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The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE OLD WOODEN PLOUGH.

We make no apology, says the London (Eng.) Farmer, for printing thus prominently a song which is still popular among the farmers of certain districts in Derbyshire and Staffordshire. It comes to us through a correspondent who has notions very far ahead of the "owd wooden plough." Our correspondent thinks it is quite time that "woodenness" should be got out of the heads of all farmers:

THE OLD WOODEN PLOUGH.

Up by th' Blake mere o' Morridge, not a long time ago,
There lived an old chap w' an old wig o' tow,
His name was Tom Morris, and I'll tell ye how
He made a discourse on an old wooden plough.

Gee ho Dobbin, gee ho Dobbin,
Gee ho Dobbin, gee up and gee wo.

Twor the tenth of October, and the oats were just ripe,
On the settle he sat, and he smoked his long pipe;
And he thought a long time about this thing and that,
And said, "Tommy, sit down, and I'll tell thee what's
what."

Gee ho Dobbin, &c.

"These are terrible times, lad; I priethe draw nigh,
And I'll give thee a wringle or two ere I die;
I can't stand it much longer, it shortens my breath,
These new-fangled notions will soon be my death."

Gee ho Dobbin, &c.

"They're going too fast, lad, I tell thee, a deal;
There's Lord Talbot, o' Ingestre, and Ralph Sneyd,
o' Keele,
And Sandon, and Buller, and Mainwaring, and Bill—
Lord! the stuff they've been talking-it makes me
quite ill."

Gee ho Dobbin, &c.

"Wi' their bones and their acids, their drills and
gunner,
Thy grandfather, Tom, never farmed it that manner;
He'd ha' stared hard enough if he'd heard what they
say."

About bolting o' oil cakes and chopping o' hay.

Gee ho Dobbin, &c.

"Then sougins a thing as, in course, they mun alter,
So the go a mon's depth for to get a th' top water,
And they scoop out the dirt wi' a thing like a spoon,
And for tiles—they'll be using o' baccy-pipes soon."

Gee ho Dobbin, &c.

"Then they prate o' their carrots and mangles, and sich,
(As if growin' o' carrots would mak' a mon rich)—
Of hoeing o' turnips and cleaning o' yellows—
Stuff and nonsense!—and growing o' wheat without
fallows."

Gee ho Dobbin, &c.

"Why, it makes me to laugh; without fallows indeed—
I think they mun ha' a soft place in their yed,
And what dan ye think they've been doing just now?
Why, they've got up a laugh at an owd wooden plough!"

Gee ho Dobbin, &c.

"Aye, an owd wooden plough; and they say, to be sure,
As the wide awake farmers mun see 'em no more;
They mun all be of iron, and wood there's no trade for.
Why, what do fools think as ash trees were made for."

Gee ho Dobbin, &c.

"Talk o' ploughs made o' iron! why th' next thing
they'll do,
As sure as you live, they'll be painting them blue,
Then they've two tits abreast, as they call a gee ho.
They may call long enough, but it never can go."

Gee ho Dobbin, &c.

"No! gi' me a good wooden plough as is strong,
And a good pair o' big wheels to help it along,
And four long-tailed tits, a mon, and a lad,
And a good steady pace, and it shanner be bad."

Gee ho Dobbin, &c.

Then Tommy, my lad, never heed what they say,
But get thee on still! th' fether's owd way,
They'll bring all their hogs to the market I know,
But stick, while thee lives, to th' owd wooden plough."

Gee ho Dobbin, &c.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENTS' SADDLE-BAGS.

No. XII.

Timber of all kinds is very scarce in Sedgwick county, and the people generally are not improving their splendid opportunities in setting forest trees. Probably not one person in ten has made any effort to establish an artificial forest, and even those who have set out forest trees have done so with more reference to wind-breaks than to fuel. It is not an unusual thing for people in this county to draw their wood for fuel, from the Walnut River, 12 miles distance. The timber on the Arkansas is very scarce and of the poorest quality.

Five miles east of El Paso is the farm of Wm. Quinell. Here I found an artificial forest planted by Mr. Quinell, 4 years ago, consisting of over 4,500 cottonwood trees, 1,800 black walnut trees and 1,000 maple trees. Besides these he had 1,200 thrifty apple and 3,600 peach trees. Although the apple trees had only been set 4 years, yet some bore fruit this year. It is the generally expressed opinion here that it is not a fruit country.

I can see no reason why fruit trees will not do well here, provided proper selection of varieties is made, and the trees well set and well taken care of.

The soil contains considerable sand, and is porous and mellow. I have seen very little

clay here, and no "hard-pan." The best success that I have seen here as elsewhere, in raising fruit and fruit trees, is where a strong and thick wind-break has been made around an orchard with forest trees. Another reason assigned by some of the farmers here, why they do not set out orchards is "that in a few years there will be an overstock of fruit." There are very few of this class, and they are generally those who have not studied the history of fruit in raising the older States.

I believe if every foot of land in Sedgwick county was set to early fruit, grown for the northern market, that the price would always pay five times more than the same land sown to wheat, and I believe that there will always be a southwest outlet for more fruit than we can ever raise in Kansas. The farmers here have been most outrageously swindled by tree agents from Missouri, who have in this age of cheap trees, charged these people \$20 per hundred for apple trees. There is a splendid chance for wide-awake, reliable nurserymen in Sedgwick, Butler and Cowley counties.

The northwest part of Cowley county is rather hilly, and in a few places too stony for cultivation. As you approach the Walnut the soil is better and the face of the country more level. Large quantities of land have been broken up this year in this vicinity and will be sown to wheat in a few weeks. Although the average yield per acre in Cowley county this year will be less than half what it was last year, yet on account of the large increase of acreage, there will undoubtedly be a larger quantity raised; and if we have seasonable rains there will be a third more land sown to wheat here this fall than there was a year ago.

Four miles east of the Walnut River, near Rock, Cowley county, is the sheep farm of Mr. John Stalter. Here were 1,300 very fine sheep, a cross between Cotswolds and the Merino. Although Mr. Stalter is breeding his sheep up for wool, yet they were very large, and would be profitable to raise for mutton. His wool averaged 8 pounds per fleece and is rated "medium." Mr. Stalter thinks that sheep raising is very profitable even when wool is only 20 cents per pound. This year he has 9 pure French Merino bucks, the fleeces from some of them weighed this season, 23 pounds apiece.

I find upon careful enquiry, that this county like other counties in the State, is afflicted with a class of men who live upon the misfortunes of others, viz: those who, having a surplus of money, who accommodate the people, by allowing them to pay 10 per cent. interest and 30 per cent. commission for the use of money to buy tools and to pay for their land. Although in some other parts of the State the practice is to take a mortgage upon the land, yet here the few "money lenders" have a better plan (for themselves at least). They demand a deed of the farm at once and in return give a bond for a deed, at the time of lending the money. This saves foreclosing the mortgage. I find a very large number of the farms are mortgaged, but owing to the above arrangement it is difficult to tell who owns the majority of the farms, and it is impossible to arrive at correct statistics.

I am extremely well pleased with the Walnut Valley. From the north line of Cowley county southward the valley is from 2 to 2½ miles wide. There are but very few places where the water stands more than 12 hours after a rain storm. The grass is very heavy here. It is taller than my head as I ride through it on my horse.

Winfield, Cowley Co., Kan., Aug. 29, 1876.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

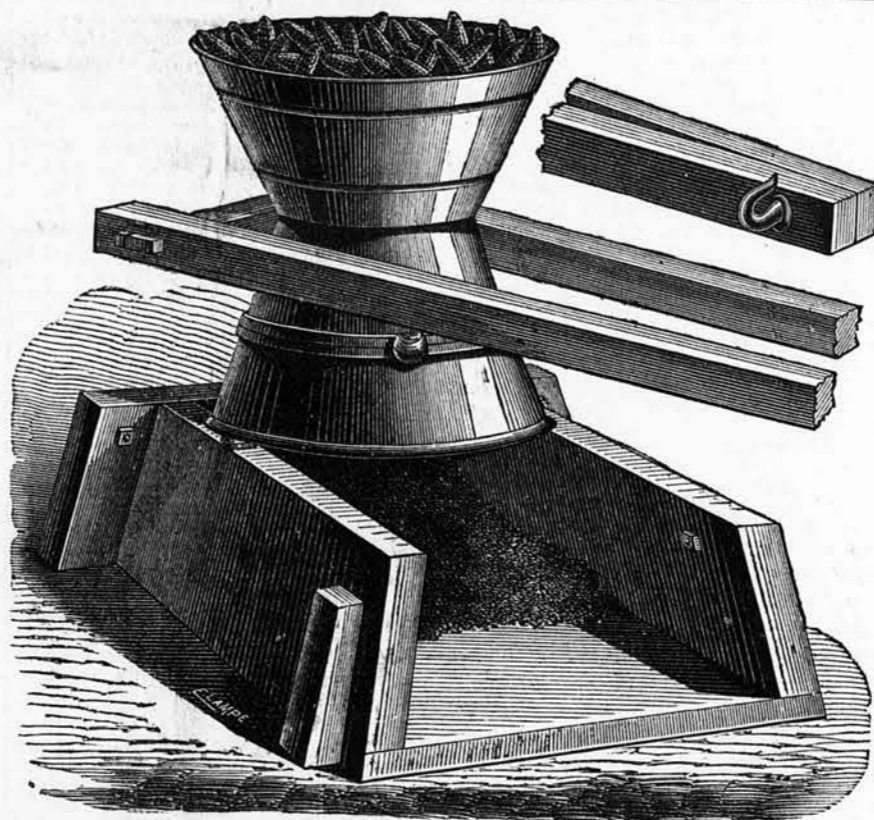
BY JAMES HANWAY.

NO. XXIII.

AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE.

A word in behalf of sustaining the agricultural papers of our State will be in order. Frequently we come across a farmer who is able to take several papers, who has never laid out a dollar to support the KANSAS FARMER, or any other publication, save it may be the county paper published at the county seat.

I lately came across one who took two agricultural papers published in the Eastern States. The *Agriculturist* and the *Rural New Yorker*. While these papers are interesting and instructive and worthy of liberal support, I cannot but think that every Kansas farmer would find it to be to his interest to manifest a like degree of liberality towards the circu-



BIG GIANT CORN MILL.

Now that the advantage of grinding corn for feeding purposes is so generally admitted, we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to a recent improvement in this class of farm machinery, known as the "Big Giant" in contradistinction to the "Little Giant," as well as a more recent improvement on that well-known mill, called the "Improved Little Giant." The enterprising manufacturers of the "Big Giant," have for several years been engaged in the manufacture of corn and cob crushing mills—and until their present mill was brought out, have always recognized the "Improved Little Giant," as standing at the head of the list. But one important feature was lacking. Farmers have for a long time sought a cheap mill, for common use on their farms, that would grind shelled corn fine enough for family use. This, the inventor of the "Big Giant" has accomplished.

The "Big Giant" has double the capacity and many points of superiority over the "Little Giant." It is similar in general appearance, and in its operation, to the "Little Giant," but entirely different in its crushing and grinding parts. The cone in this mill is much steeper than the cone of the "Little Giant," thereby causing the crushed matter to pass down more rapidly into the grinders, while the construction of the grinders is similar to the furrows in an ordinary burr stone, thereby increasing, in fact doubling the crushing and grinding capacity, and at the same time grinding much finer. The outer grinder is so arranged that it can be raised or lowered with set screws, so that corn can be ground as coarse as desired for feed, and still be ground fine enough for family use, without any other expense or change, except turning the set screws.

tion of a paper more immediately devoted to the interest of his own State.

The point which is generally urged in favor of the Eastern agricultural papers, is, that they contain more reading matter, and are illustrated with engravings. While this may be the case, there are certainly several other considerations which should enter into this question.

Take the subject of orchards for example. No one will contend that the Eastern papers can impart the same valuable information which is necessary to be known, before selecting trees for an apple or peach orchard. As each State differs in soil and climate, we must learn by observation and experience the kind of fruit to cultivate. "I would have given a thousand dollars," remarked a friend to me, who had a very extensive orchard, "if I had had the same experience twenty years ago that I have now."

Perhaps there is not a single orchard of apple trees in the State, of fifteen to twenty years standing, but a change in the kind of trees planted, would be found beneficial. There are many other considerations which will suggest themselves of a like character.

If every reading farmer was to adopt this foreign policy, what, we might ask, would become of our State papers? If we desire to establish a first-class agricultural journal in our State, then it is plain, we must encourage our home journals first. Papers are frequently crippled in their circulation by the very persons who ought to be the most interested in promoting home enterprise.

From an actual test as reported in the *Rural World* of August 30th, 1876, which the editor of that paper witnessed a few days previous, he says: "The 'Big Giant,' No. 1, drawn by one horse in making forty-one revolutions in six and one-half minutes, ground one and one-half bushels of meal from corn on the cob of sufficient fineness for feeding purposes. By means of set screws, the same mill was quickly adjusted for grinding fine meal from corn for family use, and twenty-five revolutions were sufficient to grind nearly one peck of good meal."

