of farm operations, the most improved and approved breeds of stock, the best trimmed hedges and the neatest farm surroundings, generally.

It's all stuff and nonsense about farming being "the most noble, the most independent, and the most lucrative employment for man," and the man who says so l—ays it on too thick. Yet a man who cultivates a farm simply because he can make money by it, or because he knows no other business, is a disgrace to the profession. I claim that a man should be an enthusiast in any business he undertakes. Such a man is Dr. W. L. Challis, the lately appointed regent for the state agricultural college. I judge this from conversations with his neighbors, and from a careful, critical examination of his home-farm at Atchison. This farm consists of 750 acres, and is located two miles west of the city. There are on this farm 1,800 head of extra nice sheep, a cross between South-Downs, Cotswolds, and the common Missouri sheep, graded up high. He contemplates making a still better cross this year, the rams being full-blooded Leicesters and Merinos, in addition to the South-Down. He thinks the Cotswolds are somewhat tender, and is discarding them. During the winter these 1,800 sheep were fed two tons of clover hay and twenty-five bushels of corn each day. The sheep-sheds are three in number. The general width is eighteen feet, and the extreme length of all is 575 feet. They are very far superior to anything I have ever before seen in this line. The sheep are under the charge of a skilled shepherd, August Ahrens, Esq., who, in the absence of the proprietor, kindly showed me the many labor-saving implements on this farm.

First, we went to the *large* barn, (for there are five of them). This barn is 50x60 feet, three stories high, and 38 feet to the peak, It is the most complete, the most convenient, and altogether the best barn that I have ever seen. Then there was the piggery with forty large pens all under one cover, with all the latest contrivances for steaming and cooking food. The slaughter-house is about eighteen feet wide and forty feet long, fitted up with heater and scalding apparatus, and a very ingenious arrangement on the joice for hanging up the animals. It is fixed with rollers so that a hundred hogs could be hung up at once. Then there were the cattle-sheds that were 25 feet wide, open on one side, and 25 feet high, the whole aggregating 190 feet in length. The hay barns and sheds are capable of holding many hundred tons of hay. In one part of the barn, among the many different kinds of machinery in use on the place, I noticed an endless-chain, horse-power machine for cutting hay and straw.

But it would be impossible, in a short article, to give even a synopsis of the contents of these most durable and substantial farm buildings. I did not see Dr. Challis, as he was upon his other farm in Nemaha county. I understand, however, that the doctor's farm in Nemaha county, is the best of the two. If so, I would like to see it.

Five miles west of Atchison is the "Shannon Hill" stock farm, owned by the Hon. G. W. Glick. The stock from this farm are well known over the state. Until I made this trip into northeastern Kansas, I, in common with ninety-nine persons in every one hundred in the state, believed that the tame grasses could not be successfully raised here, yet the observations of this trip have convinced me that the farmers in this locality are making it a success in an eminent degree. On this farm of 600 acres, there is 360 acres of tame grass, as follows: 60 acres of meadow—timothy and clover—that has averaged for a number of years past, 2½ tons per acre; 60 acres of pasture (blue grass and clover), and 240 acres of blue grass sown on prairie three years ago, and now looking exceedingly strong. Within a very few years the prairie grass in this latter pasture will be all killed out and the blue grass will have complete control.

There are on this farm, eight pasture fields with running water in each. I counted six springs in one field. Of pure Berkshire hogs, there are on this place, thirty breeding sows of the most improved strains, viz: "Capitalia," "Mary Lytton," and the "Sally" strain, all in the front rank as to purity. These hogs were purchased from the best known breeders, viz: Bryant, of Kentucky, Albert Crane, etc.

At the head of the herd of Short-Horns, is that well defined Duke, "Gustavus," 17267. He was sired by the 15th Duke of Airdrie, and dam "Gusia," by Thorndale. He is red, and four years old, and is a most noble looking animal. Among the cows there are many superior animals, viz: Miss Watson, whose sire was the 3d Duke of Oxford; "Zora," (a pure Bates), sired by 15th Duke of Airdrie; she has three Duke top-crosses. Then there is Rose 7th, who was descended from Belina, an imported cow that gave ten gallons of milk per day; and Belle Shannon, a large roan cow, same breeding as above. This last cow was to my mind the best of the herd, although in the opinion of the owner she was second-best. There are in all, on this farm, thirty-five pure, pedigreed Short-Horn animals besides the calves, which will number, by fall, about twenty-four more.

On this farm there is eight miles of perfect hedge, besides three miles more of young hedge, lately set out.

Taking it all in all, while Dr. Challis's farm has better farm buildings on it, than any farm that I have seen, yet I consider the stock farm of Hon. G. W. Glick the best that has come under my observation. If this article was written for a political paper, it would be in order to say the owner of this magnificent farm has served his county faithfully in the senate and house for ten years; that he served on the Centennial commission in an acceptable manner; that he was for many years a member of the state board of agriculture, and that he entertains his friends in right royal style; yet, as this is for an agricultural paper, it is sufficient to say that when I visited his farm, I found him hard at work with his hired help.

The stock is under the immediate charge of Mr. Carmichael, an intelligent Scotch gentleman, who could tell more in thirty minutes about the pedigrees of blooded stock than I could in a year. W. W. CONE.

Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan.

LETTER FROM BARTON COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER: As it seems as though this portion of our glorious state had been neglected of late by your correspondents, I beg leave to write a few lines in order that we may be represented in your valuable journal; and that those seeking homes may know of some of the advantages that are offered by this the "Great Walnut Valley."

The Walnut river, in the southern portion of Chase county, about ninety miles southwest of Topeka, running in a southwesterly direction through Butler county, thence east of south through Cowley county, until its junction with the Arkansas river, making in all about one hundred miles in length, cannot be surpassed in this portion of the west for its water-power capacity, and traverses what we consider the most fertile and loveliest portion of our state.

The east line of Butler county is located in the midst of what is known as the "flint hills." These hills are the eastern boundary of what is called the "magnesian limestone belt," which crosses the state north and south, being about thirty or forty miles wide, and considered the most productive wheat belt in the state.

Butler county is the largest in the state, and has at this time about 15,500 inhabitants. She has about 114,315 acres under cultivation, and thousands of acres lying idle, awaiting only to be "tickled with the plow," and the proper cultivation, to make the owner, or those who may become owners, prosperous and happy.

Almost all kinds of fruit, as far as tried, do well here; and at the present writing the trees and bushes are overloaded with fruit.

As the facilities for educating their children is a subject that is carefully taken into consideration by all true parents, we will say that they never need have any fear in bringing them here, as no other county of its size and population has better school facilities than Butler.

We are well represented by nearly all the different religious organizations, all of which are prospering.

Our farmers are now in the midst of their corn-planting, which they are pushing ahead with all the rapidity possible. They have sown a vast amount of oats and other spring grain, which gives promise of a yield not to be surpassed by any of our former bountiful crops.

Some portions of our county looks like a vast wheat field. We can station ourselves most anywhere and see thousands of acres of wheat standing all the way from twelve inches to two feet high. It has no drawback and if this weather continues it will be ready to harvest in May.

This is also claimed to be one of the best portions of the state for raising hogs. Thousands of them have been shipped from this point since the commencement of cool weather last fall, and they are still shipping; and notwithstanding they were sold at such low rates, the farmers have cleared money on them. In fact they have just begun to realize that the most profitable way to dispose of their corn is to feed it to hogs and cattle.

It is almost a waste of time and paper to speak of the advantages of this valley for the raising of cattle, for its fame in that respect has been spread far and wide. But it is certainly hard to be surpassed, owing to the fact that the native grasses are so nutritious and the winter so mild that they don't require to be fed but about two or three months in the year. We have several very fine herds, which have mostly been imported, and they are all doing well, even surpassing all expectation. In this connection we will state that blue-grass seems to be perfectly at home here, and that it will not be many years before this valley will be as natural for the blue-grass as it now is for the native grasses.

Some of our farmers have began to turn their attention to sheep-raising, and, so far, their efforts have been crowned with success. Several are now contemplating going into the business on a more extensive scale, believing that this valley cannot be surpassed for that purpose.

Most of the government land is taken, in fact *all* of the most desirable. But there is yet government land which, while it is not considered of the best here, would be called number one in some of the worn-out eastern states. The very best of land can be had for reasonable figures; in fact there are a great many farms that can be had for almost the cost of the improvements. Immigration is pouring in so rapidly that the good bargains will not last long.

We have five or six towns in the county, besides innumerable villages or post offices. Eldorado, the largest, and the county seat, is a city of the third-class, and has a population of about 1,500.

But now, Mr. Editor, as this article is becoming too lengthy for your valuable space, we will close by requesting you, one and all, who are looking for new and better locations, to call and see the beauty of our valley and the fertility of our soil before you invest in other places. If you will do this, "judging the future by the past," we will venture the opinion that you will look no further, but will at once become a part and parcel of the "Great Walnut Valley."

Very respectfully, J. S. S.

LETTER FROM RILEY COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER—I left Topeka April 18th, and traveled for a distance of fifteen miles. On the way I noticed several fields of rye heading out; the wheat also looks thrifty and will soon be in head. On the 20th, I traveled on north to Holton. Holton is quite a thrifty little place, and the farmers in the vicinity all seem to be prospering and in good circumstances. About 3 miles south of Holton is the farm and orchards of Mr. John Gibson, this gentleman has been a successful grower of fruit for the last twenty years. In 1868 he had apples on exhibition at the World's Fair, some of the largest weighing upwards of twenty-two ounces. Mr. Gibson's fruit has always taken the best prizes where exhibited, which speaks well for central Kansas as a fruit country.

About 7 miles west of Holton is a fine farm devoted to the raising of tame grasses. Mr. William Taylor is the proprietor of this farm. He says he has been a successful raiser of tame grasses for ten years. He has one field of clover that will soon be ready to harvest, and I must say it is as fine a piece of clover as I ever saw in any of the eastern states. He has a field of clover and timothy mixed, which very fine. He is also a successful grower of orchards and hedges. He will in the early future, give the readers of the FARMER the benefit of his experience in the above, which will certainly be of considerable benefit to them. My route from Holton to Manhattan was through a fine farming and grazing country. The small grain is all looking splendidly and most of the farmers will have harvest on hand by the time their corn is ready to plow A number of the farmers are just commencing to plant corn, and seem to be more backward along this route than they were in Shawnee county. I may mention that I saw several very fine school houses along this route, several of which have thrown out their old styled inconvenient desks, and replaced them with a very fine and substantial folding desk. I will give you the benefit of further observations in other parts of the state in future.

TRAVELER.

HOW SHALL I TREAT GUMBO SOIL?

EDITOR FARMER: A vast number of subscribers to popular periodicals arrogate to themselves the right to bore the editors with questions on trivial matters of personal interest, requesting replies in the columns of the paper. Particularly is this the case as regards the patrons of agricultural journals of the higher order, and, at the risk of being classed among these annoying people, I come, avowing my ignorance and my thirst for instruction, and present my quota of agricultural conundrums. I have derived more real, solid information during a five months' perusal of the Kansas FARMER than from four years' attentive reading of three other agricultural papers; and your journal ranks correspondingly high in my estimation. It is this fact that impels me to write to you in my dilemma.

I have bought on upland prairie farm in Anderson county, Kansas, and have parties there this spring improving it for me. I am already dissatisfied with my purchase, owing to the reports I receive regarding the nature of the soil. I am told that the soil is good twelve or fifteen inches deep, but that below that depth is found a stiff, black clay, which can scarcely be penetrated with the post-auger. You probably know the soil from this imperfect description. Now for the questions: Will it *pay* to keep the farm and continue to improve it, or shall I drop it before sinking any more money in it? If I keep it, how shall I treat the soil to guard against drouth? Would subsoil plowing benefit it?

I was cautioned not to buy land in Kansas on account of this substratum of clay, but I have "got my foot in it." I may be "more frightened than hurt," but I own it appears badly to me. I earnestly solicit your advice in the matter, and will feel greatly indebted to you if you will briefly reply to my inquiries by mail or through the columns of the FARMER.

Asking pardon for the length of my communication, I am, very truly,

Yours, WM. A. FOLLETTE.

Mr. F. wishes our advice. Where there is so much valuable land going begging, as it were, it is not advisable to expend money in improvements on a farm with hard-pan, or "gumbo" so near the surface; and we feel like giving him the same advice which "Punch" did a bachelor friend who consulted the humorist about matrimony—"Don't!"—[EDITOR FARMER.]

PLAIN TALKS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

NO. X.

One of the most unerring indications of dyspepsia is the peculiar sensitiveness of those afflicted with the disease, to a discussion of the subject. If you intimate to people troubled with sick-headache, sour stomach, heart-burn, water-brash, foul breath, bad taste in the mouth, etc., etc., that these are all the effects of dyspepsia, they indignantly deny the accusation as regards their individual cases, and assure you in the most solemn manner that *their* stomachs are capable of digesting every kind of food, and nothing they eat ever disagrees with them. They are willing to admit that they frequently get bilious, and their livers become torpid and out of order, but the idea of *their* digestive apparatus being impaired or deranged, is perfectly preposterous. Now, the fact is, we never get bilious until we eat more than is necessary to supply the natural waste of our bodies, and more than our stomachs are capable of digesting and converting into healthy flesh and blood. Biliousness is the result of indigestion, and no one is ever bilious that is not dyspeptic. Dyspepsia and biliousness are synonymous terms, and both are caused by over-eating, or by improper and irregular eating. The digestive organs, like all the other organs of the body, need, and must have rest; and when they are taxed beyond their powers of endurance, they become enfeebled and incapable of performing their functions. Regularity in eating, and abstinence from food a sufficient length of time, between meals, to enable the stomach to rest and recuperate, will, in most cases, restore impaired digestion. But men and women generally grow very hog-headed on the subject of diet when their stomachs become demoralized, and stubbornly insist on eating, at all hours of the day or night, whatever their perverted and abnormal appetites crave, until they become hopelessly incurable dyspeptics. Regulate the diet to suit the changes of climate and the changes in habits of life, and the capacity for human labor, either mental or physical, is almost illimitable. Under proper conditions, "death from overwork," as the polite phrase reads, is simply an absurdity. People do not die of hard work or hard study, but because they disregard the laws of health by overtaxing their mental and physical faculties when they are oppressed and enervated by efforts to get rid of an excess of improper and indigestible food crammed into abused stomachs.

The generally entertained notion that if the stomach or any internal organ is oppressed, pain will be felt in the organ itself, is altogether fallacious. Many of the worst dyspeptics never feel any uneasiness about their stomachs. Pain is invariably felt in the weakest and most sensitive organ, and many an aching head, and palpitating heart, and oppressed brain, is the effect of a small slice of cake, or a few lumps of sugar, or a piece of pie, or some other indigested and indigestible stuff that is fermenting in a stomach too much calloused by abuse to give direct evidence of the poisonous intruder it wishes to eject.