The durability of this mill will be readily conceded when the excellent mechanical arrangement of the various parts is considered. For instance: The grinders are so arranged that they are self-sharpening, and will consequently grind equally well until the cutting edges are worn down smooth, and are so arranged as to be replaced at small expense when worn out. The manufacturers of the "Big Giant" are prepared to fully warrant the grinders to grind twenty-five per cent. more meal than any other similar mill in existence.

The actual grinding capacity of the one-horse mill is from ten to fifteen bushels per hour; that of the two-horse, sixteen to twenty bushels. Mill No. 1, when geared, will grind from forty to fifty bushels of meal per hour, while No. 2, geared in the same way, will grind from fifty to sixty bushels during the same time.

We regard the "Big Giant" as a great improvement over any other iron mill. For further particulars concerning this valuable improvement in corn and cob crushers, and mill for grinding corn meal, address J. A. Field, Son & Co., manufacturers, 922 N. Second street, St. Louis, Mo.

SINGLE LINE IN PLOWING.

It is not often that we have to record a retrograde or backward movement in an intelligent agricultural community. There have doubtless been many "lost arts" which our ancient progenitors introduced into the world, which are now unknown. Before we came to Kansas, we never plowed a team with double lines, or check lines as they are called. The German population from Pennsylvania introduced in Ohio, that is in the settlement where we had taken up our abode, the left-handed plow; this practice placed the near horse in the furrow, and they never used any but a single line. We, on the other hand, never used anything but the right-handed plow, and always broke our team to go by the single line.

We are sorry to see it so generally discarded in Kansas. It is not only more simple, but more economical, and time saved in hitching and unhitching the horses. When you break your team to work by the single line, which only takes a little patience, you will not use the double line again. Try it.

BLINDS FOR HORSES.

There is another retrograde movement which is observable. For the last thirty or forty years the use of blinds or winkers for work horses have been almost discarded. With in the last few years they are coming into fashion again. They are as useless as double lines in plowing. For our part we shall not follow the fashion, as they are useless, and certainly add no ornament to a team. The only use that we are willing to concede for the use of blinds is in case the horse is stone blind, to hide his misfortune.

FIGHTING A WHEAT RING.

The California Patrons Resolved to be Independent.

A San Francisco special says: The present year California has sown to wheat about 2,500,000 acres. This will yield about 40,000,000 bushels valued at about \$35,000,000. We can export about three-fourths of this crop, or 30,000,000 bushels, enough to load 500 merchantmen. For years the powerful wheat ring of this city have held the Grangers at their unmerciful dictation. The Granger could not borrow money on his country warehouse receipts; he was compelled to ship the wheat here and store it with some of the ring, and pay a much higher rate of storage at that.

The ring would charter all the tonnage in port and that to arrive during the season. The farmer then was left the alternative of selling his wheat at what they offered, or chartering tonnage from the ring, either of which was downright robbery. Grangers from 24 wheat-growing counties recently held a secret convention in this city, at which, it is understood, arrangements were made to cut loose from these capitalists and ship direct to Liverpool. The majority were wealthy men, and at least three-fourths of the wheat-growing interests were therein represented.

The Grangers are in better financial circumstances this year than usually, and consequently, are more independent of the wheat merchants. Several who produced from 200 to 600 tons, and have several half bushels of money on storage, said they would see the wheat ring far enough before they would longer submit to such cold-blooded robbery. The proceedings of this meeting were not made public, but it is understood that they resolved to free themselves from the rapacity of San Francisco capitalists, or quit raising wheat.

All this had the effect of considerably weakening the ring, if nothing more, and learning the fixed determination of the Grangers, several capitalists came forward and loaned money on country warehouse receipts—a thing never done before in the history of wheat growing in this State. Tonnage must come down, or farmers will not ship. The vessels cannot lie idle; neither can the ring afford to pay \$100 per vessel a day demurrage. So, it would seem, the Grangers have cornered the ring. Another meeting will be held August 22.—*Farmer's Friend*.

A STRAW.

Some idea of the views of prominent dealers as to future values of hogs, may be obtained by a little item. Last Thursday or Friday a round lot of hogs was sold on contract in St. Louis, delivered at any time within six months, at sellers option. The hogs are to average 250 pounds, and go to buyer at \$4.52½. Some dealers think the buyer has the best of the bargain, while others say that the seller got a fair trade, and on good terms.—*St. Louis National Live-Stock Reporter*.

The chronic croakers will have to take a back seat. The dry-goods-box prophets will please "step down and out." In spite of their holy fears Cowley county has again been blessed with a bountiful harvest. The wheat crop is much better than expected before threshing. Many fields are yielding twenty-three and twenty-five bushels to the acre. While nine fields out of ten of the early sown wheat will go eighteen to twenty. The berry is of a much better and finer quality than that of last year's growth. There is but little "No. 3" wheat in the county, when taken to legitimate wheat buyers. Our corn crop is simply magnificent. Though not so many acres as of previous seasons, yet, being better cultivated, it will produce fully as many bushels. The same ground that yielded fifty bushels last year will give seventy-five this. The farmers have no reason to complain. The ground for fall sowing could not be in better shape. The late rains have put it in splendid condition, and the farmers are improving the golden opportunity fallowing plowing for their next crop. Thousands of acres are being turned every day. There will be fifty thousand acres of growing wheat in Cowley county by December 10th, 1876.—*Winfield Courier*.

Miami county lies about half way between the northern and southern boundaries of the State of Kansas, along its eastern border, and contains 588 square miles, or 378,320 acres of land. The face of the country is undulating; 90 per cent. of which is prairie, and 10 per cent. forest. 80 per cent. is what is known as upland, 20 per cent. bottom, and the average width of which is about one mile.—*Western Spirit*.

The potato crop in Central Kansas this year is going to be simply enormous. Potatoes are selling now in our markets at 20 cents per bushel with a downward tendency.—*Farmer's Advocate*.

Agriculture.

HINTS ABOUT FARM WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

The results of the harvest season now nearly closed, show very clearly that the effects of the variability of the seasons may be greatly modified by the farmer himself. In parts of the East, where a severe drouth has prevailed, and where the potato beetles have appeared in great numbers, those farmers have suffered most whose fields have been poor, or who have neglected those simple precautions by which others have saved their crops. In the West, where floods of rain have drenched the fields, it is the undrained lands that have suffered. Where liberal manuring, drainage, or careful cultivation has been done, the ill effects of drouth or excessive moisture have been mitigated. One more resource remains to be exercised, that is irrigation. Every successive year shows more and more conclusively that some practical means of utilizing the excess of the rainfall of a part of the year, during our almost certain dry season, would be of the greatest advantage. How we can best use the surplus of our wet months, is a question that appeals to the interest of farmers, fruit-growers, and gardeners.

THRASHING.

The dry weather of July and August over a large portion of the East, has brought the wheat and rye into a condition of ripeness that will much facilitate early thrashing. A large proportion of the grain was in the best condition for thrashing as it came from the field. Many of the best farmers now haul their grain direct from the field to the machine. A second handling is thus avoided, and the straw may go into the stack in a better condition, or into the barn direct. With our usually dry harvest season there seems to be no reason for this double handling, and none to prevent the thrashing of wheat, rye, or oats directly from the field. Our own experience is decidedly in favor of this practice.

WHEAT OR RYE.

Rye is little more than half the price of wheat. The chief reason why this crop is grown, is that the soil is too poor to bring a crop of wheat. To grow a bushel of rye costs just as much as to produce a bushel of wheat. Either the rye is grown at a loss, or the wheat at a large profit. The former is the fact. Why then should rye be grown, excepting in those rare cases in which the straw is in demand for various purposes, and in which the profit of the crop thus lies? Only because the method of farming is poor, and therefore unprofitable. As a help to change the system, we might suggest that the manure used to grow a few acres of rye, be used on half the number of acres of wheat, and the rest of the land be fallowed or sown to clover in the spring, as a means of renovation. But in some way wheat ought to take the place of rye in many districts where that is generally grown.

SEED WHEAT.

To procure the largest ripest grains for seed, some sheaves may be thrown upon the barn floor in a deep bed, and partly thrashed with the flail, or by driving a pair of horses over them, without untying them. They may then be returned to the mow. This may seem like going back on machinery, and returning to by-gone fashions, but there are some things which can, and perhaps always will, be done best by hand, and this is one of them. Machine thrashed grain is so much cracked or broken, that a large proportion is unfit for seed, and especially when we have to buy seed at double prices, or even more, much is saved by procuring hand thrashed seed. In the way pointed out we get the ripest and largest grain, which makes the best seed.

SOWING THE SEED.

How much seed per acre should be sown, is a question about which there are various opinions. It depends upon the kind of seed and the richness of the soil. It is pretty certain that a great deal of seed is wasted by over thick sowing. We have found one bushel per acre to produce more than five or six pecks upon similar ground, when sown early this month. But the soil was rich enough to yield 30 bushels per acre. Upon poorer ground this sowing would be too thin. If later sown more seed is needed. There is no question about the advantage of drill sowing over broadcast. To cover the seed by a common cultivator, is a good substitute for drill sowing. Where the ground is at all cloddy, rolling after sowing will be of advantage, otherwise we leave the surface rough.

SMUT.

As a preventive against smut, it will pay to "pickle" the seed. Steeping in strong brine, lime water, or stale urine, for three hours, are found effective in many cases. Perhaps the best method of pickling seed, is to dissolve four ounces of blue stone (sulphate of copper) in one gallon of water, for every two bushels of seed. Heap the seed upon the barn floor, and sprinkle the solution over it; then mix thoroughly with the shovel until the moisture is spread evenly through the heap. Let it remain twelve hours, when the pickle will be absorbed, and the seed may be sown at once. —American Agriculturist.

Horticulture.

TREES THAT HAVE BEEN GIRDLED BY RABBITS.

I noticed in a recent number of the *Recorder*, that one of your subscribers gives his manner of keeping up flow of sap, in trees girdled by rabbits, by grafting over the wound, etc. I think I have made a discovery which may prove quite a valuable improvement on the above plan. Valuable because simple, and the remedy always on hand, and will require no expert to perform the surgical-like operation recommended by above. In the spring of '74, before sap started, rabbits gnawed the bark off of one of my dwarf Bartlett pears, standing in my yard. The tree was so completely denuded of bark all around, that I thought it "hopelessly done for." I spaded a mound of fresh earth around it several inches above the wound, and left it in that condition to die—not knowing any remedy that would preserve it. But it came out fresh in the spring with the other trees, kept perfectly green all summer. I did not remove the dirt until fall, when to my astonishment, there was a complete connection of bark—the wound was healed, and it is now as healthy as any tree that I have. In the spring of '75, rabbits girdled a young apple tree in the same way, only more so,—taking the bark off for six inches or more around. I

threw a mound of earth around it and left it as I did the pear until last fall, when, on removing the dirt, it had also healed over and made new bark. Now, sir, I would like for some scientist to explain. The bark, while forming, I noticed, rose up in bumps, like rough excrescences about in places on the hard wood, and finally united and became confluent or solid perfect bark. I am going to experiment further, and test it more fully; though there is no doubt about these instances, and particularly the last where they healed and formed the new bark. I would like for one else to try it also, and give the result of experiment—but should it stand the test of experiment, and proves what I am sure it has proven with me, I hope no one will get a patent on it—if they do I shall use my own dirt in that way, without paying anybody for the right to do so, whenever occasion may require.—J. H. Newbern, in *Fruit Recorder*.

TREES FOR TIMBER CULTURE.

As a rule it is the safest to select those varieties of fruit trees for planting upon the open prairie which grow naturally in the immediate neighborhood. Many thousands of dollars have been wasted in planting exotic varieties. Repeated trials have been made to reproduce the forests peculiar to the Eastern States, and always with doubtful success. The sooner we accept the fact that we have a climate essentially different from any of the Eastern States, the better it will be for the tree planters. The losses of 1874 and 1875 have taught us some important lessons. To profit by these should be our first purpose. Those varieties which have failed should be left alone; while new varieties, however well recommended, should be planted sparingly, if at all. In the neighborhood of Manhattan, and probably to the west of this point, it will be of little use to plant the chestnut, the beech, the sugar maple and the larch. While east and south of us the catalpa does well, so far it has proved only moderately successful here.

The allantus winter kills on our low grounds, while upon high, dry and gravelly ridges it gives promise of success. The tree is hardy in such situations, and if planted thickly will shade the ground and require little care after the first year. From the general habit of this tree, most people think the wood must be valueless; but it is hard, fine-grained and well fitted for many kinds of mechanical work. It is good for fuel, and for the first twelve or fifteen years it grows with great rapidity but more slowly after that period. Hence for planting on high and dry locations it may prove one of the most valuable of exotic trees, but it cannot be relied upon if planted in rich bottom lands.

We can rely upon cottonwood, black walnut, ash, both green and white, some varieties of the willow, silver maple, box elder and osage orange. The red cedar does well and should be largely planted. While the osage orange does not make a very large tree, it has qualities which render it a very desirable tree to be planted for timber. It is perfectly suited to our climate. It transplants well when young. It will protect itself to a larger degree from stock. The timber is justly regarded as among the most durable as well as the most valuable for many mechanical purposes. And lastly, the young plants can be obtained at less cost than those of any other desirable varieties. For timber claims there is probably no tree which will bring sooner or larger returns than the osage orange for the outlay made. While there are probably other varieties of trees that can be successfully cultivated, we shall find the above our chief reliance for many years to come.—Prof. E. Gale, in *Industrialist*.

INSECTS ON HOUSE PLANTS.

The *New York Tribune* gives the following simple plans for the eradication of plant lice, which sometimes seriously trouble house plants in winter. It says:

There are at least twenty different species much vaunted for destroying the insects that infest house plants, especially as regards the green aphides, or plant lice, who, like the poor, are ever with us. In England, the article most in favor at present among florists seems to be what is known as "Gishurst's Compound." Here, we have not got much beyond the tobacco smoke remedy. To make this effectual the plants should be kept an hour or more in a concentrated smoke, obtained by burning tobacco on red-hot coals. Failure usually proceeds from too brief immersion in the smoke. In air-tight green houses, it is practicable to fill an entire room with the smoke, and leave the plants in it all night. A similar result can be effected in a small way in a barrel. An ingenious friend, an amateur "rosarian," covers each of his roses successively with a sort of paper balloon, which is so constructed as to be capable of more or less expansion, according to the size of the plant, and contains a tin cup, in which he puts hot coals and tobacco. There are people who meet with success in applying certain powders to the aphids; but the majority of experimenters find difficulty in keeping him long enough under the influence of the application, to say nothing of the trouble of washing the powder off the foliage afterward. The "Persian insect powder," carbolic acid of lime, and some of the stronger snuffs, have, however, their advocates, who blow them at the aphides with bellows. Washing with strong soap suds is a good practice, with plants as well as people, and tolerably safe; for this purpose, in the former case, whale oil soap has high repute. Suds can be applied, of course, with a syringe; for that matter, a baby might be washed in that way, but it would not be the most advisable method; the better way is, to plunge the thing to be washed into the suds; but in the case of plants, there is this difference—they do better if put in head foremost, and a piece of paper should be tied over the earth of each pot, to keep it from falling out while the plant is soaking. Most people know enough to cut a hole in the paper for the stalk to pass through. Various soaps and solutions are sold for this purpose, containing different portions of carbolic and cresylic acids, some being so effectual that vegetable as well as animal life succumbs to their influence; and folks who love their plants, as a rule, prefer to try chemical experiments of this kind upon the plants of other people.

There is a remedy for the aphid not freely advertised in the newspapers, nor highly recommended in horticultural books, which is not open to certain objections that apply to all the foregoing. It consists in using the eyes sharply and the thumb and forefinger dexterously. On the first trials, especially if plants have been much neglected, this process will seem very much like work, and it may be necessary to hold the left hand so as to catch the insects, while stripping them from the foliage with the right. After being once thoroughly cleaned, the plants can be kept in order if a few minutes are thus employed every day. Within a week the morning's review should not discover a half dozen insects even

of the smallest kind. But it will not do to skip a day or two and give a new colony a chance to breed. Occasionally a knowing old aphid fixes himself in the avil of the leaf or the fold of a bud, where, to get at him, it is necessary to wet the end of a match, the point of a pencil, or even the head of a pin, and touch his back gently with it; you will find him adhering when the instrument is withdrawn. Is it quite certain that it would take too much time to clean your plants with thumb and finger? Then, depend upon it, you are trying to keep too many. As with family "olive branches," so with house plants; one scrupulously clean, is a pleasanter sight than twenty or thirty more or less lousy.

Dairy.

BITTER BUTTER.

A lady correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* gives her views as follows upon this subject: Simply covering pure sound cream in a clean tin pail will not of itself cause bitterness nor fermentation in the cream it contains; on the contrary, keeping it from contact with the oxygen of the air, would have a tendency to retard changes, rather than hasten them. Cream is very seldom bitter in the summer, nor would it often be in winter if the milk were kept at a temperature as high as 55°, per day and night. It is impossible to state just what causes bitterness in each specimen of butter or mess of cream. Sometimes it may be caused by weeds or poor feed eaten by the cows, but much oftener it is indirectly caused by a low temperature of the milk during the rising of the cream. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that a low temperature is the exciting or immediate cause, just as cold may be the exciting cause of a fit of sickness in the human patient.

It must be remembered that milk is a compound substance, and that it is subject to constant changes from the moment it leaves the udder until it is digested in the stomach of man or animal, or until it is entirely decomposed by the usual process of decay. Milk contains not only fat, curd, sugar and water, but also several essential oils which may add to or take from its agreeable flavor, according to the conditions they may be in. It also often contains germs of fungi which, under certain conditions, may injure its flavor. These little vegetable growths are liable to increase with great rapidity, when the conditions are favorable, and thus to destroy or entirely change the character of the milk growth, and in the summer, souring tends to counteract the germ. As milk is often kept in warm rooms, the souring process begins so soon that the milk is protected from the effects of germ growth. Heating or freezing milk will also prevent germ growth for the time being. That change in milk which produces bitterness can go on under a much lower temperature than is required for producing sourness. So, without attempting to explain in detail all the different changes to which milk is subject while the cream is rising, we may perhaps make the subject a little clearer by comparing the two conditions of sourness and bitterness with a railroad track and its turn-outs. Temperature is to milk as a switch to a railroad track. If the temperature is low, but not low enough to prevent all action, which would be at or near the freezing point, the milk will go off on the track towards a condition of bitterness, just as sure as there are any "fungoid germs" in it, but if the temperature is high enough to send it towards a state of acidity, bitterness is escaped. We seldom hear any complaint of bitter milk, cream or butter in warm weather. It is when the days begin to be cool in the fall or early winter, and before the milk is removed to winter quarters, that the questions begin to come in, "Why don't the butters come?" and "What makes the cream bitter?" It is possible there may be milk so pure that a low temperature would not cause bitterness in forty-eight hours, but we believe such milk is very scarce. The only perfect sure preventive we have practiced is to heat the milk to 130° as soon as it comes in from the stables. People who do that seldom have any trouble of this kind.

Farm Stock.

SHEEP AND SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Paper read at a meeting of the Vermont Board of Agriculture by A. R. Perkins, of Pomfret, Vt.

The possession and keeping of any of the choice and valuable varieties of sheep will be of little avail unless it is accompanied with good sheep husbandry.

It is essential to good sheep husbandry for the owner or shepherd to believe that only by good care and attention to the sheep he can succeed well in the business or make it pay. The shepherd should be a person who is fond of sheep, and it should be his delight to care for them. He should believe that the time spent in caring for and the food given them is neither lost nor wasted.

Another essential point in good sheep husbandry is to keep the sheep in a thriving, healthy condition in all seasons of the year. If our sheep are losing flesh and running down, we can, during such time, get but little pay for keeping them. At such times the wool grows but little, and it is weak and unsound. To expect to raise a good quantity of good wool upon a sheep that is poor in flesh, is like trying to raise a good crop of grain upon poor soil.

Good sheep husbandry costs less than poor, and pays threefold more. Good sheep husbandry consists in a great measure in doing the right work at the right time. Thus, if we shear sheep, do it in season; do not let them wear their fleece a month after it has become burdensome to them. June is one of the best months in the year for sheep to thrive if they are shorn. It costs less to house a flock of sheep that are just shorn before a storm than it does to cart them to the barn when they are denuded and chilled. It costs less to mend the fence before the sheep get in the habit of being unruly, as we call it. It costs less to cut and cure the hay in season and when the sun shines than it does to do it out of season and in a rainy weather. If from any cause our hay is poor it costs less to feed some grain in season than it does to let them lose flesh and get poor and then spend our time in nursing and doctoring them. I think there is a proverb, which is, that good food is cheaper than doctors. Without pursuing this subject further, I repeat that good sheep husbandry costs less than poor, and pays threefold better.

A flock of sheep require but little care during the summer months except that they have plenty of good feed and salt, and are seen to that none of them are sick or diseased. The principal work to be done in this season is to raise a suitable quantity of roots, etc., and cut in the proper season, and cure well and store

the necessary supply of hay and grain. Roots, apples and pumpkins are necessary to some extent for the sheep in winter, not only on account of the nourishment they contained, but to supply the lack of green feed and to keep the sheep in a healthy condition.

The cutting of the hay in proper season, and curing well and storing the same, is one of the essential points of good sheep husbandry. If from any cause we fail to do this our sheep, the next spring, are usually poor and weak, and we have bad luck in raising lambs, the sole cause of which is that the sheep during the winter have been eating poor hay, and vainly endeavoring to obtain from the same their necessary amount of nourishment, which the hay did not contain. Course and rank timothy makes fair sheep hay if it is cut a few days before it begins to blossom and is well cured.

Nearly all kinds of low lands and swamp hay is good sheep hay if cut in season and well cured. Sheep prefer a variety of good hay instead of being confined to one kind only.

Lambs should be weaned when they are four months old and turned into good feed. If they are fed daily, in addition to good grass and hay, one pint of oats and shorts apiece until they are turned out to grass the next spring, they will have a good start toward making a sheep with a good constitution. I believe it to be a fact that if we would raise sheep with good constitutions, we must supply them liberally during their growth with that kind of food that will furnish them with the necessary amount of bone, muscle and strength.

Sheep, and lambs in particular, should be housed during cold storms in the fall and be fed with hay, which they should learn to eat before they are entirely deprived of grass. All kinds of sheep, and breeding ewes in particular, should come to the barn in good condition in the fall. This is necessary in order that they may be able to well develop their lambs. All kinds of sheep should be allowed to run out upon the ground daily in the late fall and early winter as long as the ground is bare. This is necessary for their exercise, which promotes health, strength and vigor. A reasonable amount of exercise is necessary for sheep during the entire winter and spring. Sulphur and ashes should be fed to sheep with their salt during the winter. Sulphur is healthy for the sheep and is offensive to vermin.

The ashes are also healthy and are essential for breeding ewes. I presume that some of you have seen lambs that when they were first dropped were strong; their dams gave a good quantity of milk, yet in a few days the lambs would begin to droop and finally die. If you were to open the stomachs of such lambs, in some cases you would find them packed and distended with hard curds which were the cause of their death. The remedy for this is to feed the breeding ewes with some kind of a mild alkali like ashes for some time previous to their lambs being dropped.

Sheep should be turned out upon the ground daily as soon as there is a spot bare that is large enough for them to stand upon, for the air in their pens and stables is generally impure, and no amount of good feed will supply the lack of good air and exercise.

There are various diseases which sheep and lambs sometimes have, and troubles to encounter in breeding sheep. There are causes for all of these. It should be one of the studies of the sheep breeder to learn what those causes are and avoid them; when we do that we shall have good luck in sheep husbandry.

Brother sheep breeders of Vermont, we have had of late a dark night of depression in our business. During this time Victor Wright, Edwin Hammond, Judge Colburn and Nathan Cushing have passed beyond this life. They were some of the pioneers and landmarks to us in sheep breeding. We remember their many acts of kindness with gratitude. Their loss we deeply deplore. Their flocks of sheep have to some extent been scattered—some of them have been sold and gone to distant lands, carrying with them good reputation for Vermont sheep. Other flocks of sheep have during this time gone down because of neglect and false theories of breeding. Other flocks of sheep have been scattered because their owners had not much depth or root within themselves and when the hour of adversity and reproach came, they withered and gave up the business. There are many persons who have in the past and who will in the future stand by the business. Brothers, be not discouraged, for the night, although long and dark, is disappearing. Already unmistakable signs of returning prosperity greet us on every hand. Let us rally to our work which is to show the world by our acts and deeds that the fine wool sheep breeding of Vermont is neither waxing cold nor disappearing, but that its course is onward in the march of improvement.

JUDGING WOOL.

Many farmers have been annoyed, when selling their wool, to find that the acute and practiced eye of the wool buyer has detected the fact that his sheep had been allowed to run down in condition at some time during the growth of the fleece. They are inclined to think that the buyer is merely trying to depreciate the price. As a matter of fact, nothing renders wool so useless for certain classes of manufacture as unevenness or break in continuity of the thickness of fiber; and there is no defect more common, and nothing that, year by year touches the sheep-grower more severely, than the tender part of his anatomy—the pocket. However good the wool in all other respects, the keen eye of the buyer singles out the defective wool, and down goes the price of it. And it is not a mere fancy that regulates the prices, for uneven wool will break all the weak places during the first process of manufacture. Some persons suppose that this unevenness of fleece is hereditary in certain animals, and perhaps unevenness might be made hereditary by generations of ill-usage and neglect but as the wool of an entire flock is found to be uneven one year, and not so in another, it shows that management has more to do with it than descent. If sheep are allowed to get into a low condition, are neglected, underfed, or not sheltered properly, the pores of the skin will contract, and the wool that issues will be of very fine fiber. As soon as the animal recovers a vigorous condition the pores again open, and a longer and stronger fiber grows. The wool is thus weaker in one place than in places on each side of it, and break at the weak place on the slightest strain. Nothing induces unevenness more easily and surely than want of water. It is a common notion that sheep can do without water or very little. If supplied with roots daily they will not want much water; but it is well and humane, too, that water should be always within their reach. Not only is it important that the fibers should be even, but the fleeces throughout should be even; as regards length, softness, density and

firmness. A practical wool buyer gives the following description of the way in which an expert examines a fleece: Always assuming that the wool to be inspected is really a fine wool, the first and best wool is usually found. This we take as a standard, and compare it in turn with the wool from the ribs, the thigh, the rump and the hinder parts, and the nearer the wool from these various portions of the animal approaches the standard the better. First, we scrutinize the fleeces, and if the result be satisfactory, we pronounce the fleeces, in respect to fineness, "very even;" next, we inquire into the length of the staple; and if we find that the wool on the ribs, thigh and back, approximates reasonably in length to that of our standard, we again declare the sheep as regards length of staple, true and even. We next desire to satisfy ourselves of the density of the fleece; and we do this by closing the hand upon a portion of the rump and of the loin wools, the fleeces of these points being usually the thinnest and most faulty, and if this again give satisfaction, we signify the fact by designating the wool "even" as respects density. Now, to summarize these separate examinations, if you find the fleeces of nearly equal fineness from the shoulder, rib, thigh and back, and of equal density at the shoulder and cross loins, you may conclude that you have a perfect sheep.—*English Exchange*.