W. P. E.

They are very particular—they wont allow a mail wagon to stop opposite the Women's Hotel in New York.

The people of this country are so confounded particular that they growl when a Congressman gets drunk.

"Anna, dear, if I should attemp to spell Cupid why could I not get beyond the first syllable? Anna gave it up whereupon William said: "Because when I come to c u, of course I cannot go further." Anna said she thought that was the nicest conundrum she had ever heard.

HORTICULTURAL.

EDITOR FARMER: At the last meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, the regular subject for discussion was, "Summer Culture of Orchards."

Among other things said upon the subject, which appeared to be valuable, was that of plowing the soil continuously towards the trees, so that after a few years the roots are covered too deeply with earth, thereby causing an unhealthy growth and weakening the vigor of the tree, and often killing it outright. It was thought by some that many trees die annually in this county for no other reason. Trees that sway with the wind badly, are often those which are thus deeply covered, while those trees that stand up to the perpendicular like a company of soldiers, are those whose roots are near the surface. It is the usual custom, if a tree sways this way and that with the wind, to pile up more soil about it, whereas it should have the earth about it removed, and let the crown of the tree see the sun and feel its warmth and vigor, then the tree will throw out good, strong, bracing roots, and become firm and strong. This subject should be carefully considered by all our orchardists, and secure the attention its importance demands.

The question of allowing hogs in an apple orchard was pretty freely ventilated. Our members were somewhat divided in opinion upon the subject. Some accused the swine of peeling the bark off their trees, while others said that they left the ground in bad shape by too frequent rooting. It was urged in favor of the hogs, that if properly fed the hogs would not peel or injure the trees at all, while they would stir the soil so as to allow a better saturation of water to the surface, and beside they would destroy large quantities of injurious insects in their incipient stage of growth. In this latter opinion the writer agrees, and believes that the best success in fruit-raising lies in this direction.

In the cultivation of the black-cap raspberry, some of our most experienced members advocated deep planting of the tips in order to prolong the fruit-bearing period of the canes. Several years of prolific bearing could thus be realized if the tips were planted deep—say six or eight inches.

The increase of the coddling moth in our orchards occupied no small share of the society's attention. By some of our members great alarm is felt upon the subject, prophesying that unless this insect is checked in some way or other in its increase, we shall have but little, if any, marketable fruit in this county. There seems to be no available means of fighting it as it works in the night time and lays concealed during the day. Some legislation was thought advisable upon the subject, and a committee was appointed to take the subject under consideration and report at the next meeting. The legislation needed refers to the bringing into our markets of fruits so badly infected with these and other injurious insects, as to jeopardize the entire apple crop of the state. One of our city members reported his apple crop from twenty large trees entirely destroyed during the last six months by this moth. J. S.

FLOWER SEEDS.

If Vick's flower seeds won't grow, we conclude there is no use in planting any until we can have our flower beds made over. They always come up if they have half a chance, but no small seeds can grow in perfectly dry dust, nor among hard clods, nor in cold, wet loam, so don't try them in either situation, or if tried there, don't blame Vick if they don't come up. We have never been disappointed in them except when we knew there was a good reason for it. All orders are answered promptly and satisfactorily. They never come short measure, and packages are so neatly and at the same time so substantially done up that every customer is surprised and pleased. We would suggest, for the benefit of Mr. Vick's Kansas patrons, that our experience has shown that most seeds need to be planted a little deeper in this climate of dry, searching winds than in a moister atmosphere and more northern latitude.

Any who want to learn about raising and taking care of flowers, should send to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for one of his instructive catalogues, or a copy of his beautiful, little monthly magazine.

PARIS GREEN IN THE ORCHARD.

Some time since an inquiry was made as to whether there is any way to destroy the canker worm on apple trees. Four years ago they attacked my orchard by millions, and a few days after it looked at a distance as if fire had passed through the branches, not a leaf left. In the orchard I had about one hundred and fifty trees, twenty years old. I had taken great pains with my trees, and they did extremely well up to this time. I felt almost discouraged, and knew of no remedy. After a time the trees all leaved out again, but grew very little that season. The following season the trees were loaded with these pests by billions, so that if one passed under the trees, he would be covered with the destroyers and their threads, which hang down with a worm at its end, about as thick as the warp of open gauze; on these threads they swing as a pendulum when the wind blows, and by these means pass on to the next trees if near enough. This time, too, they left scarcely a leaf, and then disappeared. The trees leaved out again, but looked weakly, and grew but little. The third season I was on the lookout. As the trees leaved I found them again covered. I could stand it no longer, but declared war; bought a hand-pump and $5 worth of Paris green, put a kerosene barrel into my wagon, filled it with water, added one tablespoonful of green to a pailful, gave it a good stirring, had a man to drive around under the trees and keep the mixture well stirred. I took the pump and sprinkled about a pailful evenly as possible on each tree. The second day after I operated a second time with a weaker solution and less quantity, as I found their number but few, and those not in good health. The past season I kept a good lookout, but failed to find one. I have other orchards, but so far have not been troubled. I keep my war material all ready now; if the enemies appear I will storm their works immediately. There are a number of orchards hereabouts nearly destroyed by the canker worm.—*T. L. Guilford* (Ill.,) *in N. Y. Tribune.*

TREATMENT OF YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Our good friend J. S. objects to the tieing up of fruit trees when first planted out. I have not tried this mode of treatment very extensively, but what I have done has resulted well. My neighbor Hon. Welcome Wells has practiced this course for several years and always, so far as I know, with uniform good results. Our mode of tieing may differ from that of J. S, or we may have less of insect pests than in the vicinity of Lawrence. I have just removed the hay protection from a few apple trees, which was put around them in 1876, and shall carefully watch their condition from week to week during the present summer. I have no pet theories to establish in the matter, and only wish to know the best mode of treating newly planted fruit trees.

I have for several years abandoned the severe pruning which many are induced still to practice, and am convinced that the theory of balancing the top and root for the purpose of transplanting, needs some over-hauling. While not disposed to go to either extreme, it seems certain that there is great danger of pruning too much. It is doubtless better to shape the tree carefully in the nursery, and then avoid the unmerciful topping and slashing still practiced by many when about to transplant young trees. It may be assumed as a rule, that trees properly handled, will need little or no top pruning. There are some who still favor repeated transplanting of fruit and forest trees; now, while certain ends are gained in this way, there must be a loss in the development and vital power of the tree itself.

If we can place the young tree, either in the shape of a graft or cutting, just where it is to produce fruit or make timber, I incline to the belief that by so doing we shall save time and plant vigor. It is admitted that the ordinary root-graft cannot be successfully planted in this way. But by enlarging the graft and consequently giving it more vital force, we can place it just where it is to fruit. In a climate like ours long and vigorous grafts are much to be preferred. While a long graft will grow with less root than a short one, it by no means follows that we shall find it to our advantage to give the young graft the least possible amount of root. A reasonable length of root will be found desirable in all cases. But taking the ordinary root-graft as the standard of measure we shall find that the lengthening of the top by no means demands a corresponding lengthening of the root. This has been fully proved by many careful experiments, and the result only illustrates that great law of vegetable life that the vital forces of the plant are really laid up in the land itself, and that the land controls its growth.

PLANTING CRANBERRIES.

EDITOR FARMER: M. M. D. asks for information as to how to plant cranberries, in Wabaunsee county, Kansas, and how to cultivate, and where he can get the plants.

First, he can get the plants and a circular on cultivation, from B. F. Watson, "Old Plymouth Nurseries," Plymouth, Mass. The way to plant is to first prepare your peat bog, by covering with a layer of ocean sand, then in a light row boat, evenly drop your plants in rows on this sand. Some cultivators strew a mixture of peat and clean sand over the plants. In the winter the cranberry bog should be flooded above the tops of the vines, and in the summer the roots must be kept covered with water.

As the species whose fruit is prized is northern in its habits, loving a cool, damp, shady atmosphere, M. M. D. should lay in a large supply of ice to keep the roots cool, and to keep the leaves from boiling in the July sun of Wabaunsee, ample shade should be provided.

Watson will tell you of the "Cape Cod Upland cranberry," which he will say will grow in any good garden soil. It appears from the current horticultural literature, that this is only true of the damp air of Cape Cod and along shore, and there it does not fruit with profit.

There is a red-berried species of viburnum quite similar to the black haw, except that the berries are acid and astringent. This is the peripatetic tree-vender's "Upland Bush Cranberry," which looks so well in the show plates and takes in so many incipient horticulturists. The fruit is hardly an improvement on elderberries. When M. M. D. and his Wabaunsee neighbors get their cranberry bogs established, I hope they will send me a barrel of the choicest fruit, charges C. O. D. except as to cost of production, which I would want them to bear. C. W. J.

ADVICE TO AMATEUR FLORISTS.

Mr. Fraser, in his paper read before the Maryland Horticultural Society in February, giving a list of plants suited for amateur gardeners, said he made his selection from such as are suitable for the green-house, and that will flourish best in a temperature ranging from 45° to 50° during the night, and 65° to 70° during the day. In connection with the list he gave some suggestions to novices, which we annex:

"I would drop a word of caution to amateurs who may either possess a green-house or who may contemplate the erection of the same. If you desire to cultivate successfully green-house plants, provide accordingly; or if your taste should run in the direction of more tropical subjects, then provide for the necessary amount of heat, and in selecting your plants procure just such as are suited to your house and stick to that. Never attempt to grow green and hot-house plants in the same apartment, because, if you do, be sure all will suffer.

I will also mention some things to be avoided: First of all, avoid over-potting; never shift Camellias, Azelias, Acacias, and such plants until the pots are well filled with roots, and then never into pots more than two sizes larger than those they were in before; drain well and apply water carefully until such time as the young roots have well penetrated the new soil. Here I venture to say that watering, while it appears very simple, requires more judgment than any other operation to be performed in the greenhouse. Never water plants until they are dry, then give plenty. Many make a great mistake in giving a little water and often, so that it happens that the top soil appears wet, while if you turn the plant out of the pot it is dust dry at the bottom. The best time to repot most of the hard-wooded plants is just after blooming, when the young growth begins.

Succulents, so termed on account of their soft, fleshy structure, are mostly found in dry arid situations, often growing out of the fissures of rocks, and in situations destitute of any other kind of vegetation; they require very little water except during the period of growth; many of them are interesting on account of their grotesque appearance, while some have beautiful flowers. Some of them are very appropriate for the decoration of rock-work in summer, while beds of succulent plants have been much advised lately; they should be potted in a free open soil and well drained.—*American Farmer.*

LAWN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.

The planting of deciduous trees and shrubs can yet be performed successfully—we mean small trees, that have been taken up carefully, and not exposed to the sun and drying winds before being planted, as more trees are killed by such exposure than from any other cause. We prefer the fall or winter months for the removal of large trees.

The planting of evergreens should be commenced now, and may, when the weather permits, be continued to the month of May, and we have often been successful in planting in June, or about the time the Pine tribe have completed their annual growth; and we repeat here again, that the roots should be permitted to become dry.

April is the month in which preparations should be made for summer bedding-out plants, by having the borders and beds dug over, and incorporating with the earth a liberal supply of well-rooted manure. In the latitude of Baltimore, we would not begin to plant out sooner than the first week in May; and before that time arrives, a little map should be made of your garden or flower beds, with a list of kinds, colors and quantity of plants required to fill the whole, reflecting well what harmony of colors you are about to effect by the arrangement you make.

All flower-beds and bushes should have their winter cover entirely removed, permitting no litter of any kind to remain on the grass plat, flower border or walk,—as more than half of the beauty of a garden and green-house consists in the neat and cleanly manner in which it is kept.—*American Farmer.*

GOOD SALE OF JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

A shipment of these cattle, made by Mr. Fowler, sold last month in New York at very good prices. Of the Jerseys, Lily W., 2 years, brought $620, and others from $220 to $560 a head. A cow calf, just dropped, sold for $120, and a bull calf, 4 days old, for $75. 23 cows and heifers averaged $369. Two Guernsey heifers sold for $170 and $300. The aggregate of the sale was about $9,000. Mary Jane, 2 years, bronze with black points, sold for $420, to C. Hand.

GRAPE CULTURE.

The following brief, practical and condensed rules for the management of grapes were given by Dr. Whiting, at the Farmers' Institute, held at Saginaw, Michigan:

The soil best suited for the grape is decomposing shale, but any good clay soil thoroughly drained will do.

The ground should be carefully prepared, and only well-rotted manure used.

Decomposing turf is one of the best fertilizers; when it can be obtained, no other will be required.

The vines selected for planting should be good one-year-old layers or cuttings. They may look small, but will make the best vines.

Good culture is as necessary to the vine as to corn or cabbage.

Mulching and watering the first year should not be neglected if drouth is excessive. One good soaking is better than many sprinklings. More water can be saved with a hoe than can be put on with a sprinkler.

In planting cut the vine back to two buds, whatever its strength or age.

Summer pruning consists in pinching off weak and straggling shoots in order to confine the sap to the main branches.

The first summer allow but one main shoot to grow. In the fall, after the first shoot, cut all the summer growth back to within two buds of the ground.

The second year confine the sap to two branches, and in the fall cut back to three buds each.

The third year, if your vine has made vigorous growth, a few stems of grapes may be allowed to mature, but better take off all the fruit than to suffer too much to grow.

Too heavy bearing while young will weaken the vine for all future time. The trimming now depends on what kind of trellis you wish to cover.

After you have obtained a good, vigorous root, you can make it grow in almost any place or shape you wish, by keeping the branches desired tied up, and all the others pinched back.

Each year a few of the strongest branches should be allowed to grow as bearers of fruit the following year.

In trimming, cut away as much of the old wood as possible and save the new, as all the fruit buds are on the new wood.

You can easily tell how much to cut away by holding your new wood up to the trellis and imagine a branch with three stems of grapes for each bud.

If you do not cut off enough in the fall, and you find that the vine is going to be too thick, don't fail to attend to it when the new shoots are from three to six inches long, in the spring, or while in blossom. As soon as the fruit is set examine the vine, spread out the new wood so that each bunch of grapes will hang free and clear; pick off all the small stems of fruit, and fasten the vines securely, so that the wind will not destroy your crop by breaking the young and tender branches.

When the wood has grown so that there are three leaves beyond the last bunch of grapes, examine the vine, select the branches you wish to save for fruit-bearing the coming year, and keep them tied up until they have grown as long as you may wish to make use of. The ends of the other bearing branches should be pinched off as soon as they reach this point, "three leaves beyond the last stem of grapes."

Break of all shoots and laterals as fast as they make their appearance, but on no account injure the leaves on the bearing canes.

The fruit will color but not ripen if the leaves are destroyed.

Grapes for fall and winter use should be picked as soon as ripe, and when perfectly dry, packed in fine, dry sawdust. Select your box or jar, cover the bottom with sawdust, then layers of grapes and sawdust alternately until full. Keep them in the coolest place you can find free from frost, until wanted for use.

SHEEP-RAISING.

Mr. Huckstead, one of the heavy sheep men of our county, and whose farm is only about ten miles northwest of this city, was in town Saturday. He has on his farm about 1,500 head of sheep, and has lost but two during the winter. He expects to realize at least five ton of wool from the lot, which at a low price is 22 cents per pound. If you are a mathematician you can figure up for yourself the cash amount. Two men are ample to tend this array of mutton, and 1,800 bushels of corn and 150 tons of hay is sufficient to winter them any ordinary winter. It will cost a man, who is prepared for the business, about 50 cents a ton to put up the hay; and the corn can be had at say 17 cents per bushel if you do not raise it. A man used to the business can shear 35 sheep per day, or about 22 days for the two men to shear the 1,500 head. Now sit down and figure again, making your own estimates as to increase of stock, cost of marketing, etc., and tell us how much profit there is in sheep-raising. (We will parenthesize that of a dry—not a cold winter—sheep will need little or no feed. The past winter, however, was too wet for sheep to prosper well without being fed grain.)—*Marshall Co. Record.*

TOMATOES AND EGG PLANTS.

Modern kitchen gardening has become noted for the cultivation of semi-tropical and tropical plants for their fruits for the table. Of these the tomato is cultivated in every garden, and the egg plant in but few. The cultivation of the latter should be as common as the former.

As universal as is the cultivation of the tomato, but few persons understand the proper conditions necessary to reach the best results. However the plants are obtained, whether by raising in boxes in the house, in the hot-bed, or cold frame, they should never be finally transplanted into the open air until the weather becomes thoroughly warm. They should then be placed in the dryest and warmest situation possible; and, to get early fruit, in such a soil as will not induce strong growth of vine. They are thus grown on the lightest and dryest sand, only sufficient compost manure being given at planting to support the vine until the fruit is well formed.

In ordinary soils we have had the best success by ridging high, in lands corresponding to the width of the rows—say five feet wide. Upon these ridges place the plants, and continue the cultivation by earthing up to these until the vines fall. Thus grown, if the soil be tolerably rich, the fruit will not be so early as upon poorer soil, with a shovelful of manure given to the roots of each plant; but they will continue to bear throughout the season. The plants in the row may stand three or four feet apart, according to the strength of the soil.—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE TROPHY POTATO.

We find the following account of this new variety of potato in one of our exchanges, from a Vt. correspondent: "This new potato is exceedingly fine in variety. It is just about as early as the Late Rose. I raised this variety with 100 other varieties last season, and I know it to be a first class potato. It is as fine a potato as I ever raised. It is sure to become a general favorite among gardeners and farmers. The tubers are of medium size, very regular in form, elongated oval, somewhat flattened; eyes very few, almost flat upon the surface, resembling in many respects the well-known Snowflake; skin reddish, slightly russeted; flesh fine grained, white, and of excellent quality, either baked or boiled. The tubers are compactly clustered around the base of the stalk, and easily dug. It is a good keeper, and very productive."

Poultry.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

The cleansing and disinfecting of the poultry house should, of course, be done oftener than semi-annually, but a regular thorough cleaning out is in order in early spring always. After removing all the utensils and fixtures (and they should all be movable), carry out all the dirt and filth that can be swept and shovelled. Then follow with a good coat of whitewash; go over every part of the surface, floor and all. Then clean out all nest boxes, pour a little coal oil in the corners, then whitewash them, together with perches and everything in or about the house, and put everything in place again. Now make a fire on the floor, if it be an earthen one, as it should, or in an old iron pot or kettle, if it is not, and burn half a pound each of resin and sulphur in the house, keeping all doors and windows closed as tight as possible. When the fire is burning well, throw some shavings or rags, saturated with crude carbolic acid, on it, and thus employ the fumes of this best of all disinfectants. When all is thoroughly done, open and ventilate the house, and it will be ready for its occupants, and be sweet and wholesome. The house should have such a cleaning up three or four times each year. It is some trouble, but it will pay.

One of the best ways to destroy hen lice is by a proper use of the whitewash brush and fumigants. When the poultry-house is kept in decent order there will be little trouble, but otherwise the fowls will not prosper. A very good plan is to wrap the roost-poles with pieces of old carpet, old bags, or horse blankets. Tack these on neat and smooth and saturate them once a fortnight with diluted carbolic acid, or coal oil. This will clean the perches and add much to the comfort and productiveness of the hens.

Save eggs from the best hens for setting. Many poultry-keepers do not know which are their best layers, but this may be discovered by a little attention. Old hens lay larger eggs than pullets, and the chicks hatched from two-year-old hens, when mated with a vigorous one-year-old cock, will be larger, more thrifty, and fledge better than chickens from pullets' eggs. In selecting eggs to hatch, take those that are of a fair average size; reject the small or ill-shaped ones, or the very large ones. There is no way to determine the sex of the chick by an examination of the size, shape, or other external appearance of the egg.

When a hen wants to sit, make a new nest with clean straw or hay, sprinkle it with a little diluted carbolic acid, Persian insect powder, or common flour sulphur. When such precaution is not taken hens are often literally driven from their nests by lice, and the eggs are lost, to the chagrin, and sometimes to the perplexity, of the owner, who does not know what is the matter. Hen lice are not very big, but they are influential, and should be systematically interviewed when a poultry keeper is desirous of success.

It is quite common to set two or three hens at once, and when the chicks are hatched to give them all to one hen, and either reset the others or put them in the way of laying again. There may be cases where this is desirable, but generally it is not. A hen should not have too large a brood, especially in the early spring.

It is a little odd that in this country, where every facility existing so few ducks and geese are raised. There are proverbially the most hardy and long lived of all our poultry. In places where cholera, croup, etc., sweep off the fowls and turkeys, geese and ducks, which are not subject to these diseases, should be tried. In densely populated Great Britain and and even in Belgium where one would suppose there was little room, more geese are raised to the square mile than in the United States. In the interior, ducks and geese can be raised about as profitably as other kinds of poultry, and where diseases prevail, more profitably.

Feed poultry on good sound grain. Offal or damaged grain is unwholesome, and if fed freely will produce disease.

A PREVENTIVE AGAINST THE "SKIPPER" IN BACON.

This maggot is hatched from an egg, deposited by the fly, early in the season, upon the flesh side of the joints of bacon, and rarely upon the sides. We have found the following recipe to be a never failing preventive. Take ground black pepper, and mix with molasses, to the consistency of a thick paste, and throughly rub over the flesh side of the joint and the hock. From one to two tablespoons full will be sufficient. It is best to get the unground pepper and grind to a fine powder, at home; as the packages of pepper, usually found at the grocery are adulterated in their manufacture. The application should be made early in the spring before the fly appears; but if delayed, until the egg has been deposited or hatched, then scrape the joints thoroughly, and expose to the sun till clean, after which apply the pepper, and there will be no further trouble. It is not absolutely necessary to mix with molasses as the pepper may be as well applied after washing or wetting the surface, so as to cause the pepper to adhere. It may be then applied, *liberally* from an ordinary pepper-box.

Formerly oats were grown almost exclusively for market, farmers preferring corn, not only for hogs and cattle, but for horses as well; lately they have come to discover how disastrous exclusive corn feeding is, especially in the case of work horses and young swine, and oats are now fed in preference. Said a prosperous farmer yesterday: "Corn don't do for pigs and shoats, nor is it best for hogs, until they have got size and age, and are ready for fattening, oats are a great deal better. I fed 250 bushels last spring and summer, and when in September I began feeding corn, my hogs thereafter made greater weight in less time, than any I ever had or ever saw. And as for horses," he continued, "and especially mules, there is nothing worse than unlimited corn as the custom of the country is. Two-thirds the horses in the State are burned up before they are four years old. Yes, more than half of the work horses in this country are in an unsound condition from this one cause alone." It is certainly very gratifying to be able to report the spread of correct and advanced ideas, and to know that the enormous crops of oats taken from the land, do not all go abroad, but a part are spent upon it, and make some measure of compensation for the drain of that most exhaustive of all cereal crops.

"JERSEY BELLE."

The Jersey cow, recently alluded to in *The Journal* as the one for whom her owner had been offered and refused $5,000, is the finest specimen of the breed of which we have any accredited record. She is five years old. She calved last March, and in ten days thereafter, being tested, it was found that she was making three pounds and two ounces of butter per day. She averaged 20 lbs. per week for three months, and in August last made 18 lbs. per week. She has the following record for 1876: Through March, 19½ lbs. per week; in June, 16 lbs. per week; in September, 14 lbs. per week, and in December, 1 pound per day, and due to calve in about two months. Five quarts of her milk made a pound of butter all through the summer, and in December 4 quarts only were required. Her feed in summer is common pasture, with an addition of two quarts of shorts at night. In winter she is fed on rowen hay and two quarts of shorts per day. If "Beauty is what beauty does," she is well named "Jersey Belle," and no wonder that her owner, Mr. Chas. O. Ellms, of Scituate, Mass., refuses to part with her at any price, proposing to keep her as long as he or she lives.—*Live Stock Journal.*

"I was not aware that you knew him," said Tom Smith to an Irish friend, the other day. "Know him!" said he, in a tone which comprehended the knowledge of more than one life—"I knew him when his father was a boy."

HOW HE BLOWS!

Well, we are willing, but had much rather see him come down with arguments, or facts bearing on the point at issue. We don't care to notice his blowing, as our readers are capable of distinguishing between blowing and argument backed by evidence. He says that sugar, "while it remains in the milk, or grain, or fruit, as an element thereof, is beneficial to health." This sugar, when eaten in fruit, is appropriated by the physiological action in the body to its uses, and when eaten from the hand as sugar, it fulfills the same end and by the same means. This same sugar, extracted, he thinks is changed, and its effect on the system different. Is there any other meaning to this than that sugar taken in milk or fruit is healthy, but eaten by itself or in cake is poisonous? or, in other words, sugar in sugar-cane is healthy, but out of it it is unhealthy, or, still more plainly, sugar is sugar, and is not sugar. To place himself in a tolerably safe position, he crawls over on to our side of the fence and declares that the "excessive use of sugar and molasses is unhealthy." This we have nowhere denied, and as an offset have merely said that the excessive use of bread and butter, or any other edible, is unhealthy. Of course adulterated sugar with ground marble, or fine sand in it, is not noted for inducing sound health.

As W. P. E. seems to have left the points of dispute, we ask to be indulged in noticing another error of his. Our "apochryphal" absurdities under the pen of our friend, are made to grow out of his little pseudo hobby that "Fatness is a condition in which effete matters are retained in the system in the form of fat." If we said anything apochryphal what must this be? We are sorry we cannot speak favorably of his physiological knowledge, hence we must exercise charity towards one who sets himself up in opposition to Divine law, and smacking of an infidelity which we hope he does not believe in. Our friend must know that God has furnished the human body with instrumentalities for the express purpose of purging from the system all effete matter. These instruments are chiefly the liver, kidneys, skin, and the mucous surfaces of the lungs, stomach and bowels. The too sudden shutting up of the sweat-pores of the skin produce colds, chills, or inflammation of the throat or lungs. When the kidneys refuse to secrete and throw into the bladder urine, this effete matter is taken into the circulation and if continued for a week or more, the brain suffers—convulsions and death follow. Do diseases follow the deposition of adipose matter, and caused by this matter? No sir; the pathology of diseases don't bring out any proofs in favor of this hobby-horse assumption. And besides all this, fat is not effete matter at all, but a natural product in obedience to the laws of life and health. Fat is a product of all animals, and is composed of oleine and stearine, and no doubt is designed by Infinite Power to serve a good purpose in the animal economy. Were it not natural, it would appear altogether certain that the human subject at birth would not be furnished with it, because God makes no mistakes, W. P. E. to the contrary notwithstanding. If fat is effete matter, why are not fat men and women oftener diseased than others? What constitutes the best, juciest, sweetest and healthiest meat? Why, the best fattened animals. We have known a fat hog to lie under a snow-bank four weeks without a morsel of food during the whole time, but life was preserved and the fat nearly used up in sustaining life. The Kamtchatka Indian often eats twenty pounds of whale blubber at a single meal, and endures a degree of cold which no white man of a temperate climate could live under. Fat does it, not effete matter. Fat is the firewood stored away by nature against long-continued hunger or excessive cold. It furnishes the system with fuel to keep up animal heat, and preserve life until external relief may come.

Effete matter, eh! why, he might as well say that bone, muscle and brain are effete matters, which are liable to produce disease. Having these things, and being governed by finite laws from an infinite fountain, we are subject to disease, but fat and manufactured sugar, pure, in doses short of excess, are not the causes. "Laugh and grow fat" is an old saw, implying that fat people are jolly, healthy and happy. This oleaginous hypothesis that fat is effete matter, needs a "heap" of bolstering up to make it effective in knocking down our arguments against whisky and in favor of sugar.

R. K. SLOSSON.

Verona, Grundy Co., Ill.

Wheat was shown on the streets last week by a Harvey county farmer, which had commenced to fill. Look out for an early harvest.—*Newton Kansan.*

The present prospect for an abundant harvest of wheat and rye was never so flatteridg as it is to-day. And not only is true of grains and grasses, but abundantly true of fruit prospects. Every little shrub and tree is literally loaded with fruit blossoms. The very air is redolent with fruit in embryo —*Hiawatha Herald.*

Miscellaneous.

THINGS I DO NOT LIKE.

EDITOR FARMER: Permit me to have a few moments talk with your readers, unless it is out of order to offer what may be looked upon by some as *adverse criticism.* We all have our likes and dislikes, yet there are some things that are almost universally distasteful to all intelligent, well educated people; but the things that *I* dislike may be matters of supreme indifference to other people.

I dislike very much, when I come to the end of a newspaper article, to find only somebody's *initials,* instead of the bold, manly appendix of the writer's name to the article. When we find *no* signature we of course lay that article to the *editor,* and we feel all right. But when we find initials or a *nom de plume* appended to an article, no matter how good the article may be, we cannot feel that satisfaction that comes from knowing the name of the author of what we have read. I can conceive of no good reason why a person should write an article that they are unwilling to attach their name to.