TREATMENT OF SHYING HORSES.

Shying generally arises from timidity, but sometimes it is united with cunning, and induces the animal to assume a fear of some object for the sole purpose of finding an excuse for turning aside. The usual cause of shying is doubtless, the presence of some object to which the horse has not been accustomed, and if he has not defective eyes, which render him short-sighted, it will be difficult to convince him of the innocent nature of the novel object. There are endless peculiarities in shying horses, some being dreadfully alarmed by one kind of object which to others is not at all formidable. The best plan of treatment which can be adopted, is to take as little notice as possible of the shying and to be especially careful to show no fear at its recurrence when the "alarming" object appears in the distance. When the horse begins to show alarm, but not till then, the driver should speak encouragingly to him, and if necessary, with a severe tone, which may even be supported by the use of the whip if his onward progress cannot be otherwise be maintained.

The principle which should be carried out is to adopt such measures as will get the horse to pass the object at which he shies, somehow or other, and this should be effected with as little violence as possible, always commanding and encouraging tone as soon as the purpose is gained. Nothing has so great a tendency to keep up the habit as the plan so common among ignorant groomers of chastising the shyer after he has passed the object of his alarm. If he can be persuaded to get quietly up to it, and examine it with his muzzle, as well as with his eyes, great good will be effected, but this can seldom be done with moving vehicles, and heaps of stones or piles of sand are generally only alarming from defective vision, so that each time they assume a new phrase to the active imagination of the timid animal. Punishing bits only make a half-couraged horse worse, and the use of "overchecks" rarely, if ever, prove beneficial.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG HORSES.

Mr. Brady Nicholson, of Storton Grange, Garforth, at a recent meeting of the West Riding Chamber of Agriculture, Yorkshire, England, read a paper on this subject, from which we make the following extract: Young horses require, like all other young animals, good keep, and grazing upon pasture land that has been well boned. When I was at Newmarket judging greyhounds in 1845, the late Lord George Bentinck himself spread bone dust on the grass where his young yearling race-horses grazed. Foals are better taught to lead as soon as taken from the mare, and their legs and feet handled. If they happen to meet with an accident, unless they have been haltered and led, they are very bad to manage. Young horses, like children, require kindness and firmness. The more quietly you move about them the better. Numbers of horses are spoiled by ill-treatment. Horses do know the person who behaves ill to them, and most of them, when young, will, after ill-treatment, give a parting salute when they have an opportunity. I also look straight at the eye of a horse when I go up to him. If he drops his ear back, I give him a quick glance; I speak to him, which draws off his attention from kicking. If a man walks boldly up to a horse, he will seldom lash out. Rarely's success was due to his nerve and knowing the proper tackle to put on a horse.

At two years old a young horse had better be mouthed and carefully handled a few weeks before turning out to pasture. At three years he should be broken—a most critical time. Much depends on the proper treatment, getting the horse with a good mouth and manner. Should the horse unfortunately throw the breaker and learn wicked ways, he will try to do so again if he has the least opportunity. A man that rides a young horse should always be on his guard. When the horse is first saddled run him up and down the yard till he gets used to the saddle. By adopting this method, and keeping your little from touching him when first mounted till he settles down, many a fall and accident may be avoided. Very few men can sit a horse when he arches his back, as they feel as if they were sitting on a grindstone.

AN IDEA FOR TEAMSTERS.

A great deal of labor and hard tugging may be saved if every wagon or truck is provided with a hundred feet of rope and a single pulley. A snatch hook, and the usual construction for slipping the bight of the rope under the strap of the shafts, instead of waiting to get the line through one end. If a wagon gets stuck in heavy mud or in snow the driver has only to fasten his block to the tongue, reverse the rope through it, and attach one end to a tree or post and let his team pull on the other. Their work of course just halved, or rather they bring twice the power to bear in dragging the wagon clear. There are plenty of other applications to this simple device, which will readily suggest themselves. With a couple of skids for an incline plane, heavy logs could easily be brought on a sleigh by the unhitched team. Another case where it is likely to be useful is when loaded sleighs attempt to cross wooden bridges. Although the horses draw the load very easily over the snow, they are often unable to start it over the usually denuded wooden flooring of the wooded bridge, and hence would be materially aided by the tackle hitched on as we have described.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts., is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

LETTER FROM OREGON.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—I read every number of the FARMER with much interest, not because we have any lack of good papers in Oregon, but a good family paper is always interesting to me especially if it treats of grange matters.

We have a good grange here. Socially it is a great success. We meet in the morning and spend the whole day. We usually devote two hours at noon to social enjoyment, and our dinner is always a feast to which we invite our friends both grangers and others who wish to join us. We have been trying to make it an educational success, and have succeeded as well as could be expected. At the installation in January the Lecturer read a lecture on the capabilities of the grange, the duties of the officers, members, etc., and announced that at the next meeting she would introduce this subject for discussion: Shall we allow our children to choose their own companions? She urged the members to prepare themselves to speak or read on the subject. At the next meeting the Lecturer made this question the subject of her lecture, and several of the other members, some who had never spoken before, made interesting remarks. The subject announced for discussion at the next meeting was: How can we beautify our homes both out doors and in the house at little cost? This was an interesting subject and drew out some who had not spoken before. One lady, who had manifested but little interest in the previous discussion, read a very interesting essay on the subject and we were all pleased and profited. I presume, by the discussion.

Our next question was: How can we make the grange interesting? This gave rise to many suggestions which will be a benefit to our doubt. Another subject which excited much interest was this: How shall we educate our children? One spoke most of their moral training. Another urged that they should be taught a firm faith and trust in a Supreme Being from the time they were old enough to listen to a prayer. One talked of their physical and business education, another insisted that they should have time and opportunity for mental improvement while young, and they should be treated as reasonable and accountable beings from early childhood. Another who had seldom thrown off the cares of business long enough to attend the grange made a lengthy and eloquent address urging the parents to present to their district schools, and help as much as possible to raise them to a high standard, and not send their children away from the restraints of home and expose them to the temptations of town life before their characters were formed.

These discussions have been interesting and I think profitable. The Master and Lecturer have done their best to try and induce the members to talk and have succeeded perhaps as well as could be expected.

We have some members from Kansas.

Yours truly,
Mrs. C. E. H. SHIPLEY,
Oswego, Clackamas Co., Oregon, Aug. 13, 1876.

THE GRANGE AND FARMING.

The great improvement caused by the grange movement is potent to all persons who note the rapid advance among the agricultural classes within the last five years. "Meet and discuss" is the way to improve. Let there be no apathy among the faithful. Read the papers, talk of the farm, and be social with thy neighbor.

We invite the attention, not only of every patron, but of every tiller of the soil, to the following noble sentiments, which we take from an address delivered not long since by the Master of the National Grange, John T. Jones:

"Let me urge you, then, by all that you hold dear—liberty, family, fortune, country—to stand shoulder to shoulder, and move in solid column to the enemies' works. The subordinate granges are the life-blood of our system, and give to it all its power, moral and active. When one of these sources of life and power fail, however remote, the head and heart feel it.

You may not realize at once, or for a time in your own grange, the advantage you hoped for, and which must come in time if you earnestly persevere, but bear in mind the general good to our class and country which we have already accomplished, the largely greater benefits which we may secure individually and collectively; be united and earnest in our work, and our success will be assured. Power and superiority are the rightful attributes of our class, instead of weakness and dependence. Without agriculture there is no wealth. Gold and silver are not wealth, they are its convenient representatives; commerce produces no wealth, it simply exchanges it; manufactures and the arts combine it. Agriculture is the prolific mother of wealth, the rest simply handle it when produced and delivered into their hands.

"The earth breeds savages; agriculture breeds enlightened nations, it breeds houses and ships, temples and seminaries, it breeds the manufacturer; sculpture, painting and music are its offspring. The wheels of the workshops, the sails of commerce, the implements of science, the pen of genius, the pencil and chisel of the artist, the eloquent tongue of the orator, the scheming brain of the statesman, the equipages of wealth, the banquetings of pleasure—all that renders earth in its tides of life anything but a great sepulchre, move and have powers of being

because the fields yield their fruits to the patient toil of the husbandman.

"We might manage to live without merchants, without mariners, without manufacturers, without orators, without poets, perhaps we might possibly survive the loss of demagogues, but sure I am we could not live without plowmen.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

EDITOR FARMER.—I send you a few items from our part of the country. There has been great damage done here by high water. The Columbia River was 30 feet above low water mark. It swept away houses and fences, and destroyed crops. There were many places six or eight miles across; the water reaching from bluff to bluff, and higher than ever known before by the white people.

Harvest is now on hand and promises a bountiful yield. It is thought by many that the tame hay crop on account of the high water will fall short 2,000 tons, it has done a great damage to the wild grasses by covering it up with soil. Potatoes seem to do well, but very few seem to be affected with the rot as yet, a great many were lost last year by the rot.

A WORD TO PATRONS.

Brothers and sisters be true to your obligations. Be prompt in attending to your meetings, meet once in two weeks instead of four, and if you are not profited by it, it is your own fault. The declaration of purposes is good if carried into effect. If you have had men in office, put them out and try others. The Granges here are doing the best they can under the circumstances.

J. S. B., Deputy P. of H.

FROM A SISTER.

A live sister says in the California Patron: "I am one of those who appreciate the Grange; its principles being founded on justice and right. Our sex has not been overlooked; the same rights and privileges are accorded to us that our brothers enjoy, and we should show by our acts that we appreciate them. How can we show it better than by regular attendance at the Grange, and while there, by words and acts, encouraging not only our sisters, but our brothers also? Indeed, the sisters being by nature more enthusiastic, can, by cheerful words, in many ways create a lively interest in the Grange. And now sisters right here in the field for our work, let us do all we can by good example to arouse anew the enthusiasm of our lukewarm brothers, and sisters, too; let us talk, sing, do anything proper to make the Grange meetings lively and interesting. I don't like to see in the Grange all the sisters ranged on one side of the hall like so many wall flowers, or wax dummies, without saying a word or taking any part in the exercises. I don't like it, and always sit by the side of my husband. Now I think we should all do likewise; and would also suggest that during the meeting of the Grange a recess be taken, which will give us a chance to become better acquainted with each other, and to discuss the many topics of interest to us.

One word to the sisters of any Grange where the brothers are so lukewarm that they are ready to allow the Grange to pass out of existence, if such should be the case, and they cannot be brought to a realizing sense of their duty, so long as there remains enough women (13) to keep their charter, let them cling to it, as a drowning man clings to a spar. Let our motto be, "No surrender." Let us show the brothers that we appreciate the benefits conferred on us by the Grange. Sisters, heed these words, and let us make our loved Grange, if not "a thing of beauty," at least "a joy forever."

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

The successful farmer of the present day compared with his grandfather of fifty years ago—yes, even his father of twenty-five years ago, is so unlike in the things pertaining to agriculture as to be scarcely recognizable as the descendant of those sturdy pioneers who boldly attacked a wilderness and carved therefrom a home and fortune.

The progress of agriculture, as an industrial science during the last quarter of a century, is something wonderful to contemplate. The old time plow, the harrow, the sickle and the scythe are no more to be seen, except in some remote localities where the rays of the sun of agricultural advancement have been unable to penetrate. The gang plow, the mower and reaper, the seed sower, the horse rake, the cultivator, the threshing machine, the potato digger, the stump puller, and numerous labor-saving and labor-increasing inventions are in general use, and a man can easily perform the labor which five or ten formerly found oppressive. And yet no channel of industry has been closed. New ones have been opened and the increasing needs of the human race render the farmer's labor a continual necessity.

The march of improvement will not stop. No halt will be called. The light which has penetrated the farmer's brain will increase, and produce works far superior to anything we can now conceive. The farmer will be a mudsill no longer. He will be a power in the land—a ruler among the people. As his intelligence increases, his social status will improve. His profession will become honored, and manual labor will not be considered a disgrace.

Stick to the road you now travel in, brothers, turning neither to the right or the left, no matter what inducement may offer. Seize every new opportunity for improvement and your children will remember you with pleasure after your labor upon earth is finished, and your reward in your future existence begun.—*Son of the Soil.*

GRANGE ENTERPRISE IN CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent of the Pacific Rural written from Yuba City says: Our storing and shipping facilities cannot be surpassed for convenience. The farmers' co-operative warehouse, commonly called the Grangers' warehouse at Yuba City, has a storage capacity of over 55,000 tons, which is being rapidly filled. There is already over 1,000 tons on store for the season, and the daily receipts average over 100 tons, and it is believed that one-half the grain that will be offered cannot be accommodated. The building is so conveniently situated, on Feather River, that two boats can be loaded at one time at very little expense. This institution was organized and incorporated in March, 1873, and from the start it proved a grand success, and the means of a great saving to the farmers.

Previous to the incorporation of this institution steamboats had ceased to run on this river for want of business, consequently all produce had to be shipped by rail to San Francisco, at a cost of \$4.60 per ton. But as

soon as this institution was established a line of boats was put on, which makes weekly trips to San Francisco, carrying wheat at \$2.50 during the season of high water, and \$3 per ton during three months of low water. In the last year this institution alone has shipped 7,000 tons of wheat, making a saving to the farmers of about \$18,000 which would otherwise find its way into the pockets of the railroad company. It has saved a great deal to its stockholders by purchasing grain stacks at the lowest price and issuing them pro rata at cost. The building is of brick with metal roof, which renders it thoroughly fire-proof, and insurance companies are willing to take risks in it at very low figures. The established price for storage is \$1 per ton for the season; and at these low figures, under judicious management, it has cleared a handsome profit since its establishment. Its object is not to make large profits but, to accommodate the farmers generally and assist them in saving every dollar possible.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO DRIVE A FAST HORSE.

People talk about a steady, bracing pull; but, in my opinion, that is not the way to drive a trotter. There's a great difference between letting go of your horse's head, and keeping up one dull, deadening pull all the time. The pull should be sufficient to feel the mouth, and give support and assistance, so as to give the horse confidence to get up to his stride. More than that is mischievous. To keep the mouth alive, the bit must be shifted occasionally. But this is not to be done by a pull of the hand on the rein. A mere half turn of the wrist, or less than half a turn, by which the thumb is elevated and the little finger lowered, is sufficient to shift the bit, keep the mouth sensitive, and rouse the horse. The reins are to be steadily held with both hands, while this play with the wrist is made; and it is, of course, only to be done with one wrist at a time. The hands should be well down; and the driver ought not to sit all of a heap, with his head forward. Neither should he lean back, with his bodily weight on the reins, which, in that case, are made a sort of stay for him. He should be upright, and what pulling he has to do, should be done by the muscular force of the arms. The driver who depends upon the arms has command of the horse; he who substitutes bodily weight, with the reins wrapped around his hands, has not half command of the horse, or of himself, either; and if the horse is a puller, he will soon take command of the driver. The reason of it is, that there is no intermission of the exertion, no let-up either for the man or the horse. Besides, in that way of driving, it is impossible to refresh or stimulate the horse so much. When a horse has been taught the significance of the movement of the bit, the shift by the turn of the wrist, he will never fail to answer it, even though he should seem to be at the top of his speed. The moment he feels the bit in his sensitive mouth he will collect himself, and make another spurt, and the value of this way of driving is, that the horse is not likely to break when thus called upon; while a high-strung, generous horse, if called upon for a final effort with a whip, is as likely to break the moment it falls upon him, as not. I have won many a close heat by practicing this movement, and therefore I have no hesitation in recommending it. It is not difficult to acquire, and a horse soon comes to know what it means.—*Hiram Woodruff.*

EPIDEMIC DISEASE IN SWINE.—THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

We cannot urge too strongly the importance of scientific investigation into the nature of the various obscure diseases in swine, which have for several years past created such havoc in the pens of Western breeders and feeders. The loss which has been from this cause entailed upon the West is almost incredible. A prominent banker in one of the richest counties of Iowa recently informed us that he had sufficient data to satisfy him that more than one-third of the hog crop of his county, last year was lost by the ravages of "hog cholera," and he placed the cash value of the property thus lost at not less than \$100,000. When it is remembered that this is an estimate made by a prudent, careful man, accustomed to weighing facts and figures carefully, and who was never known to let his imagination get the better of his judgment, and that his estimate is for a single county alone, some idea of the extent of the damages inflicted by this disease—if it be a single disease—may be formed.

It appears to us that the duty of the General Government, of our State agricultural societies, and of agricultural colleges in the premises, is imperative. If our Agricultural Bureau at Washington would undertake the work of making a thorough scientific investigation into the nature and causes of these various obscure and epidemic diseases in swine, instead of wasting the appropriations lavished upon it in the distribution of the commonest sort of common seeds to the seediest sort of seedy Congressmen, who have no higher interests to subserve than the securing of their own re-election by these cheap favors, some substantial good might result.

Scientific inquiry, extensively applied, and perseveringly followed, in various parts of the country, may reasonably be expected to result in wresting from Nature the secret causes of this terrible scourge; and these once discovered, the remedy will be forthcoming. It is a crying shame upon our boasted enterprise and intelligence that not one dollar has been expended by our General or State Governments, nor by our State agricultural societies or colleges, in the investigation of this subject. Ream upon ream of paper has been wasted in publishing accounts of the ravages of this disease; but the efforts thus far put forth to ascertain its nature, or arrest its progress, have been about upon a par with the injunction of the ancient Roman who called the people to "run to your houses, fall upon your knees, pray to the gods to intermit the plague!"

We have had full enough of this, and insist that it is time our National Bureau of Agriculture should do something to redeem itself from the contempt in which it is held by all intelligent agriculturists. Let a commission, composed of men distinguished for their scientific and practical knowledge, be appointed to investigate this subject thoroughly. Let them go into the regions of country where these diseases are prevailing, and subject all the conditions of climate, food, water, soil, confinement, breeding, etc., to the most rigid investigation. Let the dissecting knife and the microscope lend their invaluable assistance.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Forbidden pleasures, though loved at first, are loathed at last.

To be pleased with happiness we must be beautiful with holiness.

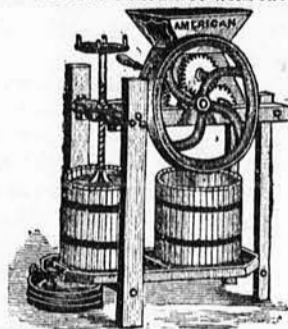
He that would commune much with God must commune little with the world.

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.

AMERICAN CIDER MILL.

Center Drainer furnished free with each Mill.



THIS MILL will produce at least ONE-FOURTH MORE CIDER, from a given quantity of apples, than can be produced by any other mill, as has been shown by many actual experiments. Send for circulars and chromo.

Abbott, Brew & Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

Wanted 50 SALESMEN on good salary to sell goods of our own manufacture, to dealers.
CINCINNATI NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO.,
162 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED.

Wanted a Stock Farm, from 600 to 800 acres, with some improvements. Address
R. M. JACOBY,
Box 304, Hamilton,
Butler County, Ohio.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE

—OF—
SHORT - HORN CATTLE,
—AT—
Carlinville, Illinois,
SEPTEMBER 14, 1876.

About 45 head of Cows and Heifers, and 15 Bulls and Bull calves, including the splendid breeding and show bulls, Goldfoil (14376) and Conqueror, (11555).

THESE cattle have nearly all been bred by the proprietors, and are not the cullings of other herds. They are exceedingly growthy and thrifty cattle, as well as extra good milkers. Indeed, they will compare favorably in this respect with any of the so called milk breeds. There are also many fine show animals among them.

Send for Catalogue.
D. GORR & SON, Carlinville, Ill.
D. B. GILLHAM, Alton, Ill.
JNO. TUNNELL, Plainview, Ill.

CHOICE WINTERED Texas Cattle FOR SALE.

3,100 Steers, from four to six years old.
200 do two years old.
200 do three years old.
200 Heifers, two years old.
250 Cows, from three to six years old.
150 Cows, from three to six years old, with spring calves.

Above all wintered in Western Kansas, now in fine condition, and being moved to near Wichita, Kansas. All the above suitable for stockers in any northern State. Have now

ON THE TRAIL FROM TEXAS,
due in Kansas about the last of June, some
3,300 Steers, four to six years old,
400 Steers, three years old.
500 Steers, two years old.
200 Heifers, one year old.
200 Heifers, one year old, and
150 Cows, three to six years old.

For particulars address
W. B. GRIMES,
Care Occidental House,
Wichita, Kas.

THE KANSAS CITY Exposition

AND
AGRICULTURAL FAIR,
WILL BE HELD ON

Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, & 23, 1876,

WHEN
\$20,000 IN PREMIUMS

ARE OFFERED FOR
Agricultural Implements,
Machinery and Manufactures,
Farm, Garden and Dairy Products,
Fine Arts, Textile Fabrics,
Ladies' Work,
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry,

AND
Trotting & Running Races.

In the appointment of Premiums, the interest of the **FARMER & STOCK GROWER** has received special attention, and the Managers confidently assert that no fair to be held this year in the United States are equal advantages offered for the **EXHIBITION AND ADVERTISEMENT, PURCHASE OR SALE**, of everything needed by the people of

KANSAS,
And in proof thereof offer their Premium List and circulars, for which address

D. L. HALL, Sec'y,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,
Manufacturers of
HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

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

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,
155 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

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He that would commune much with God must commune little with the world.

OSBORN'S Grain & Seed Cleaner,

MANUFACTURED BY

E. H. OSBORN & CO.,
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Some valuable improvements are now being added to these celebrated machines, making them as nearly perfect as possible. They are the only machines made that will separate Rye, Chess, Cockle, and other impurities from Wheat. Remove every foul seed from Flax, clean Oats, Rye, Barley, Castor Beans, etc., etc. They are well known in nearly every section of Kansas. For sale by leading dealers. If not kept in your place, orders sent to the factory will receive prompt attention. All orders sent by strangers must be accompanied by remittance.

Price \$35. Flax Screens \$3, extra. Warehouse size, \$80. Flax Screens, \$8. Terms—CASH.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK MASTERS

—AND—
Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

Effectually cleans the stock, eradicates the scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price.

PRICE LIST.
For 800 Sheep, 200 lbs., (package included), \$24.00
" 400 " 100 " " " 12.00
" 200 " 50 " " " 6.00
" 100 " 25 " " " 3.00

MALCOLM McEWEEN,
Scotch Sheep Dip Manufacturing,
Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
General Agent for State of Kansas,
DONALD McKAY,
HOPKINS, Jackson County, Kansas.

PoFh

BROTHER PATRONS: Save money this Fall and Winter by shipping us your Produce and Stock, and ordering all your Dry Goods, Groceries, Machinery, etc., of us. We have proved to the members that we CAN make the Grange pay them. Get our confidential prices and see for yourselves. DOLTON BROTHERS, 214 N. Fifth Street St. Louis. General Dealers for Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry.

PLUM CREEK HERD.

Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas, has for sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,
of good pedigree, sired by the premium bull Lone Elm Prince, from Meador Lark, Prairie Flower, Nellie and other hard-book and premium animals. Prices reasonable, address

D. B. BURDICK,
Fairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The undersigned would announce to the farmers and breeders of the West that he has now over 100 head of

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS,
from Imported and premium stock. Correspondence solicited. Address

SOLON ROGERS,
Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 834 Bowery, N. Y., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late session of the great American Institute Fair, cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer \$100 for a case they cannot cure. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. Examinations free. The usual discounts to "Grangers." Send 10 cents for descriptive book. Orders filled by mail.

Grapes! Grapes!!
Those who want Grapes to order of the undersigned. His cords, some Clintons, Delaware and other kinds; amounting to a probably, of about four acres, any place, in quantities of one hundred on 24 hours notice, in August and September. Put up in good handle baskets or orders attended to promptly and consigned to responsible parties on favorable terms. Correspondence solicited. Local orders may be left with Rodgers and Bro., 132 Kansas Avenue, or at the Vineyard, two miles West on 6th Street, cross place.

C. H. BARTON, Gardner,
Box 407, Topeka, Kansas.

A Gem Worth Reading!—A Diamond Worth Seeing! **SAVE YOUR EYES!** Restore your Sight! THROW AWAY your SPECTACLES. By reading our Illustrated **PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE SIGHT.** Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision, and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUG GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages mailed free. Send your address to us also.

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Gents or Ladies, \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately, to

DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 967),
No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH,
Earliest, Hardest and Best.

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

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

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

We ask the attention of our readers, to the commercial department of the FARMER. The tabular market reports convey the points of general information, and the probabilities and possibilities which are essential to making an intelligent opinion regarding markets. It is our wish to glean from all sources all practical facts, important opinions and reviews of markets as well as quotations, to enable our readers to more accurately judge for themselves, concerning such stock or products they may be interested in. We ask of our readers, everywhere, for crop notes, market reports, etc. of their localities.

Change in plans is not necessarily p
for the farmer. The farmer may have
the crops best adapted to his land, his
and his capital, he may be pursuing

Flash—Gray filly, foaled 1874, sired by Hambletonian, Jr.; first dam by Wyatt's

We succeeded in reducing our annual appropriations over \$150,000 and cutting down our State levy one-half mill, saving to Chase county nearly \$1,000. If the same policy is continued this winter, we can reduce our expenditures to less than \$300,000, and our State levy to three mills. If elected, I promise you and my friends that I shall labor earnestly for this result. Much good was done last winter not only in some good legislation, but in preventing much useless and extravagant legislation. The Educational ring, and the State Institutions' rings were demoralized and broken up, and hereafter the appropriations for these Institutions will be regulated by the needs of these Institutions, and not by the greed of Societies.

th.—wheat sown, and more to be sown than before. J. 1

From Jefferson County.