Another thing that I dislike is to find ungentlemanly language or discourteous phrases in a newspaper article. It seems to me that language that grates harshly on my ear, as a disinterested party, would most certainly wound the feelings of the person alluded to in the article. Difference of opinion is no *crime.* We cannot all see alike in matters either of religion, politics, social science, or even farm management, but we can and should exercise that most exalted of all the virtues—charity.

G. S. KNEELAND.

Keene, Kansas.

It is not always advisable that a writer should sign his proper name to articles published in a newspaper. A writer who insists on placing his proper name to every line he writes for the public, is apt to be considered egotistical by the public. Using true names or *nom de plumes* is a matter of judgment and taste. In some instances one and sometimes the other is the better way.

To be able to dispense with slang phrases and low words is a graceful accomplishment in a writer; but in some styles of composition great effect is produced by a judicious use of this tabooed language. Writing is a fine art in which all kinds of material is required, depending very much on the genius and skill of the writer. There are no cast-iron rules for it.—[EDITOR FARMER.]

EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS IS WHAT WE WANT.

EDITOR FARMER: There is no part of the FARMER that I read with more interest than the enquiries and answers, and the practical experience of those who have had opportunities of seeing and testing for themselves, and their knowledge is valuable to those who have not had their opportunities. If I could only have had the opportunity of testing by practical experience the suggestions I have seen in the FARMER, when I came to Kansas five years ago, it would have saved me enough to have more than paid for the FARMER for twenty-five years. Give us practical experiences, and your paper will become almost invaluable to the farmers of Kansas.

I want to ask a few questions of some one who has had experience. Does winter wheat do well after millet or Hungarian? I have a piece that was in corn last year, and want to sow with wheat this fall. I know wheat does not do well after oats, as I have seen it tested. How would barley do? and is it too late to sow now? I saw it stated in an eastern paper that there was more nutriment in a bushel of Yankee corn ground cob and all, than there was in a bushel and a half of western corn; if that is the case would it not pay to raise some of it? Who can give us some light? I do not know but it pays anyway, as it is earlier, and if we should have a dry year, or grasshoppers, we might have some corn. I have raised some every year since 1874; it ripens earlier, and I can feed it to my hogs two or three weeks earlier than I can the Dent corn.

I would like to have some one give his method of raising and feeding cattle from calves. If kept in stables, how are they arranged? If fed on corn all through the winter, and whether fed prairie grass entirely? and all the minutæ pertaining thereto. My cattle do not do well on prairie grass alone, and I think it would pay to feed more corn.

I will, if desired, give a description of a dry house that any one can build, and have the finest kind of dried fruit. We have a prospect of a good peach crop this year. Apple trees were nearly all destroyed that were old enough to bear, by grasshoppers, three years ago. Farmers are busy planting corn, though some have finished. Corn is 20c; spring wheat, 75@80c; winter wheat, 90c@$1.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Junction City, Kans.

REMEDY FOR BLACK-LEG.

EDITOR FARMER.—I had two calves which took black-leg; one of them died within 24 hours, the other one seemingly going in the same way. I took my pocket knife and scored the affected part which commenced apparently about the hoof of the fore-leg. As the gashes opened the flesh looked dark and inflamation spread very rapidly, tending upwards to the body. I concluded if I could keep the inflammation from extending to the body, so as to prolong life I might effect a cure. So I made a poultice taking the yellow of an egg and salt until it became a thick paste, bound it around the leg just above the hoof, when I found it checked the disease, I continued that treatment from day to day, washing off the dry poultice and putting on the fresh, and in seven days the calf was restored to its mother. I believe this treatment will cure in all cases, if applied when the lameness is first discovered in the leg; and I have never seen a calf taken in any other way.

J. H. WHETSTONE.

Pomona, Kansas.

A great many of the hop growers of Wisconsin are plowing up their hops from conscientious scruples. If hops were thirty or forty cents a pound they would put their conscience in their pockets.

RAILROAD BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

EDITOR FARMER: Owing to the fact that many of our eastern counties, at an early day, became heavily bonded to railroad companies, it is now a question, what had better be done about it. Under an impression that the prosperity of the country would be enhanced, that the companies would do a straight-forward business and not take short cuts, and fail in a general way to fulfill their obligations, these bonds were voted. But there is now and has been for years, a general feeling among the people that we have been swindled the worst kind, and to-day, here in Douglas county, the people look upon the bonds as being morally fraudulent, and should not be paid. Our county commissioners, at the last election, were instructed, virtually, to not make any further levy to pay interest upon these bonds until after a suitable compromise had been effected; and with a view of securing, if possible, a correct expression from the people relative to said proposed compromise, our county commissioners called a delegate convention which convened yesterday, the 26th inst., in the court house in Lawrence. There were eighty-five delegates in attendance from the various portions of the county, most of whom being leading men in their respective localities.

The convention organized by selecting Judge J. Emery as chairman, and Doctor Leary for secretary.

The chairman of the board of county commissioners, Dr. Deskins, being called upon, stated the object of the meeting.

The following, we learned, comprises, approximately, the amount of our railroad bonded indebtedness: Bonds issued to the Carbondale road, $175,000; Pleasant Hill road, $150,000; L. L. & G. road, $300,000. Interest on the above, $175,000. Total, $800,000.

After some informal discussion, E. A. Smith, Esq., offered a resolution to the effect that the county signify its willingness to pay thirty-five cents on the dollar. Following this there was a lively discussion of the various points at issue, which was participated in by Governor Robinson, Commissioners Deskins and Walton, C. B. Beeks, Esq., N. Cameron, Esq., Hon. Wm. Roe, J. B. Horton, Esq., Mr. D. G. Kennedy, E. A. Smith, of Lawrence, Smith, of Palmyra, Hon. Robert Morrow, and others. It was claimed that by proper legislation the people could be protected and that justice could be secured.

Gov. Robinson cited a case in Massachusetts where a law was passed providing that depositors in savings banks cannot draw out more than ten per cent. of the amount on deposit once every six months, and that when such loans are recognized as valid in that state, a law authorizing the payment of only one per cent. of our indebtedness every five years, ought to be equally as valid here.

High legal authority was referred to by some of the delegates as proof of the right of the legislature of our state to pass a law authorizing county commissioners to make all levies for ordinary expenses, but for extraordinary only after a vote of the people. It was claimed that the value of the bonds would necessarily depend upon the power to collect them, and if a satisfactory compromise could not be secured, the determination seemed to be to use every means possible to abridge that power in the future.

Various amendments were offered to the original motion, all of which were voted down. Finally the following substitute offered by T. D. Thacher, and accepted by Mr. Smith, was adopted by a large majority, viz:

Resolved, That our county commissioners be instructed to submit a proposition to be voted on at the general election this fall, to compromise our railroad bonded indebtedness at thirty-five cents on the dollar.

On motion, a committee of five persons, viz: Gov. Robinson, T. D. Thacher, M. A. O'Neil, William Roe and Robert Morrow, was appointed to prepare an address and have it circulated, urging the acceptance of the proposition.

M. A. O.

Black Jack, Kansas.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Secretary: P. B. Maxon Emporia.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master; Levi Booth, Denver. Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Platteville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eshbaugh. Hanover, Jefferson county. Secretary; A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

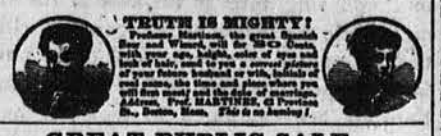
For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for $1.00.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order, Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale.

I will sell eggs from eight varieties of pure bred, high class, poultry. Brahmas, Cochins, Games, Leghorns, Hamburgs and Pekin and Aylsbury ducks. Some good fowls for sale. At the Leavenworth poultry show, held in Dec, 1877, I won 12 regular premiums out of 13 entries. Write for prices. Address, J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas.

E. C. Newton, Batavia, Ills. Breeder of Buff Cochins, Pekin Ducks and Essex Swine. Illustrated Circular Free.



GREAT PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Short-Horn Cattle
—AT THE FAIR GROUNDS—
Villisca, Montgomery Co., Iowa.
ON WEDNESDAY MAY 15th, 1878.

The sale will include 125 head of well bred Short-horns, and as individuals rarely excelled.

Imp. Lord Hillhurst, 23771, (a Pure Bates) Airdrie 9th, 21884 (a Renich Rose of Sharon) and several *imported cows,* and their calves are included. The stock will be found to meet the wants of either breeder or farmer; 2nd to no *sale ever held in America,* and the most attractive one of the coming season, will be positive, no postponement on account of weather.

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Catalogues ready April 10th, and will be sent with full particulars on application to R. F. Tubbs, Villisca, Iowa.

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Breeders' Directory.

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black Cochin & Brown Leghorns. Stock not surpassed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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

J. R. DUNLAP & CO., IOLA, KAS., Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and P. Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game, Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

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ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 200 head. Also Berkshires.

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FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Importep Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. Address, A. B. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas. Pekin Ducks Partridge, Cochin fowls, and White Guineas., Write to me.

LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford. Lyon County, Kansas, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs. Young Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. T. FROWE, Wamego, Kansas. Breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Has a number of Bucks for sale this year.

HALL BRO'S, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire pigs. Present prices ½ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphrey's importation in 1802. Also CHESTER WHITE HOGS, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. 500 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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.

500,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage 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, Louisburg, Kansas.

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

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LEXINGTON, KY.
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Elmwood Flock of Cotswolds,
From imported Stock. Young Stock for Sale.

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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.

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A. P. DICKEY
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It cleans perfectly all kinds of grain and seeds, and grades the same as you wish to have it divided (making more or less of each quality), saving the cost of it in one season.

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SMITH & KEATING, Agts.
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THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH,

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COTSWOLD SHEEP,
BERKSHIRE and DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

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M. P. STAMM.

Breeder of choicest strains of Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs.
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The fine Imported boar, "Achilles," at the head of my Berkshires, bred by Mr. Humfrey, 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.

The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

A BUSINESS CHANGE.

An undivided half-interest in the Kansas FARMER Publishing House, which includes the Kansas FARMER, AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, and the Job Printing Department, having been sold to Mr. E. E. Ewing, the name and style of the new firm will hereafter be Hudson & Ewing.

A WORD—PERSONAL.

In November, 1873, the writer purchased the Kansas FARMER, then published as a semi-monthly at Leavenworth, moved the office to Topeka, enlarged the paper, and commenced its publication as a weekly paper, January 1st, 1874. Notwithstanding the financial depressions of the country during the past four years, the business of the FARMER office has yearly increased in the most satisfactory manner.

The formation of the partnership here announced, brings to the work of making a first-class farm and family journal, additional labor and capital, and the numerous friends of the old FARMER may rest assured that no backward steps will be taken. Mr. Ewing brings to the business the practical experience of a publisher and a farmer, and we bespeak for him a cordial reception by the numerous FARMER family.

SILK CULTURE IN KANSAS.

Mr. L. S. Crozier, of Franklin county, who is making an effort to develop the silk and silk-worm culture in the state of Kansas, has very kindly forwarded us a letter from Mr. Henry Gardner, of Crawford county, from which we obtain some facts which will doubtless be of interest to many of our readers. Before quoting from Mr. Gardner's letter, we give a few facts and suggestions contained in Mr. Crozier's note. He says:

"I feel sure that commissioners from every country who will meet at Paris, will appreciate the surprising progress the different breeds of silk-worms we rear, have made in Kansas, and the purity of our disease less moths, eggs and chrysalises, as well as the fineness and strength of our silks, white, yellow and green."

Mr. Crozier receives many letters of encouragement from co-laborers in the state, similar to Mr. Gardner's, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"I send you, with this, a lot of silk-worm eggs. They are nearly all of one kind, and I think were labeled 'Jaquonetr.' The others were labeled 'French Yellow,' and I propose to raise ten or twelve pounds of cocoons of that breed this season, if possible. All the worms I had last year were perfectly healthy, and none died except a few that I fed frost bitten leaves, and a few that the mice ate. The moths came out beautifully, only the males were about one-third more numerous than the females. My trees have made a fine growth, and if we never use them for silk culture, I shall never regret planting them out; especially the Rose and the Japanese mulberry."

An agreement has been completed between the Union and Kansas Pacific railroad companies by which the U. P. company will hereafter have control of the K. P. railroad. In place of pro-rating roads they will become, virtually, the same road under the new arrangement. This increase in the power of corporations is not healthy for the business interest of the country.

John Morrissey died on Wednesday last. Another of Tammany's brightest stars gone out. A prize-fighter, professional gambler, and congressman from one of the districts and localities of New York, which wields more influence in the political destinies of the Empire State, and of the United States, than any other spot covered by the broad folds of its flag. Morrissey and Tweed, two of the most notorious Chiefs that Tammany ever had, and two of the most revolting specimens that ever disgraced the public fame of our nation, are perfected specimens of the growth which springs from such a constituency.

The Kansas FARMER says that corn can be raised cheaper when it is worth only ten cents per bushel, than when it brings twenty, because the farmers will cut down expenses. Yes, but suppose we let Mr. Hudson try it first. Reduce your subscription price to $1.50 a year and give the world the benefit of your experience. No doubt(?) it is much cheaper. Pile in the seed.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

That would have been exceedingly funny if the editor of the FARMER had ever said corn could be raised cheaper when it is ten cents than when it is twenty cents per bushel. As we never said anything of the kind, the joke lacks the requisite thickness to create a smile.

Rev. L. Sternberg's article in rejoinder to his critics, received several weeks since, was mislaid and overlooked, until his card called our attention to the oversight. It will appear next week.

The Arkansas Valley *Democrat* suggests the organizing of a tree-planting association in Great Bend. It would be a good institution to organize in every town in Kansas. An adjunct association to teach the members how to take care of the trees after planting, would prove useful also.

THE GENUINE AND THE BOGUS.

Chambers, Behring & Quinlan, of Decatur, Illinois, are the exclusive manufacturers of Brown's Elliptical Ring, for ringing hogs. These gentlemen charge that a party by the name of Brown is putting on the track a bogus cast-iron ring and ringer, which is worthless and calculated to deceive many persons. The points of the bogus imitation ring meet in the nose of the animal, while the points of the genuine elliptical ring come together outside of the nose, from the peculiar construction of the ring. Farmers are cautioned to look for these spurious imitations. The ringer is marked "Patented Sept. 8, 1874," and each box of rings, "Patented July 5th, 1875."

Martin Carter, of Reno Center, writes to the Hutchinson *News:* "I have three hundred acres of wheat. This is the fifth crop on the same land, and I have never failed to raise a good crop. The older the ground the better the crop I raise. The Red May is, in my opinion, the best variety for this valley, and one bushel to the acre is enough seed. The ground should be plowed as soon as the wheat is cut and rolled and harrowed. Then let it till from the 15th to the 25th of August, and put in with a drill. If wheat joints in the fall it will winter-kill. When Hon. Alfred Gray says to sow wheat in July, he does not know what he is talking about. I raised twenty-seven bushels to the acre, that weighed sixty-three pounds to the bushel."