THE TEETH.

Their Use, Care and Preservation.

(Published under the auspices of the Kansas Dental Association.)

CONCLUDED.

THE PERMANENT TEETH.

At the ages of six years (sometimes a little sooner,) the permanent, or second set of teeth, begins to make its appearance, by four teeth coming in behind or back of the last temporary tooth, viz., one on each side in the upper and lower jaw. This is called the first permanent molar, and comes but once. As these teeth are in position when the temporary front teeth are shed, they are almost always thought to belong to the first set, and it is often difficult to convince parents to the contrary, because no teeth have been shed to give them place.

If the temporary teeth have been neglected, as is too often the case, these teeth will usually be found decayed soon after their eruption, and unless filled at once, will, in a short time, be beyond saving.

The rest of the permanent teeth appear about as follows:

Central Incisors.....	6 to 8 years
Lateral ".....	7 to 9 "
First Bicuspids, (which replace the 1st temporary molars,).....	9 to 11 "
Second Bicuspids, (which replace the 2d temporary molars,).....	10 to 12 "
Cuspid, or Canines.....	11 to 12 "
Second Molars, (back of the 1st permanent molars,).....	13 to 14 "
Third Molars or Wisdom teeth.....	17 to 21 "

There is little or no trouble attending the eruption of the second teeth. Sometimes the coming of the wisdom teeth give considerable pain and inconvenience, caused by the rest of the teeth occupying all the space in the jaws. In these cases, lancing of the gums or extraction may be necessary.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TEETH.

The tooth is composed of four parts: 1st the enamel which covers the crown, or that part visible above the gums; 2d, the cementum, which covers the root; 3d, the dentine, which constitutes the body of the largest part of the tooth; and 4th, the pulp—commonly called the nerve—which occupies the chamber within the dentine.

If the dentine and enamel are well and compactly formed, as nature evidently intended them to be, the teeth ought, with proper care and use, to last a life time, the same as the eyes and ears. However, we have shown that the majority of the teeth of the present day are imperfectly formed, and have given the reason why this is so. We will now mention briefly the active causes of decay of the teeth.

1st. Negligence in the care of teeth.—Considering the importance of the teeth to the general health and appearance, there is comparatively less attention given to them than any other part of the body. A good set of teeth if often ruined and lost by neglect, which, with a little care, would have lasted a life time. On the other hand, a defective tooth can be preserved by proper care and perseverance.

2d. Particles of food remaining and decomposing between and in the interstices of the teeth.—After eating, if any particles of food remain between the teeth or in the depression of the crowns, they become decomposed and from acids which act on the enamel, and soon cause decay. This is particularly so at night, when the tongue and lips are quiet, and the food remains between the teeth until breakfast time.

3rd. The acidity of the fluids of the mouth, caused by constitutional and other disorders, inducing chemical action of the teeth. When the fluids and secretions of the mouth become acidulated from any cause whatever, they soften the enamel, and, in time penetrate it. Upon reaching the dentine, the chemical action is much more rapid, and soon cause the destruction of the tooth, unless the decay is arrested, and the acid secretions changed or neutralized.

4th. Accumulations of Tartar.—Tartar, commonly called scurvy, is a deposit from the saliva. It collects around the necks of the teeth, and in some mouths accumulates very rapidly, covering the whole of the teeth. If allowed to remain, the gums become inflamed and diseased. They bleed upon the slightest touch, and so the brush is used sparingly, and finally they recede from the necks of the teeth, which is followed by absorption of the sockets, and loss of the teeth. Besides, the breath becomes fetid, and the secretions of the mouth becomes vitiated, thus not only causing the decay of the teeth but bringing on derangements of the digestive functions, and in many cases, producing injurious effects upon the bronchial tubes and lungs.

5th. Irregularity and crowded condition of the teeth.—Irregularity of the teeth may be slight, as the wrong position of one or more teeth, or be so aggravated as to be repulsive in appearance, almost useless for mastication, causing imperfect pronunciation and inducing early decay. In the majority of cases, if taken in time, the irregularity may be corrected. Many appliances can be made to effect permanent results. When the teeth are crowded too closely together, it is much more difficult to keep them clean, and so we find the decay most frequently

between the teeth on the proximal surfaces. The extraction of one or more teeth may be necessary to give room for the rest.

6th. Breaking or roughening of the enamel.—By cracking nuts, biting hard substances, or strings, or thread, picking the teeth with pins, &c. When the enamel is broken or chipped off, and the dentine is exposed, decay will almost always follow.

7th. Old roots and decayed teeth.—Very many persons will allow old roots and decayed teeth to remain in the mouth for years, from the dread of extraction, little realizing how much damage the rest of the teeth are subjected to. An old root or decayed tooth cannot remain in the mouth very long without decaying the adjoining teeth and making the breath offensive.

THOROUGH CLEANLINESS,

in the care of the teeth, is of the first importance. Very few persons bestow upon their teeth the time and labor which their value would justify. It is only by unremitting attention, that particles of food, tartar and other extraneous matter, are prevented from lodging about the teeth and gums, and adhering to them. When the fluids of the mouth are of acid character, the teeth require proportionately more attention. To insure, proper cleanliness, the teeth should be brushed five times a day: in the morning, upon rising; after each meal, and before retiring. The last is the most important, because while the tongue and muscles of the mouth are at rest during sleep, foreign substances or deposits upon the teeth have the longest time and opportunity to effect a bad influence. Use the brush freely, backwards and forwards, up and down, so as to have the bristles pass between the teeth, sideways, over the crowns, on the inside, reaching every available portion of the teeth. Be particular about brushing the back teeth, as a hasty brushing will leave them untouched. Force the water swiftly through between the teeth, to remove any particles of food that may have lodged there. A good tooth powder should be used according to the requirements, some teeth needing the use of a powder daily, others only occasionally. In those cases where stains and deposits accumulate rapidly, and the gums are inclined to be sore or inflamed, the daily use of the powder is indicated. We would suggest the morning brushing as the time. Powder should contain no acids or insoluble substances. Patent nostrums and advertised powder for whitening the teeth, may safely be avoided, as most of them contain acids, and only those preparations used which are recommended by an intelligent practitioner. The hardness of the gums should determine the stiffness of the brush. A tooth-brush cannot injure the teeth, no matter how much it is used upon them. After eating, a tooth-pick, made from a quill, should be used in such a manner as to remove every particle of food from between the teeth. Floss silk should be passed between the teeth frequently, to keep the surfaces polished. It is particularly important that the teeth receive care during sickness, and when taking medicines. When the sick person is not able to brush the teeth, the attendant should do it. The mouth is usually affected from any constitutional disorder, so that brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth, will not only act as preservative of the teeth, but will always be grateful to the patient. The use of all strong medicines should be followed by brushing or rinsing the mouth with an anti-acid, as chalk, or a solution of soda water. During pregnancy, and while nursing, the teeth of many women become softened, owing to the demand upon the system for phosphate of lime, and so they are peculiarly liable to decay. Rubbing chalk around the teeth, extra care, and the taking of some preparation of lime, will assist in overcoming this tendency. Many persons say it takes up to much time to give the teeth all this care. About ten minutes per diem is all that is required, and yet how very much more time is spent at the toilet upon arranging the hair, or some article of dress. Considering the importance of the teeth to individual comfort, health, and appearance, the necessary care ought to be a pleasure instead of a task.

When decay occurs in the tooth, it never repairs itself but the cavity must be filled with some material to stop the decay; so that a small spot of decay, unattended to, will surely result in the destruction of the tooth. The majority of people, even after they know that decay has commenced, will wait until an unbearable toothache drives them in desperation to the dentist, to have the tooth extracted, which, taken in time might have been saved. There would be very few cases of large cavities of decay, severe toothache, diseased gums, offensive breath, and early loss of teeth, that have become so common, if the competent dentist was visited more frequently, the teeth examined, and the small cavities filled; and then individual care bestowed upon the teeth. Expense, which is such an object to many, and which is increased by delay, ought to be a strong appeal for the necessity of early attention. Five to ten dollars will often do at one period what will require twenty-five or fifty dollars a year latter. Here, indeed, "time

is money," as an hour or two in the early stages of decay, is consumed, instead of days, at a latter period. Besides, early operations are nearly painless, while if put off, they become painful and tedious, and the adjoining teeth are usually involved in decay. Don't keep away from the dentist because you are afraid he will find something to do, but consider that you ought to be glad if he does, for time, pain, and expense are saved by early operations, and the teeth are thereby kept in the best possible condition. In placing your teeth in charge of the dentist, first be sure of his ability, then have confidence in his integrity, and follow his advice and instruction. Many people, through parsimony or poverty, have their teeth poorly filled with cheap material, by a cheap dentist congratulating themselves upon how "cheaply they have got their teeth fixed." This is poor economy, as many have learned at the cost of the loss of their teeth, after repeated filling and much suffering. And it is thus that people lose confidence in the preservation of teeth by filling, forgetting that there are different degrees of skill. In having your teeth filled, employ the best services at your command, and although the cost may be more at the time of the operation, it will be the most economical in the end. If you feel that you cannot afford to have your teeth filled at once with the best material and in the best manner, have temporary filling inserted, and then have one or more permanent fillings inserted as you can afford to do so. Thus you will prevent decay from extending to adjoining teeth, and finally have your teeth well preserved. A little saving in other directions, the loss of which will hardly be felt, will usually provide the means to have the teeth, of so much more importance, properly attended to.

Filling teeth with the right material, in the right manner, at the right time, will almost invariably save them, if the patient cooperates with the dentist, by doing the necessary work afterwards. The dread of dental operations is, perhaps, the cause of the loss of more teeth than anything else. This dread can easily be overcome or entirely obliterated, by observing the suggestions and directions here given, for there need be few or no very painful operations, and no toothache at all.

When the teeth, by neglect, or poor operations, are so far decayed as to be beyond saving, then they should be extracted. Decayed teeth and old roots, which are usually accompanied by diseased and swollen gums, and accumulations of tartar, always exert an unwholesome, detrimental influence upon the health, and are often the cause of many physical and nervous ailments; so that the sooner they are extracted and the mouth restored to a healthy state, the better will be the general physical condition. It is certainly fortunate for those who do lose their teeth, that a substitute can be supplied to them; and to those that need artificial teeth, we can only reiterate what we have said in regard to the natural teeth—that the best is the cheapest, and cleanliness equally necessary to health and comfort.

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Best Pictures, Finest Workmanship, but not the Lowest Prices, at the

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Geo. B. Palmer UNDERTAKER,

229 KANSAS AVENUE, Next door to Davies & Manspeaker's Grocery, Offers the Largest Stock of Goods in his line ever shown in Kansas, from which he is selling at prices in accordance with the times.

Ready for Full Execution of Orders at any hour, both Day and Night.

Metalic Cases & Caskets

From RAYMOND, of NEW YORK, and CRANE & BREED, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Telegrams Attended to Promptly.

Purchase no goods in my line until my prices have been consulted.

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Have the Best and Cheapest Stock of Fall and Winter Goods West of the Missouri River, Consisting of

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Keeps Constantly on Hand a Large and Well Selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which we are selling at unprecedented Low Prices.

We have a Large Line of All Wool Filling, Western Made Doeskin Jeans, which we are selling at 25 per cent. Less than Last Year's Prices, and all other Woolen Goods in Proportion. We keep the Unlaundered Shirt made from Wamsutta Muslin and 20 hundred Linen at a small advance on cost of Material. \$7.50 for Six.

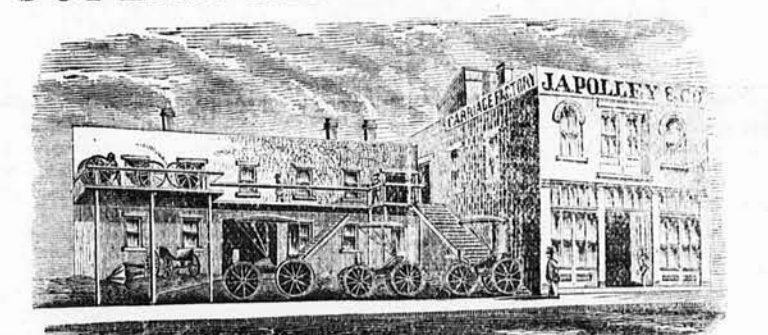
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[ESTABLISHED IN 1862.]

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Of improved forms, which are copyrighted, embracing Justices' Praised Civil and Criminal Dockets, Clerks' Record, Treasurer's Record, Trustee's Record, Poor Record, Road Record, Road Overseers' Account Book, Stray Record and Transcripts.

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GEORGE W. CRANE,

Blank Book Manufacturer, PRINTER, BINDER, LITHOGRAPHER AND PUBLISHER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars worth of stock is lost to the farmers of Kansas every year, because they do not post the strays among their herds. Sometimes this is only carelessness, with others it is done to get more stock without paying for it. If the law was enforced there would be no losses of stock, and the plain honest duty of every citizen is to either post the strays found in his field or herd or to drive them off and let somebody else assist the owner in recovering his property. To harbor stray animals without fulfilling the provisions of the law is in effect and in law, stealing, and lays the party liable to a criminal action. One source of loss even when parties are desirous of fulfilling the law, is the failure to accurately describe the

The Kansas Farmer.