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for $2.00.

EDITOR FARMER: I have read with interes your articles on Dairy, etc.; and would like to know if any one has been troubled as I have, and if any one can give a remedy. I have lived on a farm nearly all my life, and been used to the care of butter, but can find no remedy now. It is this: Part of the butter will come, and if it is not taken out it will be soft, and the buttermilk will be full of fine butter. I have churned in that way from two to four times, and got butter each time. I never was troubled in that way before last year. I may give the readers of the FARMER some receipts hereafter. CONTENT.

LETTER FROM A YANKEE BOY IN KANSAS.

EDITOR FARMER: I will try to tell you some of my experience in farming in Kansas. As I have been here but a little over three weeks, my experience, you know, must be very limited. Well, as I am a green hand at farming, for I have never done much of it anywhere, it is all a new thing to me. However, the first thing I took hold of was a plow, and I can hardly tell whether the plow took hold of me, or I hold of it, for the first time around the field, but after that we got better acquainted, and the longer we are acquainted we like each other better.

The next thing was harrowing, but I could do that to perfection from the first. Well, then came marking out corn ground—the worst thing yet, I said to myself; but I learned as much as possible from observation, and then with a determination to master the business, I laid hold; but what crooked rows! I learned more from my failures than from any thing else. Then came planting corn with a hand-planter, something very easily done after one knows how, but, like everything else, I had it to learn. Then came milking, and oh, dear! such aching wrists as I have had. But I was determined again to succeed, and I think I have. I can now milk three cows in a little less than three-fourths of an hour. Then came feeding calves, pigs, and a host of other chores which I cannot enumerate, nor do I think any man could number, but I can go them all now hand-about like a sailor on a rope; in fact, as the saying goes, I have got the ropes pretty well.

On the whole, I like farming pretty well. I think Kansas is a beautiful state. If I continue in this mood, you may hear from me again. J. F.

From Doniphan County.

May 1st.—As I was thinking to-day about the hardships of pioneer life, I could but wonder why it was that thousands of well-to-do immigrants should shun the border counties where vacant land is cheap and markets are good, to find farms away from schools, churches, mills and markets.

Doniphan county is well wooded and finely watered; in fact water-power is going to waste in this county for the want of money to move machinery, and wood can be had at two dollars per cord. Doniphan county land is equal to the blue-grass land of Kentucky, and a wonderful sight cheaper, for good, wild lands can be had here from five to eight dollars per acre, and good, improved lands from ten to twenty dollars per acre. The county is well improved and soil very productive; orchards everywhere, and in size from 100 to 2,000 bearing trees. But these lands sell higher—from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre. Every farmer has more or less grapes and often small fruit; in fact we have some of the finest vineyards in the west. Doniphan is the home of the apple and the grape. Churches and schools are convenient to all the citizens, and everything is cheap. Horses range in price from forty to one hundred dollars, and mules range in price from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars, according to size and quality; and work-oxen from sixty to one hundred dollars a yoke. Good cows are worth from twenty-five to thirty dollars, and all in good condition.

An emigrant with a few thousand dollars could do better here than on the frontier, as it takes money to open and improve a farm in any country, and fruit trees are years in coming to maturity. Our community is prosperous, but there are many who are compelled to sell, as mortgages are getting heavier every day.

We had a few days' rain, and the wheat harvest is now safe whether it rains or not for a month. Prospects were never better than with us at this time—another *Cornucopia!* B. O. DRISCOLL.

From Jefferson County.

May 4th,—Observing that you get no help from this portion of Kansas, and having heard several express a desire to have this locality represented, I have concluded to write up things generally and please all. A larger acreage of wheat was sown here last fall than ever before, and at this writing it all looks well and is heading out nicely. There is very little old corn in this county at present, farmers having hauled it pretty much all off to market before spring-work began. Corn in Valley Falls is selling for 30c and going up all the time. Old farmers prophesy that it will be 40c before July. The *Sickle & Sheaf* says that corn averaged 50 bushels per acre here last year, bnt that is a grave mistake. The yield per acre last year was about an average of 25 bushels. The yield per acre of oats, rye, potatoes, turnips, flax, etc., was respectively about 20, 12, 75, 55 and 9 bushels. Oats are worth 22c; rye, 30c; potatoes, 45c; turnips, 20c; flax, (none selling that I know of); cheese, 9c; butter, 15c; eggs, 6c. Our fruit crop last year was very good. All kinds of small fruit do well here; so, also, do apples, peaches and cherries. We have no vacant government land. Wild prairie lands sell from $5 to $12 per acre, and improved farms sell from $12 to $40 per acre. Good work horses sell from $75 to $100; milch cows from $20 to $40, and two-year-old steers from $20 to $30 per head; two-year-old mules from $60 to $100. Good farm hands are paid $15, $16, and $17 per month.

We are proud of our educational facilities, having, as we believe, as good schools as are in the west. Our superintendent is a blooded granger, and is ever awake to the educational interests of the people. There are twenty good meeting houses in the county, but I'm sorry to say they are not supported as well as they ought to be.

Farmers are well along with spring work; most of the spring plowing is done, and by the time this is published, most of the corn will be planted. Considerable of the early planting is up from two to five inches high. J. H. QUEEN.

From Anderson County.

April 27th.—Winter wheat never looked better. It is already heading, with every prospect of a very early harvest. The acreage is at least one-third more than last year. Not much more corn than will last till another crop is grown. The yield was about 40 bushels per acre. Oats yielded about 40 bushels per acre; potatoes, 50 bushels; turnips, 100 bushels. Corn is worth 22c per bushel; oats, 20c; potatoes, 50c; cheese, 12½c; butter, 10c; eggs, 5c. Cattle are in excellent condition, with a larger number on hand than last year. Fruit of all kinds yielded largely last year. We are successful with apples, peaches, cherries, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and grapes.

We have no government land in our county, but plenty of good, raw prairie, which can be bought from $2 to $4 per acre; improved farms at $5 to $10 per acre, or what the improvements cost. Horses are worth from $25 to $100; cows, about $25, and two-year-old steers, $18 to $20. Farm labor is worth from $10 to $18. Good schools are convenient to all the children in the county, and church organizations are located at all necessary points. A. C. MESSENGER.

From Cherokee County.

April 20th.—Wheat, oats and corn looking well. Parties who are in search of cheap farms cannot do better than come to this county. In answer to Dan'l McBride, of Pa., I would say here is a good place for a grain dealer, as our farmers all sell to dealers. Cherokee county cannot be beat in the state for wheat. Corn is now worth 24c. Cherokee proposes holding a county fair next fall at Columbus. L. L. B.

From Coffey County.

May 1.—In my article of April 1st, I neglected to tell you of the wool-grower association organized in LeRoy. P. H. Smith, president; and Mr. Focle, secretary. Sheep here are worth about $5 per head. The farmers here are about through planting corn, and some are commencing to cultivate. Very little old corn on hand—worth 25c. Wheat that made such wonderful growth in early spring, is now struck with rust, and it is doubtful what will be the result—no old wheat in the county. Apples the lightest crop for years; the cause of their falling not known—*no frost to kill them*; peaches very full; the finest prospect for years; pears better than usual; cherries are as full as usual; grapes never were more promising at this time of year, and if the little pests, (*rose-bugs*) fail to visit us, we will have an abundance of grapes this season. Other small fruit in abundance. Fat hogs worth $2.50. D. C. SPURGEON.

From Calhoun County, Illinois.

A warm winter and a warm early spring together with too much rain, has proved quite disastrous to the crops of this county. Wheat, the great staple of the county will not be more than half an average crop. Some fields look well but the most of them cannot make a crop, and from present appearances cannot be harvested unless with a mower and horse rake. The straw is so short and uneven. Fruit, except peaches, is a failure. There has not been any frost but continued cold rains have been as fatal to the blossoms of the apples, cherries, pears and quinces, as Jack Frost could have been. B.

From Osborne County.

April 27.—Winter wheat and rye in tolerably good condition, but a little rain just at present would be very beneficial to it. Spring wheat and oats not looking very well at present, on account of the dry weather. Corn planting has commenced, and a large amount of breaking is being done. The best claims are nearly all taken in this vicinity. Good improved claims can be bought very cheap for cash down. J. W. WINSLOW.

From Cloud County.

May 1.—Cloud County is "right side up with care." Winter wheat looks well, and 50 per cent. more sown than was sown last year; considerable old corn on hand, and selling at 20c per bu; the acreage of corn this year will be 30 per cent. larger than last year. There is 75 per cent. more of spring wheat sown this year than last, and at present it is looking well. Rye is thrifty, and a larger acreage than last year. The market prices of butter, 10@12½c per lb; eggs, 5c per doz; wheat, 85c per bu; oats, 15c per bu; barley, 25c per bu; hogs, $2 25; fat cattle, $2 50; potatoes, 40@50c per bu. Our fruit crop last year was small, but the prospects for a large fruit crop this year, is very good, as the fruit is not killed by frost yet. There is no vacant government lands in Cloud county. Wild prairie land is $5 per acre. Improved farms are selling at from $7 to $12 per acre, according to qdality and location. "Plug" horses are selling at from $25 to $50. Good horses are worth from $75 to $125; milch cows are worth from $18 to $30; two-year-old steers worth $17 to $20; farm labor $15 per month, and we are well supplied with good schools and churches. And I will say to any parties living in the east that are taking the old reliable Kansas FARMER, that if they are thinking of coming to Kansas, my advice is first come to Concordia, Cloud County, which is now the terminus of the C. B. & U. P. R. R, in the Republican river valley, which valley is among the finest I have ever seen. The soil is a sandy loam, rich and very deep; and will grow anything that can be grown in this latitude. I speak from experience, as I have cultivated this soil for a number of years, and have never had a failure when farming in mixed husbandry. Have raised corn every year for 10 years; and have never failed in Irish potatoes. How is this for "drouthy Kansas?" In my next, I will give the readers of the FARMER my plan of thatching out-buildings, and making a substantial roof that is equal to shingles at but little expense. In traveling 30 miles through the country a short time ago, I noticed thousands of bushels of the best of corn in cribs without any covering, which is a great loss to the Kansas farmers. W. H. ANDERSON.

OUR AGENT'S TRACKS.

W. W. Cone, Esq, traveling agent for the Kansas *Farmer*, of Topeka, was in the city yesterday, and made us a friendly call. He reports the *Farmer* as in a very prosperous condition, and gaining in popularity and subscribers with each week.—*Holton Recorder.*

W. W. Cone, traveling agent of the Kansas *Farmer*, was in town Monday, and chatted awhile with us on agricultural topics. The *Farmer* is soon to have a new dress of type, and be otherwise improved. The *Farmer* has become a publication that no one interested in agriculture in Kansas can afford to be without.—*Hiawatha Dispatch.*

We received a call, to-day, from Wm. W. Cone, traveling agent of the Kansas *Farmer*. Mr. Cone reports the business of the *Farmer* as good and on the increase. It is a deserving paper and merits the support it receives.—*Jackson County Signal.*

W. W. Cone, traveling agent of that estimable journal, the Kansas *Farmer*, gave us a pleasant call last Thursday. He is an energetic man and represents the *Farmer*, and also the *American Young Folks* as rapidly and surely gaining popularity. They are deserving periodicals and are represented well by Mr. Cone.—*Brown County Herald.*

Mr. W. Cone, traveling correspondent and agent of the Kansas *Farmer*, has been recently spending a day or two in this corner. We found Mr. Cone a very pleasant and well informed gentleman. We wish him unbounded success.—*Valley Falls New Era.*

W. W. Cone, traveling agent of that valuable journal, the Kansas *Farmer*, was in the city on Saturday last, and gave the *Bulletin* a friendly call.—*Troy Bulletin.*

We received a call, last Saturday, from W. W. Cone, traveling agent for the Kansas *Farmer*. Mr. Cone said that he was surprised and delighted with Doniphan county—that, in his estimation, it was by far the best county in Kansas. But as he was traveling in the employ of a paper whose interests would not be promoted by making comparisons to the disadvantage of any portion of the state, he could not express his appreciation as emphatically in print as he could privately.—*Troy Chief.*

Markets.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1878.

GOLD—Stronger; opening at 100⅜.
LOANS—Carrying rates, flat to 2½ per cent.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD BONDS—Very strong.
STATE SECURITIES—Firm.
STOCKS—Market opened a fraction lower than at close Saturday, but soon advanced ¼ to 1 per cent; towards close speculation became buoyant, and prices advanced ¼ to 1½ per cent; under action for buying dealings were attended with considerable animation.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, May 6, 1878.

Receipts this morning are light. The market opens firm and active at quotations, with a strong demand for choice native shipping steers. Run in Chicago, 860 cars, half hogs. Market firm. Freight rates on live-stock east are restored, namely, $67 50 to Chicago, and $50 to St. Louis. We quote:

Choice native shippers. 1400 to 1500,	$4 65@4 85.
Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400,	4 25@4 65
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	3 40@3 70
Fair to good oxen	3 00@3 40
Choice fat butchers' cows and heifers	3 25@3 75
Fair to good butchers' cows and heifers	2 50@3 25
Bulls, stags and scalawag steers	2 00@2 75
Milch cows	$25 00@40 00

Sales this morning: 28 choice native shippers, averaging 1540 pounds, $5; 18 native shippers, averaging 1330 pounds, $4 40; 3 butchers' steers, averaging 1246 pounds, $4.

HOGS—No sales; firm at $2 75@2 95.

BARSE & SNIDER.
Live-Stock Commission Merchants.

KANSAS CITY, May 6, 1878.

CATTLE—Receipts, 354; shipments, 240; unsettled by restoration of pool rates, sales of steers were $3 87½@5, the latter the highest price of the season.

HOGS—Receipts, 488; shipments, 191; 5@10c lower; $2.65@2.85.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, May 6, 1878.

WHEAT—Owing to reduced freights, lower; No. 3, $1 05½@1.06; No. 4, 94c.

CORN—Lower; market unsettled; No. 2, 30½c; rejected, 29c.

RYE—Dull; No. 2, 47c; rejected, 43c.

OATS—Nominal.

BARLEY—Nominal.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 6, 1878.

FLOUR—Heavy; superfine western and state, $4 15@4 70; common to good, $4 75@5; good to choice, $5 05@6 25; white wheat extra, $6 55@6 75; St. Louis $4 85@7 75.

WHEAT—Heavy; No. 2 Chicago, $1.22½@1.23; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.24@1 24½; No. 1 spring, $1 30@1 30½; No. 3 red winter, $1 26½; No. 2, 1 34; No. 2, white, $1 35.