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

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We hope lady readers of the FARMER will not overlook the splendid offer of a silk dress by Messrs. Bosworth & Robbins, of Topeka, for the best essay written on the subject of Floriculture. Get your essays ready and forward to the above firm.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.

We see by the Wichita Beacon, the old and reliable Agricultural Implement and Seed House of Smith & Keating are starting a branch house at Wichita. They are just the men to meet the want of the great Arkansas Valley. The Beacon says:

Smith & Keating are gathering material on the ground for their mammoth agricultural warehouse. They broke ground for the foundation, last Monday. As we stated in a previous issue, the building will be 45x110 feet, and will be the largest establishment of the kind west of Kansas City.

MISS HEBRON THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The recent Normal Institute held at Topeka, has brought out prominently the ability of Miss Hebron as a teacher, possessing many qualifications for her present position, which she has not had an opportunity heretofore of proving. The teachers in attendance have spoken highly of the work done at the Institute by Miss Hebron, and in the present canvass for County Superintendent, no name presented for the support of the people is deserving of more respectful consideration, than that of the present incumbent. She has been an earnest, faithful and competent officer.

A PREMIUM FOR THE LADIES.

Messrs. Bosworth & Robbins, of Topeka, Kansas, enterprising merchants, offer the following splendid premium to the women of Kansas:

For the best Essay, written by a lady in Kansas, upon the subject of Floriculture, a \$25 silk dress and trimmings. The Essay to be read by the writer, or if not present, by some one appointed for that purpose on the Fair grounds at Topeka, during the Shawnee County Fair, which commences September 26th, and continues four days.

No restrictions are placed upon the writer, the length and method of treating the subject to be chosen by the lady competing. A competent committee will be selected to carefully examine the Essays and decide which is entitled to the premium. All essays to be sent to Messrs. Bosworth & Robbins, Topeka, Kansas.

KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

The people of Kansas, who do not feel able to go to the Centennial, and desire to see the finest display of good stock of all kinds, agricultural products and manufactured goods of every description, will be able, in view of the greatly reduced railroad rates, to attend the great Fair at Kansas City, Sept. 13th to 23rd. The joint stock company controlling this enterprise, are among the most substantial property holders of Kansas City, and are thoroughly able to carry out their programme and pay the large premiums offered. The management are doing all in their power to make the coming Exposition the best yet held in that City. All interested, can learn the programme of the week, by sending for a premium list, addressing Dan'l H. Hall, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

DURHAM PARK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

We are in receipt of the finely illustrated Catalogue of Durham Park herd of Short-Horn cattle, the largest in the United States. The Catalogue is finely illustrated with pictures of their fine animals.

The fine picture of their celebrated bull Lord of the Lake, was, by the courtesy of Major Crane, used on the sale bills of F. McHardy & Co's. sale advertised for Sept. 6th.

Durham Park herd now boasts the two highest priced Short-Horn cows in the United States.

FAMILY TICKETS FOR SHAWNEE CO. FAIR.

At a late meeting of the Board of directors of Shawnee county Agricultural Society, the price of family tickets was fixed at \$2.00. This ticket admits all the members of the family to the fair. The fair will be held 4 days this year: Sept. 26, 27, 28, and 29, and promises to be the best ever held under the auspices of the society.

OUR SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR COUNTY FAIRS.

Examine our special premiums offered to every County Agricultural Society in Kansas. Ask the Secretary of your County Society to make provision for receiving entries and appointing Awarding Committees.

THE KANSAS CHURCHMAN.—This in the name of a new religious paper started in Topeka under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. The first number is a beautifully printed and well edited paper, devoted exclusively to church matters, and certainly deserves, as it will no doubt receive, a liberal support in every parish of the church in Kansas. The paper is editorially under the charge of Rev. Dr. Loring, of Topeka, a gentleman in every way qualified to make it one of the most influential church papers in the country.

The Churchman bears the imprint of Mr. Frank A. Root, and is typographically a credit to his office.

Dr. Henry Long, formerly of Shelbyville, Indiana, has permanently located in Topeka, in partnership with Dr. Eidson. See Card in business directory in another column.

PLASKETT'S NURSERY.—Mr. Plaskett, of Baldwin City, Kansas, has been a successful grower of nursery stock for eight years past in Kansas, and can be relied upon for honorable dealing.

AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE.

From an address by H. Seymour before the Wisconsin Board of Agriculture:

British Agriculture is almost perfection. Taking the farmers of Great Britain as our instructors, we may derive some valuable hints from their experience. Of the fifty millions of acres under cultivation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, less than twelve millions of acres are devoted to white crops, or cereals, while over twenty-six millions of acres are kept in permanent pasture; six millions of acres under clover and rotation grasses, and six millions of acres devoted to turnips and other vegetables. England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland have about two and three-fourths millions of horses, ten millions of cattle, and over thirty millions of sheep. Repetition of white or grain crops is not permitted. Instead of the old process of restoring or resting land by following every fourth year, which was equivalent to the permanent withdrawal of one-quarter of the tillable land from cultivation, the turnip crop, with its broad leaves that shield the soil from the rays of the sun, and with its nutritious roots that are fed, before ripening, to cattle and sheep, is resorted to as the most effectual method of benefiting both land and stock, as biennial plants derive their chief nourishment from the air, and do not exhaust the soil if used before they ripen.

Forty-two in every one hundred acres in England, and sixty-four in every one hundred acres in Ireland, are pastures. England imports only five per cent. of meat consumed. The capacity of land when kept to its utmost productiveness in densely populated countries of Europe, is demonstrated in the ability of many tillers of English soil, besides paying heavy rents, to support a large family on the products of six acres of land; and in Germany two acres of land have yielded a similar amount of subsistence; while in France, where the long and narrow ribbonlike farms are cultivated almost like gardens, the capacity of land has reached western credulity. The French farmers seem to enjoy great benefit from the culture of the sugar beet, and one farm that is owned by Monsieur de Candaine, situated on the Touraine, valued at 2,000,000 of francs, or about \$400,000, with sugar, linen and woollen factories thereon, seems to market annually 1,000 head of fat cattle. The annual income is five hundred thousand francs, or about one hundred thousand dollars. Doubtless upon an investigation, it would be found that beets and oil cake contributed largely to the production of the materials used in the factories, and that grass instead of grain was the commanding crop of that valuable farm.

THE COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY OF SHAWNEE COUNTY.

I would respectfully suggest, Mrs. Almada D. Matson, of Dover, for nomination for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction of Shawnee county at the coming county convention.

Mrs. Matson has been a successful teacher for some years. She is a graduate of Antioch College, Ohio,—reads in five different languages, and was under the instruction of Horace Mann, during four years of her course, considered one of the greatest educators of our age, who, at one time went to Prussia to study its common school system.

Mrs. Matson has also a diploma from Oberlin College, Ohio, conferring the degree of A. M.

She has taught one term of school at Dover, where she now resides, having removed there from Saline, Co., Kansas, last spring. Any one desiring to know her standard in that county as a teacher and scholar is referred to D. I. Miner, County Superintendent of Public Instruction, or Rev. Mr. Wright of Brookville. Mrs. Matson has a letter written by Horace Mann to an Educational Board in Ohio, in which he calls her "a lady of superior talents and opportunities, who has made good improvement of them." She has papers from numerous sources, speaking in the highest terms of her intelligence, energy, and educational ability.

Should she be nominated and elected, there is reason for the fullest confidence that a great benefit would be conferred upon the schools and teachers of Shawnee County.

A. CITIZEN.

A LETTER CONCERNING THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: I am glad to learn that Mrs. Almada D. Matson's name is likely to be before the Convention at Topeka on the 10th of Sept., as candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Instruction.

She is well qualified for that position by a long experience as an educator, added to a thorough education. In this vicinity her praise is in every mouth.

S. G. WRIGHT,
Pastor Congregational Church,
Brookville, Kansas, Aug. 30, 1876.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

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 up a stray.

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days after the first day of April, the Justice of the Peace of the township, and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up, that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be 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 benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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, appraisement and all his services in connection therewith, " .35
For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case, " .40
The Justice's fees in any one case shall not be greater than, " 1.50
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case " .50

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

C. A. STULTS, DENTIST.

161 Kansas Avenue,
TOPEKA, KAN.

Set Teeth \$10, \$12.50 and \$15. At the Lone Tree.

D. H. FORBES,

198 KANSAS AVENUE,
Topeka, Kansas.

Hardware,

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,
CUTLERY,

POWDER AND SHOT.

JOHN A. LEE, GROCER,

AND DEALER IN
Provisions and
Country Produce,

Green and Dried Fruits, Flour, &c.

309 Kansas Ave.,
Under Farmer Office, Topeka, Kas.

PHOTOGRAPHY!

Best Pictures,
Finest Workmanship,
Lowest Prices,

—AT—
DOWNING'S
GALLERY,

197 KANSAS AVENUE,
Topeka, Kas.

W. M. DIGNON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
—all kinds of—
FURNITURE!

FOR THE
Wholesale and Retail Trade.

UPHOLSTERING DONE, AND ALL KINDS OF

MATTRESSES
Made to Order.

232 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.
Bet. 7th and 8th Streets,
P. S.—Repairing neatly and promptly done.

DRY GOODS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE BUY FROM FIRST HANDS, AND CARRY A HEAVY STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

And to subscribers of KANSAS FARMER, will duplicate prices of any responsible Eastern House.

Particular attention paid to filling orders for Patrons' Clubs. Get your Grange to make up orders together, so as to take whole bolts of

Muslins, Prints, Ducking, Shirting, etc.

AND YOU GET THEM AT

Wholesale Prices.

We are Agents for an Indiana, nine ounce, all wool filling Jeans, which we are retailing at 50 cents per yard, and guarantee it the best bargain in the State.

Flannels and Waterproofs from the late Eastern Auctions at Bargains.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING BEST STANDARD PRINTS AT 6cts. PER YARD, GEO. A. CLARK'S THREAD AT FIVE CENTS PER SPOOL.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING JUST AS REPRESENTED AND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

We refer by permission to Publisher of KANSAS FARMER.

BOSWORTH & ROBBINS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

225 Kansas Avenue.

JAMES DOUGLAS.

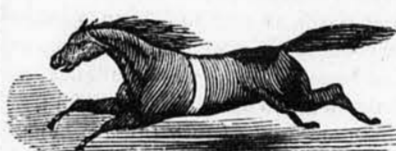
LLOYD H. HOPE.

DOUGLAS & HOPE,
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

205 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KS.

Watch Work and Engraving Done to Order.



The Oldest Firm in the City
Is **OLENBURG BRO'S.,**
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Harness and Saddlery.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD. REPAIRING EXPEDITIOUSLY AND NEATLY DONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ALL WORK WARRANTED.
208 Kansas Avenue, opposite Tefft House, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE NEW ERA FENCE!

The Most Valuable and Thoroughly Useful Invention Ever Known for Making

Pens, Fences, Corrals, &c.

Made in Separate Panels. Made of any kind of Lumber, for Straight, Circular Oblong or Zig-zag Fencing.

Buy or make no Fences until you have sent for a Circular or called upon

C. W. HERRON,

Who is Sole Agent for Shawnee County,
7th Street, East of Tefft House,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

ABOUT BEE KEEPING.

The *Moter* says: "The profits realized by keeping bees averages from one to two hundred per cent. on the capital invested. It is a business anybody can carry on. Students frequently support themselves by keeping bees; and poorly-paid ministers often depend more on these little, industrious creatures than on their parishioners." Yes, the profits are sometimes one or two hundred per cent.; but quite as often the beginner fails to get any profit for years, or loses a part, or his entire stock of bees. I resided, some years ago, near Hamilton College, Oneida Co., N. Y.; and a student brought 70 families of bees there to "support himself," and at the end of four years, all his bees had died but five or six families. A student or a clergyman may, in some cases, make a little money by keeping bees; but I think more lose their investments than make money by them. As a fair illustration of what occurs to half the beginners in bee keeping, I will state a case. When I removed from Oneida Co., N. Y., to New Jersey, I gave a clergyman, who had retired from active duty at his church, 22 hives of bees to keep on shares, and at the end of three years he had only four families left, and in one of the best localities for bees in the State. The great trouble is to winter bees successfully. Bee-houses, cellars, and all other places are subject to losses in winter, and no kind of hive or management has been discovered that enables bee-keepers to winter their bees safely under all circumstances. Mr. Quimby, the noted apiarian, lost as large a percentage of his bees, before his death, as other bee-keepers; and it is, perhaps, safe to say that one-half of all the bees in the Northern States die every severe cold winter, and that we now have no more bees in this country than we had ten years ago.

Another example of the false statements floating about in the papers in regard to bees, is the assertion of the *Moter* that "a machine has been constructed that turns out combs mathematically correct;" and then it goes on to talk of "the great gaining of time to the bees it is to furnish with ready-made combs superior to those made by the bees!" Now, Mr. Editor, what can we do with such lying writers? The only artificial combs made in the United States are simply comb foundations, and are only used as guides for the bees when they commence their combs. They have no cells—only indentations on each side. A little strip, say half an inch wide, may be secured in honey boxes as an incentive to the bees to come up into them, and to build combs for surplus honey; and this is all they are good for. The fact that they are made of pure wax, disqualifies such foundations from being used, except in very small strips as guides, because no one would like to eat pure bees-wax in his comb-honey, which naturally is a very different thing from manufactured wax.