RYE—Quiet and steady; western, 71@73c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

CORN—Quiet; ungraded, 48½@53c; No. 3, 48@49c; steam, 51@52c; No. 2, 52@53½c.

OATS—Mixed western, 34@35½c; white do, 36@37½c.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.
SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged.
MOLASSES—Dull.
RICE—Active and firm.
EGGS—Quiet and steady; western, 13@13½c.
PORK—Mess, $9.60@10.
BEEF—Dull.
MIDDLES—Western long clear, quiet and steady.
LARD—Prime steam, $7 22½@7 27½.
BUTTER—Quiet and steady; western, 11@22c.
CHEESE—Firm; 3@12c.
WHISKY—Dull; $1 05½.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 6, 1878.

HEMP—Dull and unchanged.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—Dull and lower; No. 3, red, $1 15@1 16¼; No. 4, do., $1 06½@1 07.
CORN—Better, 38⅝@38⅞c.
OATS—Firm; 25¾c.
RYE—Steady; 60¾c.
WHISKY—Quiet; $1 03.
BUTTER—Only local demand; choice to select yellow dairy, 16@20c; choice yellow, store packed, 12½@15c.
EGGS—Firm and active, 7½c.
LEAD—Lower; 3¾c.
HIDES—Very dull; dry salt, 11½.
DRY SALT MEATS—Nominally unchanged.
BACON—Steady, $4 25; 5 20@5.35.
LARD—Nominally $6 70@6.75.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 6, 1878.

CATTLE—Shippers standing off, and shipping grades nominal; butchers' stock strong; fair to good steers, $3 65@4 25; fair to choice cows and heifers, $2 75@4; corn-fed Texans, $350@4 25; receipts, 12,000.

HOGS—Slow for shipping grades at $3@3 20; packing, $3 20@3 30; butchers' to fancy, $3 20@3 35; receipts, 4,300.

SHEEP—Steady; extra heavy, $4 80@5 25; good to choice, $4 40@4 75; common to fair, $3@4 25; receipts, 700.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1878.

FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand.

WHEAT—Fairly active and a shade higher; No. 1, spring, $1 12½@1 13; No. 2, $1 11½ bid cash; No. 3, $1 06½@1 07.

CORN—Fairly active and a shade higher; 40@40½c cash and May.

OATS—Good demand and shade higher; 25½c cash.

RYE—Steady and unchanged.

BARLEY—Firm; 40c.

PORK—Unsettled and generally higher; 8 55@8 60 cash.

LARD—Steady and in fair demand; 6 95@6 97½ cash.

BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.

ALCOHOL@32@32½c.

WHISKY—$1 04.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1878.

The Drovers' *Journal* this afternoon reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 18,000; opened lower; closed dull; choice heavy, $3.35@3.60; light, $3.25@3.35; mixed rough, $3.10@3.35. butchers' pigs, $3 25@3 40.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100; active, firm and higher; closed steady; all sold early; shipping steers, 4 20@5; stockers and feeders, $2 90@4 30; cows and heifers, $2 80@4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 860; steady; shorn sold, $3@4 25.

Lawrence Market.

LAWRENCE May 7, 1878.

Wheat, No. 3	.95@—
" No. 4	.90@—
" rejected	.70@80
Corn	.28@—
Oats	.20@—
Rye	.40@—

HOGS—Heavy, gross $2.50.

CATTLE—Butchers' cows, $2 50@3.00; steers, $3.00@4.25; shippers, $3 75@4.50.

CALVES—$5.00@7 00 per head.

SHEEP—Live, $2 50@4.00.

HIDES—Green. No 1 per lb. 5½c; No 2, 3½c; calf 7c; dry flint, 12c; No. 28c; dry salted, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 6c.

Atchison Produce Market.

ATCHISON, May 7, 1878

WHEAT—No. 3, fall, $1.06; No. 4, do., 96c; No. 2, spring, $1.02; No. 3, do., 95c; rejected, 88c.

RYE—No. 2, 53c.

OATS—No 2, 22c; rejected, 20½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 27c; rejected, 24c.

CORN—Ear corn, 33½c; shelled, 33½c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 3, $1.05; No. 4, 90c; rejected, 80c; unchanged.

CORN—Market quiet at 35c.

RYE—35c; choice white, 40c; little offered.

OATS—Wholesale. 25c; retail. 30c.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 35@45c; Peach Blows, 40@50c; new, $2.25 per bu.

Stock Market.

Demand for choice beef steers, falling off; quoted 3¾@4¼; cows, 3¼@3¾; shipping steers, 4¼.

VEAL—Slow at 4½@5½.

MUTTON—Yearlings, steady, at 3½@3¾.

Hogs—Stronger at 2¼@2¾.

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS Sent postage paid one year for $2.00

Leather Market.

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

HIDES—Green	.05
Dry Flint	.10@12
Dry Salt	.9
Calf, Green	.08
Kip, Green	.06
Sheep Pelts, green	.75@1.00
Damaged Hides are bought at ½ off the price	.05
TALLOW in Cakes	.5

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	12½
" Round " " "	10
" Roasts " " "	10
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	7
" Hind " " "	6
" By the carcass " " "	7
MUTTON—Chops per lb	12½
Roast " "	12½

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	22
" White Old	22
" Yellow	22
OATS—Per bu	20
RYE—Per bu	32
BARLEY—Per bu	25@35
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.50
" No. 2	3.25
" No. 3	3.00
Rye	2.70
CORN MEAL—	.90
CORN CHOP—	.75
RYE CHOP—	90
CORN & OATS—	.85
BRAN—	.50
SHORT—	.65

Topeka Lumber Market.

Joist and Scantling	$ 22.50
Rough boards	22.50
" " No. 2	20.00
Fencing	22.50
" No. 2	20.00
Common boards, surface	25.00
Stock " D	25.00
" " C	32.25
" " B	42.50
" " A	52.50
Finishing Lumber	35.00 to 55.00
Flooring	25.00 to 35.00
Shingles	3.00 to 4.00
Lath	4.00

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bushel	150@200
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	2.25
Medium	2.00
Common	1.50
Castor	1.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.8
Medium	.6
CHEESE—Per lb	10 to 12½
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	7
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25to5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal	.20.40
POTATOES—Per bu	.50@.65
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	2.00@2.25
Chickens, Dressed, per lb	07
Turkeys, " "	09
Geese, " "	10
ONIONS—Per bu	.100
CABBAGE—Per dozen	.75@1.00
SWEET POTATOES PLANTS	20c per 100

SPRING SEASON.—Now the human system is more than ever disposed to get out of order by the insufficient efforts of the liver to disgorge the excess of bile. If it is not assisted in its work, bilious attacks must necessarily follow. Simmons' Liver Regulator, prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, sole proprietors, has proven itself to be the great regulator of the liver, and in the spring especially should this valuable medicine be taken. It can be found for sale by all first-class druggists.

Millet and Hungarian Seed, sixty cents per bushel. Send your orders to E. B. Purcell, dealer in everything, Manhattan, Kansas.

John H. Leidigh is still in the lumber business in North Topeka. He carries a big stock and is prepared to sell lumber at bottom prices. Better see him.

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.

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.

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 finely Printed and 2 Parlor Pictures, (Fruit and Land-scape,) printed in 10 Colors, each the let sent post-paid for 25 Cents. Postage Stamps taken as Money, KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. Cor. 5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

8 and 9

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 Tefft House.

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.

THE
Topeka Medical & Surgical Institute
AND EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

For the Treatment of all CHRONIC AND SURGICAL DISEASES, DEFORMITIES, &c. Is the only establishment of the kind in Kansas. It is thoroughly Organized and Incorporated according to the laws of our state. It has Medical and Surgical abilities second to none west of the Mississippi, is permanently founded by able and competent men, who will not permit it to be excelled in its facilities for the speedy and easy cure of all those most difficult and obstinate Chronic and Surgical diseases, that so often baffle the abilities of physicians in common practice. Consultation free. For information or consultation, call on or address,

DRS. EIDSON & MULVANE,
Physicians and Surgeons in Charge.
Topeka, Kansas.

The Only Complete Edition Just Issued.

Agents Wanted to sell the Life and Work of

MURPHY & REYNOLDS

Including history of the Temperance Movements. Agents on Temperance Books should write for particulars of the Latest, largest and cheapest Book. Fully illustrated; 642 pages; price, $2.

W. S. FORSHEE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Portraits of Murphy & Reynolds sent Free.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, cost $1.600 only $325 Superb Grand Square Pianos, cost $1,100 only $255, Elegant Upright Pianos, cost $800, only 155. New Style Upright Pianos $112.50. Organs $35. Organs, 12 stops $72.50. Church Organs, 16 stops, cost 390, only $115. Elegant $375 Mirror top Organs, only $105. Tremendous sacrifice to close out present stock. Immense New steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost Pianos and Organs SENT FREE. Please address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. **ORGAN**

BERRY CRATES AND BASKETS.

PRICES REDUCED one-third. Indisputably the best, cheapest, strongest, neatest, lightest in use. From D. McHenry, Circleville, Ohio, "Your baskets gave good satisfaction, handled 150 bushel berries in them last season and had none spoil." M. Welsh, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, "You have reached perfection in your crates and baskets, in durbility and cheapness. Have tried *all crates advertised* and have discarded all but yours, which I now use." 32 and 36 quart cartes with baskets, only $1.00 each. Quart baskets $10 per 1,000 in any quantity. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Preserve this, send for descriptive pamphlet. N. D. BATTERSON, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

MUSIC!

Music in German and French

and Vocal Instruction given at reasonable rates, by PROF. M. PFLAUM. For particulars enquire at the Ashbaugh House.

IMPORTANT
—TO—
Sheep Farmers

Semple's Celebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scab, destroys ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price. Circulars free. Manufactured by THOMAS SEMPLE, Portland Avenue, Louisville Ky.

Agents, who sell at Manufacturing prices: John G. Willis, Omaha, Neb.; Pink Fouts, Wichita, Kan.; Y. C. A. Rodgers, Waco, Texas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm
ATCHISON, KANSAS,

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale. Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Persons desiring to visit this farm, by calling on Mr G. W. Glick, in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge. Address, GLICK & CARMICHAEL.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Strayed or was Stolen from my place in Topeka, a Roan Heifer, 3 years old, now giving milk, a handsome looking animal.

A suitable reward for information that will lead to the recovery of the animal, will be given. JOHN ELLIOTT, Topeka, Kansas

For Sale or Exchange

A Thoroughbred HEREFORD BULL, 4 years old, pedigree complete, $150, on approved notes 9 months, or a good span of ponies. Apply to H. P. COOPER, Chepstow, Washington Co., 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 degree 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 (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) 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.

A. S. Thomas, Special Master.
Alfred Ennis of Topeka, solicitor for Complainant.

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 foal-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all are his own color and style.

SIRED BY

Cumberland's Royal George imported from England His Dam was also an Imported mare. Royal George was raised by Mr. Thos. Betts, of Montreal, Canada Terms $5 for first service, $1. for each additional service. $10 to insure a colt. Paid when the mare is known to be with foal. Parting with the mare forfeits insurance.

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 Comus, 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. McCLATHERY, Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, April, 6th, 1878.

We the undersigned horsemen 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.	

$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 sorrel, 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.

HALF A MILLION
Sweet Potato Plants.

Best Varieties. Low Rates. Address C. H. CUSHING, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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.

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. Lime of the best quality always on hand. Address, SILLS & EARNEST, Topeka, Kansas.

STRAYED. From the undersigned on Indian Creek, 4 miles north of Topeka, on Friday, April 12th, four 3-year-old Colorado steers, in good condition. 2 white ones, one red, and one yellow and white. Address, A. T. DANIELS, Topeka, 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, redered in the above entitled suit, I will, on 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 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 (½) of the south-west quarter 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. A. S. THOMAS, Special Master.

ALFRED ENNIS, of Topeka, Complainant's Solicitor.

Special Master's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.

JOHN B. VANCE 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 in 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 (½) of the north-east quarter (¼) 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.

A. S. THOMAS, Special Master.
ALFRED ENNIS, of Topeka, Solicitor for Complainant.

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., ——Rombauer, her husband, and 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 twelth (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.

HENTIG & SPERRY,
Attorneys at Law,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts.

The HEAD and FRONT of the Thresher Family is the ORIGINAL and Only GENUINE

"VIBRATOR"

THRESHERS AND MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

—AND IMPROVED—

STEAM THRESHER ENGINES AND STEAM SEPARATORS,

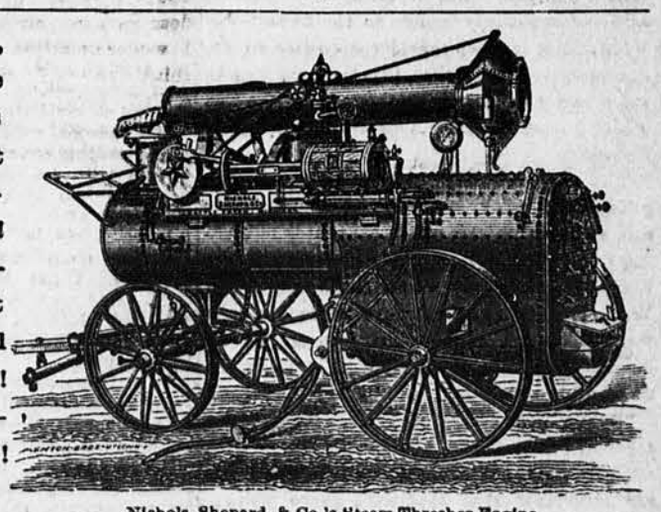
—WHICH ARE MADE ONLY BY—

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., AT BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

Nichols, Shepard & Co.'s "Vibrator" Thresher

Saves all the Grain! Cleans Perfectly! No Waste! No Litterings! Perfect in Wet Grain and Long Straw! The only Successful Flax and Timothy Thresher! Very Simple! Easy Running! No Costly Repairs! Extremely Durable! The "Boss" Thresher of the World! Always Reliable!

Extra Large Fire Box, DOUBLE THICK Flue Sheet! Copper Thimbles on every Flue! Perfect Safety from Fire or Explosion! Complete Water Front! Marvelous Durability! Wonderful Power! Elegant Workmanship! Beautiful Finish! Superior Material! The Standard of Excellence in Every Particular!



Nichols, Shepard & Co.'s Steam Thresher Engine.

COMPLETE HORSE POWER RIGS: Three sizes of Separators, with 6 to 12 Horse Improved Mounted Powers to match.

STEAM POWER OUTFIT COMPLETE; Comprising our Matchless Engines, and unrivaled Steam Power Separators, made expressly for each other, making the most perfect Steam Rig in the world.

SEPARATORS EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER, to match other make of Engines, are a specialty with us; also Separators to match other make of Horse Powers.

All other kinds of threshers have had to retire before the steady march of our Improved "Vibrators." Intelligent and responsible threshermen will not risk their money or credit in the Grain-wasting, Time-wasting, and Money-wasting machines of the past. Grain Raisers will no longer submit to their wasteful and inferior work. They demand our Grain-saving, and Time-saving "Vibrator."

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BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

Deere, Mansur & Co., General Agents,
Kansas City & St. Louis, Mo.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

EVERY DAY.

Time is drawing nearer, nearer,
While our heads are turning grey;
Tears are falling on life's mirror
Every day!

Time is closing Beauty's portals,
Flowers are blooming to decay;
Fate is delving graves for mortals
Every day!

While our pleasure boat is rolling
Over life's eventful spray,
Funeral bells are tolling, tolling,
Every day!

While the laurel leaf is shading
O'er the fame-lit brow of clay,
Sad we see the garland fading
Every day!

Love, then take your promised treasure,
Fame, is dazzling to betray;
Life, is faded with its pleasures
Every day!

Hence while all things are declaring
Death a seeker for its prey;
Let us be ourselves preparing
Every day!

DARNING AND THINKING.

Every housekeeper can see in imagination, if not in reality, the overflowing work-basket by our side, for what with house-cleaning, flower-gardening and summer-sewing, there has not been much time left the past few weeks for thinking of anything else, much less for darning; and where these cares are multiplied by little chicken-tending and dairy work, we do not wonder that farmer's wives have no time for anything else, as one of them writes us, "but house-and-home work at this season, and I am sure Mrs. Hudson, if they are all as busy as I am, you need not expect any more contributions to the Domestic Department from them at present; but I can say furthermore, that if they are like myself in another respect, they all want the FARMER to rest them. I think we often forget what real rest it is to have something new to think of, something that will take the mind entirely away from the labors of the day." There is a suggestion that we can all profit by; it is real rest, to have one's thoughts diverted into a new channel, led away from the petty vexations of our own little individual worlds, to the great big world outside. To those who are very much isolated and continually occupied in hard physical labor, it is the next best thing to a visit with pleasant and congenial people. Nothing ever compensates men or women for complete isolation from people, but in this comparatively unsettled country, as in every other place, it behooves every one to make the best of his circumstances and keep himself alive in mind as well as body.

Selfishness and uncharitableness are of spontaneous growth in the minds of persons who never get out of their own ruts, the little foibles and follies of their neighbors and even of their own families, grow into mountains if the imagination is not provided with something better to feed upon.

We would be sorry indeed, to have no more contributions from farmer's wives until the long winter evenings come again, and hope that all may not be so busy as our correspondent; but until they have time to write, we don't believe we can do them a greater kindness than to give them something to read during the odd moments, and the resting spells, which will give them a glimpse of persons and events entirely foreign to their every-day work. Not that we consider it unwise, or unnecessary to discuss that, it is the only way to learn easier and better methods, but the rest which comes of change, we consider quite as necessary.

The very ordinary little story which we publish this week, we selected because it is said to be a true one, and because it is refreshing to hear of a rich old gentleman and a beautiful young lady who are both so sensible. We hear so much now-a-days of people who want place and money, that we might almost believe from the papers that there are no sensible people left.

"Sylvia" sent a very nice recipe for cooking a goose, but as she is a New England girl, recently arrived in Kansas, we think she did not remember that Madison's goose was a wild one, and that he wanted some peculiar method for making it taste like a tame one, probably. It has been our experience that wild geese and ducks are rarely fit to eat here, because of their fishy flavor, and if any process can remove that, we have never heard of it. If there is such a method, many persons would be glad to know of it.

We have had a little experience with chickens this spring, and we would like to ask any one who knows, why thoroughbred fowls, especially of the large breeds are considered better than the common barn-yard stock. They are so heavy and awkward that if they do not break all their eggs while sitting, they are sure to kill the little ones after they hatch. Half the pleasure in raising the old-fashioned kind of chickens is to watch for the surprises of color they produce, and, according to our taste, there never was a flock of chickens that equalled in variety and beauty of color, the one that used to roost in the old sweet apple tree "at home." There was the hen with the top-knot, the blue hen, the dominique, the yellow hen, the black hen and old Whitey, besides the mixed ones, some of which had beautiful speckled black and white breasts, some partridge wings, and some with bronze ruffs. There is some satisfaction to be gotten out of such a flock of birds; they all know how to lay eggs and hatch and raise young ones, and they have individuality which makes them grow to be like old friends. But it is beyond us to feel any interest in a troop of ungainly hens, that are as much alike as two peas, and that don't seem to be much account except to make people cross because they don't all take premiums at county fairs. Perhaps we do them injustice, but we think our readers will admit that we have at least given one of them a fair trial when we tell them that four weeks ago we "set" one on a dozen and a half of eggs; in the course of two weeks the other hens laid two or three dozen more in her nest, we did not keep an exact account of them because we did not want to be stingy of eggs, but she must have had fully 4 dozen eggs, then the other hens all deserted her and the eggs began to disappear, every day she would have less, and the hay all went out of her nest, until she sits there now on a bare board with three eggs under her and not a sign of a chicken yet. So much for thoroughbreds, and that hen took a premium last summer too. Perhaps she is in her dotage. No one need recommend that she be put into the pot, if she ever quits sitting and gets fat again, that is where she will go.

POLISHING CALF-SKIN.

Two years ago John L. Garthman, of Lewiston, Me., graduated with honors at Yale. As during his years in college he had, in addition to his regular studies, read law with an attorney of New Haven, it only required a year in a law office in Kokmomo, Indiana, to fit him for admission to the bar, after which he immediately came to New York, and tried very hard to get into practice. Unfortunately for Mr. Garthman, he discovered that there were already 6,000 lawyers in this city, all trying to get into practice, and there was about as much chance for him as being elected to the presidency. Office rent and board-bills soon consumed the little means he had and he was at the end of his string. As he was a month in arrears, his landlady commenced to regard him with looks not altogether pleasant, and the brutal bondholder who owned the office he occupied, notified him to pay or get out. Mr. Garthman discovered that while there was plenty of room on the upper shelves, it would require a great many years of climbing, and that he would probably starve to death a great many times before he could reach even the lowest of the said upper shelves. So he determined to quit law and try something else. He was a sensible young man, and so he did not—

Ask for the management of a manufacturing corporation:

Apply for a position of actuary in a life insurance company:

Ask for the presidency of the board of education:

Ask for the managing editorship of a daily paper:

Apply for a cashiership of a bank, or anything of the kind.

But he did find something he could do. Down in one of the streets close by Wall, under the sidewalk of a popular restaurant, he noticed a light, clean, open space that was unoccupied. He went to the proprietor of the restaurant and took that space at a nominal rent, and promptly pawning his ulster to procure stock, opened business there as a boot-black!

As a matter of course he did not desire to be known as a polisher of boots up town, for he was living in a rather exclusive boarding-house, to which only the most respectable were admitted. It was no trouble to conceal his identity. Some old clothes, a smutch of black artistically placed on his face, his pantaloons in his boots, and no human being could recognize in Garthman, boot-black, the fashionable and elegant Mr. Garthman, of Twenty-first street.

His venture was entirely successful. He was something of a wit in his way, and entertained his patrons judiciously, while he polished their boots. And then there was something about him which attracted the young brokers who frequented the restaurant, and he entered upon a career of prosperity that was delightful. His earnings frequently ran as high as six dollars a day, and his business in two weeks increased so that he had to employ an assistant.

His changed condition attracted attention at his boarding-house. It had become well-known that he had been impecunious, and now the fact that he had better clothes and was again carrying his watch, and paid all his bills promptly, led to much comment.

Had he abandoned law? Yes, and gone into business. What business? Polishing calf-skin. And he was congratulated at his success, and became a very popular young man, and was received into the very best boarding-house society.

Was it possible that a young man like John L. Garthman should go through life without love? Never! In the same house resided an old gentleman, a merchant who knew just when to quit, who with his daughter occupied the best apartments in this house. Lillie Pickham, the daughter, was a delightful girl, and Garthman and she became very much attached to each other, and there was a decent prospect that in time they would make up their minds to go through life together. But Garthman had, as who has not had, a hated rival. A broker named Bathurst, who lived at the same house, had cast his eyes upon the girl, and inflamed by her excellencies as well as the comfortable fortune she was sure to possess, determined to possess her. Lillie favored Garthman, and the father favored Bathurst, and so it was about an even race between them.

Bathurst did not believe in Mr. Garthman's business for there was something about it. Garthman, when asked where his place of business was, had always replied vaguely, "Down town," with a sweep of the city. Bathurst had searched all the directories for information in vain. No such name appeared, and no such business either. And so he plied the old gentleman with suspicions, intimating that probably the young man was a dealer in a faro bank, a smuggler, a policy dealer, and all that, till both he and Lillie were nearly crazy. Finally the following conversation ensued:

"Mr. Garthman, I insist, before you are seen with my daughter any more, upon knowing who you are, and what you are doing, and where you are doing it?"

"Mr. Pickham, I am John L. Garthman. I earn money enough to support your daughter properly, and for the rest, must decline to answer."

"You decline, do you? No man who has anything to conceal, shall have anything to do with a daughter of mine."

And in consequence a strict injunction was laid upon the girl to see him no more, which she violated just as often as she could get out of the house.

One day Mr. Bathurst entered the restaurant in which Mr. Garthman plied his brush, and sat down in the chair to have his boots cleaned. Mr. Garthman kept his face averted as much as possible, but Mr. Bathurst observed him intently. He was shined, and paid his ten cents and went out. In an hour he came back, and though his boots were yet clean he sat down again. At the conclusion of the operation, he remarked:

"Ha! ha! Mr. Garthman; this is the polishing of calf-skins you do! Ha! ha!"

And taking a coupe he hastened up town full of the discovery. He had his rival in his power. Now Miss Lillie would throw Garthman over; now the elder Pickham would insist that all connection between them cease, for, of course, he would never permit his daughter to marry a bootblack. And he lost no time in getting at the old man and telling his discovery.

"Do you pretend to say that John Garthman is blacking boots in a basement?"

"Certainly I do! He has an old suit of clothes, which he wears during the day, and then when his work is done, he puts on his good clothes and comes up here, imposing himself upon us as a gentleman. He's an impostor."

"He was a lawyer, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

"And when he didn't succeed, he took this up?"

"Yes."

"Lillie!" yelled the old gentleman, somewhat red in the face, "come here. You may take John Garthman as soon as you please. I like the fellow. Bathurst, if you had been fixed as he was, you would have borrowed of your friends, and thence glided gently into dead-beating, and ended finally as a dealer of faro. John didn't do anything of the kind. He set about earning a living honestly, and has succeeded. That young fellow will get on. Good-bye, Bathurst, you have done us a favor. Garthman won't black your boots a great while."

And so the troubled John was pleasantly received, and all restrictions were taken off the meeting of the two young ones, and Mr. Bathurst quit the house in disgust, and the twain are to be made one very soon. Mr. Garthman has resumed the practice of the law, and as Mr. Pickham has influence, it is probable that he will get on very well.

This little romance ended properly. We would not, however, advise all young lawyers to go to bootblacking, for then that profession would be overdone, and beside, all old gentlemen might not be as sensible as Mr. Pickham. However, a few of them might try it to the advantage not only of themselves, but the world.—*New York Evening Mail.*

FASHION NOTES.

Gray is the color of the season.

Very wide belts are coming in vogue.

Spanish lace scarfs are again worn around the neck.

The favorite buttons for wash goods are of porcelain.

Dotted muslins will be very fashionable this summer.

Solid silver ornaments are taking the place of silver filagree.

Small gilt buttons are used for the waist-coats of dressy black suits.

Belted habit basques will be much worn this summer for wash-goods dresses.

The new brocatelle damasses of this season are changeable, and frequently show two or three different colors in the effects produced in the wearing.

Coat sleeves are still the chosen shapes for all ordinary costumes, and the mode with gathers at the elbow is much liked for silks. The sleeve extending to the elbow only is still the favorite for handsome dresses. It is said that even the sleeves of grenadine dresses will soon be worn without linings, and those intended for dressy occasions are being made in this way; but the new grenadines are so closely figured, or threaded with bourette-like cords, that the effect is not the same as that of a plain mesh grenadine.

Olive Logan was in London the other day when the queen appeared in state, and this is what she says about it: "The great traffic of Piccadilly suspended by the uplifted fingers of a few policemen, means that the red-coated riders are in sight. Presently we see them. It is a splendid sight: the scarlet coats, each with a broad band of crape on the left arm (the queen has never suspended her private mourning for the Prince Consort, although the court observance has long since ceased), the kneesbreeches, and tops and cockaded hats, each man mounted on a horse fit for a prince's riding. Two outriders head the procession, trotting rapidly through the archways toward Buckingham palace, behind them comes a large detachment of the horse-guards, then more outriders, and then the queen's open carriage, drawn by four horses, two ridden and two led by postillions. How they dance, these beautiful animals! Their movements are the perfection of equine grace; the crowd murmur expressions concerning the beauty of these lovely beasts. I am so close to the queen as she passes that I could offer her the nosegay of Parma violets and Devon primroses I hold in my hand, without moving a step forward. There is a hearty though not a ringing cheer among the crowd as she drives under the narrow archway. She responds to it by a grave and smileless inclination of the head, which contrasts, poleslike, with the flattered and graceful nodding poor Eugene used to be prodigal of when she drove in the Champs Elysees of the Bois."

AN INQUIRY.

I would like to ask the readers of the Domestic Department of the FARMER how to make soap without ashes. The lye and potash I get at the store do not make good soap. What do the soap-makers use? I think it is some kind of soda, but would like to know what preparation and in what proportion, if some one will be kind enough to tell me.

MARY R.

RECIPES.

ONION SOUP.—Cut into pieces twelve white onions. Boil them in three quarts of milk and water, equally mixed. Put in a bit of veal or a fowl after the onions are boiled soft. Thicken it with a gill of sweet cream; season with black pepper and a bit of butter rolled in a teaspoonful of flour. The meat must be taken out before the soup comes to the table, and thick slices of untoasted bread laid at the bottom of the tureen.

HOT-CROSS BUNS.—To one quart flour, add one teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, one tablespoonful baking powder, and sift altogther; rub through the flour two tablespoonfuls of butter, moisten with milk into a very soft dough; roll out in a sheet a little less than half an inch thick; cut in small, square buns; in the center of each cut a deep cross; bake in a quick oven, and while hot wash over the top with milk, using a paste-brush.

CONFECTIONERY CAKE.—Three cupfuls of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of butter, one and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk, yolks of five eggs and whites of two beaten separately (whites of three left out for frosting), one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream-of-tartar, four and one-half cupfuls of flour. Divide into three equal parts—each in a separate dish, add to one-third one cupful of raisins chopped fine, one-half cupful of citron, one cupful of currants, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake in layers and frost.

CEMENT FOR LEATHER.—A cement which is recommended for leather belting, but which is probably equally serviceable in covering worn-out places in shoes, etc., is given as follows: Take common glue and American isinglass, equal parts; place them in a boiler and add water sufficient to just cover the whole. Let it soak ten hours, then bring the whole to a boiling heat, and add pure tannin until the mixture becomes ropy, or appears like the white of eggs. Apply it warm. Buff the grain off the leather where it is to be cemented: rub the joint surfaces solidly together, let it dry for a few hours, and it is ready for practical use, and if properly put together it will not need riveting.

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.

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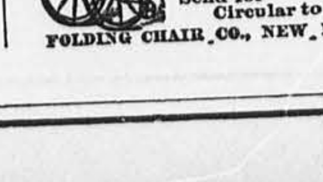

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PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, BEN VANDELF & CO., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

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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."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take upa stray.

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in 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 drive nor 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 n 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 valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the 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.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the b enefits 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,	$ .50
" " head of cattle,	.25
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER,	.35
To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than $10.00,	.50
Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up,	.25
" " for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith	.85

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending May 1, 1878.

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 6, 1878, one dark brown horse about 3 yrs old, 15 hands 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 30, 1878, one pony mare, white hind feet and face, saddle marks, branded X on left shoulder. Appraised at $20.

FILLY—Taken up in Gordon Tp, March 19, 1878, one sorrel filly, white spots, blazed face, fore feet and left hind foot white up to about the knees, about 14 hands nigh. Appraised at $15.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Brie, 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. Insley, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Aubra Frost, Fairview Tp, Apr. 4, 1878, one dark bay horse pony 13 hands high, shod all round, dim brand on left shoulder. Valued at $30.

COLT—Taken up by Wm. H. Posey, 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 $20.

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 brindle 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 end of tail white, swallow fork in both ears. Valued at $14.

STEER—Taken up by P. Carmean, 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. T. 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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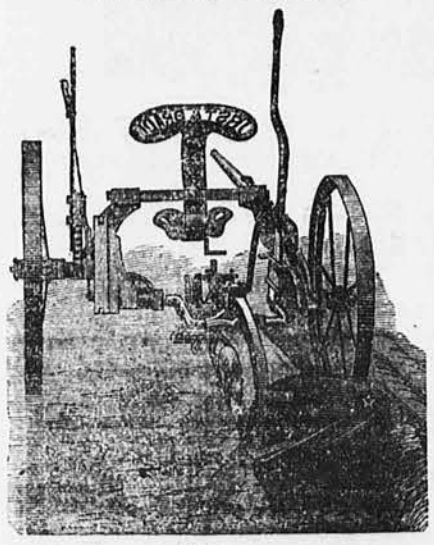

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DR PIERCES' STANARD REMEDIES

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.

Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin, as Scrofula, or King's Evil; Tumors, Ulcers, or Old sores; Blotches; Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections; Incipient Consumption; Lingering Coughs: and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagogue properties render it an unequaled remedy for Billiousness; 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 drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternative with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated 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.

P. P. P.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

Purely Vegetable. No care required while using them.

The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or **Multum in Parvo Physic**, 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, Eructations 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 impare 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, Blotches, Pimples, Sore-Eyes, and Eruptions. They are, however, recommended to be taken in connections with the Golden Medical Discovery, in order to secure the best results.

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DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

DR, PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

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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:

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Dr. R. V. PIERCE is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of the foregoing remedies, all of which are sold by druggist. 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

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Steel Wire, Best and Strongest Steel Barb. Best Paint, Rust Proof. *FREE FROM PATENT LAW SUITS.* The Kelly Wire safe to handle.

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

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the U. S. States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, 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

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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.

A gentleman residing in the neighborhood of Cork on walking one Sunday evening met a young peasant girl, whose parent lived near his house. "What are you doing, Jenny?" said he. "Looking for a son-in law for my mother, sir," was the smart reply.

Lovers must not trust too implicitly to their visual organs. A tender swain once reproached his inamorata with suffering a rival to kiss her hand, a fact which she indignantly denied: "But I saw it." "Nay, then," cried the offended fair, "I am convinced you do not love me, since you believe your eyes in preference to my word."

Jones was always complaining of his wife's memory. "She never can remember anything," said poor Jones, "it's awfull "My wife was just as bad," said Brown, "till I found out a capital recipe." "What is it?" said Jones, eagerly. "Way said Brown, " whenever there's anything," particular I want the missus to remember I write it down on a slip of paper and gum it on the looking-glass. See?" Jones is now a contented man.

A man more than half-seas-over was observed one day supporting the parapet of the North Bridge, Edinburg, shaking his head and repeating to himself sadly, "It must be done, it must be done." And an old lady passing by, thinking he contemplated suicide, said to him, "What must be done my man!" "Must go home and face my wife," was the woeful answer.

Why are novelists the most remarkable of animals? Because their tales come out of their heads.

"I suppose you miss your husband very much," he remarked to a charming young relict. "Miss him! Of course I do. He was very useful in attending to the fire, winding up the clock, and turning out the gas."

A certain little damsel, being aggravated beyond endurance by her big brother, fell down upon her knees, and cried: "Oh Lord! bless my brother Tom. He lies, he steals, he swears. All boys do; us girls don't. Amen."

Uncle Remus, of Atlanta, an ancient and loquacious colored brother, has been calling up some recollections, as reported in The Constitution of that town, illustrating the deep mysteries of the mule. He affirms that though a white man can master geography and arithmetic, and all that, it "aint in de co'se o' nater fer'im fer ter larn de mule An' it's mighty few niggers dat gits a mule by heart.' Uncle Remus himself once plowed a mule "nigh six years," and at the very last minute she reached out a hind foot and picked a brass breastpin off his clothes. A second reminiscence is even more remarkably, and we give it in the narrator's own words: "Nudder time I wuz sorter stricken wid de pl'u'sy, en a smart-Elleck nigger got holter my mule. He put de gear on'er en lept on to 'er back er ter ride ,er ten de new groun'. He did'n git outen de lot gate." "Why not? What was the matter?', "You ax Mars John, en he'll tell you den an, der he los' a sevin hundr'd dollar nigger." How was that!" "De ex'bishun waz mighty private, I till you. Dere wuzzent no great to-do. Hit wuz jes fo'de day in de mornin'. De overseer, he wuz standin, at de gate watchin, de han's pass, en he say he hear a little noise in de lot, like unto somebody a scufflin' an' a scramblin'; W'en he went fer ter zammin inter de racket, he foun' de smart-Elleck I wus telling you'about dubble up under de troff mixed up wid de britchin', an' a trace-chain wropped all 'roun' ' im," "Where was the mule?" "Oh, de mule? De mule wuz fas' asleep. She done gone and forgot all 'bout de 'musement. 'Peared like it might er happen'd de year befo' fer all she know'd 'bout it.,' 'Was the colored man really dead?" "Dat's w'at dey sed, an' he hain't never sputed it yit, do' dat's bin more'n thirty years ago.

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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.

CLIMAX and BOSS two horse CHECK row planters, SUCKER STATE one horse corn drill, Capital hand planter; all unsurpassed for excellence of workmanship, simplicity of construction, ease and perfection of operation. Prices to suit the times.

CARRIAGES of latest style, good work, handsome finish. Ask your dealer for them.

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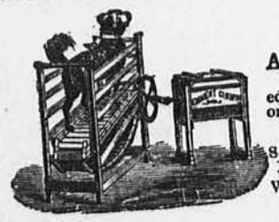


EVANS PATENT ADJUSTABLE

AnimalPower

It can be adjusted to perform more or less labor.

While in Motion.

Send for Catalogue Manufactured by W. P. EMMERT, Freeport, Ills.

CHAMPION HAY CARRIER.

Send for illustrated price lists with full particulars to the manuf'r. J. E. PORTER, Ottawa, Illinois.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

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, 36 cows and heifers, and 16 young bulls, including,

Ten Imported Young Animals of 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.

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

The subscribers would announce they will sell at the above time and place, to the highest bidder, without by bids or reserve, TWO HUNDRED HEAD OF SHORT-HORN, fashionably bred Cattle, consisting of 150 bulls and 50 females, representives of the following well known families: Oxfords, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Pearlette, Arabellas, Cambrias Phyllises, Lonans, Dulcabelias, Jessamines, White Roses, Floras 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 Pryor & 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. P. C. KIDD,
Lexington, Ky., Auctioneer.

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

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.

Sold on trial and guaranteed cheaper, at its price, than any other Hay press as a gift or no sale. Don't be swindled by irresponsible manufacturers of infringing machines, as the purchaser is liable. It costs no more for a good press than an inferior or worthless one. Address, P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

If you want to buy a Sulky Rake this season, do not buy an old-fashioned Hand-lever Jake; they have had their day and are behind the times. The Self-operating Rakes, or "Horse Dumpers," as they are called, are now acknowledged to be a great improvement over the old method of compelling the man instead of the horse to do the hard work.

THE TIGER HAY RAKE

is admitted by all to be the Standard Self-operating Rake. It is no experiment but a PROVED SUCCESS, and has double the sale of any other Sulky Rake in the United States. Send for circulars. J. W. STODDARD & CO., Dayton, O. Sole Manufacturers.

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. Mares kept at reasonable rates, 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 Bunter, he by One-eyed Hunter, the sire of Flora Temple. Grand Dam by imported Consternation, etc.

BOYCE BROS,
Burlington, Coffey Co., Kansas.

OPIUM Habit Cured at Home. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1,000 testimonials. Describe case. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich

SKIN DISEASE. *Cure Guaranteed.* Especially those of a *squamous* or *scaly* character. Don't fail to write, as I positively cure these obstinate cutaneous diseases in a few weeks. Address, for these or other chronic affects us, Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

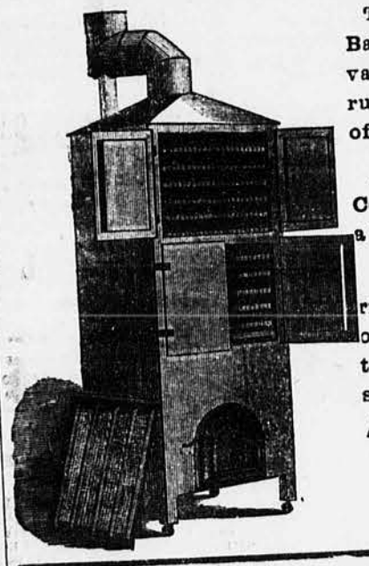
ESTABLISHED 1878.

The Only Recognized Standard Family Dryer.

Zimmerman's Portable Combined Fruit and Vegetable

Galvanized Iron Dryer and Bake Oven.

OVER 10,000 IN USE.



The most practical Dryer, and the best Baker in the market. Constructed of Galvanized Iron, a sheet metal that will not rust, and is an almost perfect non conductor of heat.

As a Dryer, it is Portable, Economical, Convenient, and absolutely Fire-proof. As a Baker it is perfect.

Do not wait until the drying season arrives, but send for descriptive circular at once. Good Agents wanted in every county. Agents will find this Dryer a ready selling article.

Address,
JOHN ZIMMERMAN,
Mansfield, Ohio.

NEW BUCKEYE MOWER,

THE "Old Reliable Buckeye" in a new form. CAN BE READILY COMBINED WITH THE CELEBRATED BUCKEYE TABLE RAKE. We manufacture also the

BUCKEYE HARVESTER AND SELF-BINDER.

For further information, address; AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., Akron, O.

ATTENTION LADIES.

READY MADE GRASS LINEN SUITS at Wholesale Prices.

2 Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, $2.00.
3 Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, $2.50.
Orders for 10 or more Suits by Express and charges prepaid. The accompanying ILLUSTRATION is a CORRECT COPY of the SUITS made from PHOTOGRAPHS taken EXPRESSLY for the ENGRAVER. These SUITS we are manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES for the Summer Trade. They are NICELY made and ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, in BROWN or BLACK, headed with a WHITE PIPING. BUST MEASURES range from 28 to 42 inches, and LARGER SIZES are MADE TO ORDER when DESIRED, without EXTRA CHARGE. Owing to the ENORMOUS CHARGES made by dressmakers, at the present time in MAKING SUITS, the economy in BUYING Suits ready made at such LOW FIGURES is readily seen. To ladies acting as AGENTS, and sending orders for TEN SUITS, we will give ONE SUIT FREE. In sending your orders, write your Name, Post Office, County and State PLAINLY, so that no mistake will occur. Send all money by Registered Letter, Money Order or Bank Draft. We solicit your orders and guarantee satisfaction.

Address all Orders to J. B. GAYLORD & CO., 98 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Western Agency Peoria Plow Company

SEERY & KENNEDY,

PROPRIETORS.

We are now prepared to show to our customers and the public generally, the handsomest stock of FARM IMPLEMENTS, &c., ever offered to the farmers of Shawnee and adjoining Counties, and at prices that defy competition.

WE ARE GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE FOR

Peoria Plows, Cultivators, Breakers and Sulkys,

— ALSO FOR THE —

Triumph Grain Drill,

MANUFACTURED AT DAYTON, OHIO, AND THE FAMOUS **Union Corn Planter,** EQUALLED BY FEW AND EXCELLED BY NONE.

CHAMPION REAPER AND MOWER

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 maleable iron.

MARSH HARVESTER,

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.

SWEEPSTAKES THRESHER, J. I. CASE & CO'S FULL LINE OF THRESHERS, HORSE POWERS AND STEAM ENGINES.

The Nichols, Shepherd & Co. Vibrators,

ARE AMONG THE GOODS REPRESENTED BY US.

Farmers and dealers throughout the country will do well to give us a trial before placing orders for anything in the Implement line.

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ALFRED BURY. H. C. STAVER.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,

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DEALERS IN FARM MACHINERY.
—ALSO—

Mill Machinery and Engines

THE QUINCY CORN PLANTER,
Which we claim to be the best CORN PLANTER in the market.

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.

Light Durable and All Iron

The Father of all Sulky Plows.

THE SKINNER SULKY PLOW

Winner of the Field Trial at Kansas City Exposition, September 18, 1877.

We also have a full line of Fish Bros. Wagons, Platform and three spring wagons, Sidebar and end Spring Buggies. Northwest Walking Cultivators. Davenport Walking Cultivators. Eureka Combined Riding and Walking Cultivators. Princeton Stalk Cutters. McSherry Grain Drills. Sucker State Corn Drills.

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