There is a bright and a dark side to bee keeping. A great deal depends on the locality. Where white clover does not exist extensively, bee keeping would be a hazardous business; and even in the best localities it is not a business that any person can depend on to make a living. One may succeed, and he may not. He may prosper for some years, obtain a large number of families of bees, and a very severe winter may destroy nearly all of them. Even warmly-built winter bee-houses are not safe in very cold winters.

Now, suppose that we, in imagination, call on 100 men who have been, or now are keeping bees in movable comb hives in a good locality for bees—men who keep from five to fifty families—we find that ten of them have lost all their bees, and have given up the business in disgust. Twenty have fewer families now than they had five years ago. Thirty "hold their own" from year to year, the increase of each season about equaling their winter losses, and the balance have increased their stocks somewhat. "What is the cause of your losses?" "O, sir, our cold winters." "Have you made money by bee-keeping?" "Some seasons we make a little, and in other seasons nothing. Mr. — and Mr. — are very successful. They had about a thousand pounds each of cup honey last season, each having about 50 families."

We will now call on Mr. —, who has 600 families. "How many differently located apiaries have you, sir?" "I have eight—keep a man to attend to each in swarming time." "Do your bees increase much?" "I get a good many swarms some seasons, but I don't increase my stock, taking out winter losses. In fact, to tell the truth, I had more bees five years ago than I have now." "What are your annual net profits on your 600 hives?" "Year before last I cleared about \$1,000; last year was a poor season for bees, and I just came out 'whole'; this year I shall probably clear five hundred dollars. Bee-keeping, sir, is not the fortune-making business that we read it is in the papers."

Probably a trip among the bee-keepers would result somewhat as I represent the case above.—T. B. Miner, in *Rural New Yorker*.

RANGE OF TREE GROWTH.

As to actual trees, the range in size extends from the minute form of the Alpine Willow, which we have picked on the summit of Skiddaw, of less than three inches in height, to the lofty column of the majestic Wellingtonia, which towers, in the Giant Yosemite Valley, to an altitude of 350 feet. A height of 200 feet is attained by the Umbrella Pines of Italy. In Slavonia the Spain (*Abies pectinata*) attains an ordinary height of 275 feet. The *Eucalyptus Amygdalina* is described by Dr. Mueller, as attaining, on the banks of the Yarra River, in Victoria, the height of 420 feet in many instances. The California Big Tree is said to measure 96 feet in girth. In length of life and rapidity of growth the diversity is no less marked. A *Pinus Sylvestris* from Finland, 70 feet in height and 72 inches in girth, has been found to register the passage of 518 seasons by its concentric rings. The venerable Yews, that form a majestic avenue at Studley Royal, or the yet more magnificent patriarchs of the same species that form a kind of Druidic circle in the sequestered and beautiful glade, near Guildford, known by the name of "Fairy Land," must have been in existence when the wood of the yew decided the fate of battle in Norman, or even in Saxon times. The *Eucalyptus globulus*, on the contrary attains gigantic dimensions. It has the property of absorbing ten times its weight of water from the soil, and of emitting antiseptic camphorous effluvia. When sown in marshy ground it will dry it up in a very short time, according to the evidence collected by M. Gimbert, mentioned in the "Medical Times and Gazette."

In the spring of 1867, about 13,000 of the *Eucalyptus* were planted at Pardock, 20 miles from Algiers, in a plain situated on the banks of the Hamyze, and noted for its extremely pestilential air. In July of the same year, being the time when the fever sets in, not a single case occurred; the trees were by that time nine feet high. Notwithstanding this rapidity of growth, the wood is of great strength and tenacity; and is to be obtained in any lengths. The *Eucalyptus rostrata*, or red gum, again, is a hard, dense wood, almost indestructible in water, or in damp ground: The wood of some amentaceous (catkin bearing) trees, and of the Coniferæ, is converted into pulp for the manufacture of paper; and a Japanese tree furnishes a pulp for this purpose, which more resembles gelatine than ligneous matter, in the ease with which it can be manipulated.—*Forest Management in Edinburgh Review* for Oct., 1875.

THE DEMONETIZATION ACT.

In the debate during the last day's session of Congress on the resolution appointing a Commission to investigate the silver question, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, opposed the return to silver, and defended the act of March, 1873, demonetizing it. The history of that bill was largely disclosed. There was a bill pending before the House, which evidently could not pass. Mr. Hooper then introduced a new bill, which he moved as a substitute for the pending bill. There was a demand for its reading, which was refused, and under the rulings of the Speaker this substitute was passed without having been read or printed. The only debate allowed was a question by Mr. HOLMAN, who asked HOOPER if the bill affected the coinage of silver, and HOOPER answered that it did not. In the debate a week ago, Mr. HOLMAN declared that "the subject of coinage was not supposed to be involved in the bill, and the measure, as passed, was never read in the House." Mr. FORT, of Illinois, debated the question very ably, and, among other things, said:

Mr. FORT—And the substitute was not read. I charge it here, until I am otherwise convinced, that it is probable that at no time was the question ever discussed before the Senate or House; and was passed in less than twenty minutes after it was brought in, without time or opportunity to learn its provisions. And I wish further to remind my friend that, no matter what he may claim as having happened here, the people were not consulted about the matter. I would remind him that, so far as I can learn, not a single newspaper in the United States ever advocated any such measure. And if he knows of a single paper that ever hinted at such a thing, I now pause for him to arise and name it. And I would further remind my friend that no public assemblage of the people ever so resolved, and that no public speaker from the stump or elsewhere in this entire country ever advanced any such proposition; and if he knows of any such I now pause for him to mention the occasion.

Ay, sir, the people never dreamed that any such things were happening, that such a stupendous wrong was being done to them.

Sir, no question involving so many millions of dollars for the country has been transformed into law since peace made the great war-loans necessary. And yet, as I claim and believe, it was not openly and fully considered; and not over one in a thousand ever knew of the mischievous act until startled by its discovery when the Revised Statutes were published. And for one I demand in the name of the people I represent, that the law shall first be reinstated as it was, and then it will be time to consider whether we should appoint a learned Commission to consider the relative value of gold and silver.

My respected friend from Iowa (Mr. KASSON) has sent to the Clerk's desk to have spread upon the record a document prepared in London, as I understood him. I do

not care to take lessons in finance from such teachers just now. Their interests are not our interests.

Mr. Speaker, I said the other day when I occupied the floor a few minutes upon this question that the history of the repeal of that venerable law handed down to us from the fathers might never be written, and some may wish that it never would be.

I do not believe my friend from Iowa (Mr. KASSON), ever did know anything about it except what he has stated here; but, sir, if the history of this repeal shall ever be fully written, I fear that it will be found that a certain English gentleman, resident of London, was the author of the scheme. I know nothing about the matter of my own knowledge, and do not state it as a fact or in any way vouch for it, but am informed that this representative of our creditors in London came to Washington, spent the winter here, and was in close counsel with the author of this repeal, and in all probability he drew the section of the bill himself. The money lords of London commanded and we in humility and in silence bowed low and obeyed. [Cries of "That is so!" "Good!"]

Mr. KASSON—Who was it? Who was the man?

Mr. FORT—You will find out when the history is written.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Attorneys at Law.

HOWEL JONES, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kans. Office No. 107 Kansas Avenue.

DOUTHITT & McFARLAND, Attorneys at Law, 183 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Wm. F. Douthitt and Jas. D. McFarland.

J. SAFFORD, Attorney at Law, 203 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

M. H. CASE, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. Office 183 Kansas Ave.

SHEAFER & SHEAFER, Counselors at Law, Topeka, Kansas. Practice in the State and Federal Courts.

JOSEPH E. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Claim Agent, Topeka, Kansas. Office, Rooms 5 and 6, over Topeka Bank.

Dentists.

A. M. CALLAHAN, Dentist, 110 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

A. H. THOMPSON, D.D.S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 183 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Physicians.

DRS. EIDSON & LONG, Office northwest corner 6th and Kansas Aves. Chronic diseases, and diseases of Women and Children Specialists.

BOOTS & SHOES!

—AT THE—

"CHICAGO SHOE STORE."

D. S. SKINNER,

Having lately returned from the East, brings with him the largest stock of Men's Boots, heavy, medium and light, made by the "Chicago Glove Fitting Co.," ever brought to this city. Also a line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Custom Made work on hand, second to none in the West.

Goods sent by Mail. Correspondence Solicited. 312 KANSAS AVENUE, Opp. Teft House, Topeka, Kansas.

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

Land and Insurance AGENTS, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RECEIVE and negotiate sales of Lands and City Property in any part of Kansas. Attend to the Payment of Taxes, Collection of Rents, and all kinds of Real Estate Business for non-residents.

The Best of References Given.

Correspondence Solicited.

J. A. McLAUGHLIN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

GUNS, PISTOLS

Ammunition, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Apparatus.

No. 231 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

The New Cymbella Organ,

From Horace Waters & Sons, New York, containing a chime of bells, now on exhibition at the Music Rooms of

E. B. GUILD,

Opposite the Teft House, TOPEKA.

Pianos.

CHICKERING & SONS, HORACE WATERS & SON, J. & C. FISCHER.

Organs.

MASON & HAMLIN, ESTEY ORGANS, HORACE WATERS & SONS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Sold on monthly or quarterly payments. Price Lists of these Instruments and of

All kinds of Musical Merchandise. Furnished on application.

C. F. KENDALL.

DO NOT FAIL TO GET WHAT INFORMATION YOU CAN IN REGARD TO THE LOCATION OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN KANSAS.

Store 120 Feet Deep, Three Floors, all Devoted to Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets,

Yankee Notions, Trunks and Satchels,

Ladies' Ready Made Suits, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Shawls, Sacks, Hosiery and Gloves.

35 Yards Prints for.....	\$1 00	50 doz. Kid Gloves, per pair.....	50
Gents' half hose, per pair.....	05	3-4 4-5 5-6 6-8 8-10-4	
Kentucky Jeans, per yard.....	15	Brown and Bleached Cottons, all prices.	
Brown Cotton, per yard.....	05	500 Shawls, each.....	95
No. 1 Domestic Gingham.....	10	Coats and Clark's Thread, per spool.	05
10,000 yards Dress Goods, per yard.....	12 1/2	25 doz. Ladies' Skirts, each, reduced to	75
Good Ingrain Carpets, per yard.....	40	All the best brands of Prints, per yd.....	6 1/2
3 Spools Machine Thread for.....	10	Elegant line of Corsets, a good one	
Heavy 11 oz. Brown Duck, per yard.....	15	for.....	50
6 1/2 Wamsutta Shirts (2100 linen) for	7 00	34 inch Percales, per yard.....	10

In Fact the Whole Stock has been Marked Down to Correspond with the Times.

DUCKS, DEMINS, TICKS, CHEVIOTS, RED, WHITE AND BLUE FLANNELS, LADIES' WATER PROOFS, ALL SHADES.

Cashmeres, Jeans, Broadcloths, Cottonades, and Towels very Cheap.

Goods are very low and we delight in showing goods. Do not fail to call and examine this stock, at

C. F. KENDALL'S 157 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KAS.

DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK AT BLACK ALPACAS.

A Large Lot of Summer Goods Being Slaughtered.

LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, NECKTIES IN OVER 50 DIFFERENT STYLES.

Woolen Blankets all Colors and Prices.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS ALL WIDTHS, CARPETS, BRUSSELS, TWO AND THREE PLY, HEMP, AND RAG. ALSO RUGS, MATS AND MATTINGS, ALL WIDTHS AND PRICES.

SEND FOR SAMPLES

OF ANYTHING YOU MAY DESIRE IN THE LINE OF DRY GOODS AND GET PRICES.

REMEMBER THAT YOU CAN DUPLICATE ANY BILL, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, BOUGHT IN ST. LOUIS OR CHICAGO, AT

C. F. KENDALL'S,

157 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT LAND IN KANSAS.
PRE-EMPTIONS.

Every head of a family or widow, or single man over 21 years of age, being a citizen, or having filed a declaration of intention of becoming a citizen, can pre-empt 160 acres of Government land, inside or outside of railroad limits. The first act necessary is settlement, or the commencement of some work or improvement upon the land; and the pre-emption right dates from the first improvement or occupation of the land. Upon surveyed land a pre-emptor must, within three months of settlement, go, or send, to the land office in the district where the land lies; pay two dollars; make a "filing," or written declaration of intention to pre-empt; and, within thirty months from filing, the land must be paid for. If within ten miles from a land-grant railroad, the price is \$2.50 per acre.

No one can pay for the land under the pre-emption law until the claimant and family (if he has one) have actually resided upon the land at least six months, and he must not be the owner of 320 acres of land within the United States (exclusive of the pre-emption claim.) No person can make settlement or improvement for another, which will hold for pre-emption. No one can hire another one to live upon the land for six months in such a way as to answer the requirements of the law, that the pre-emptor shall have resided upon the land. One land warrant can be laid on a quarter-section (160 acres) in pre-empting; but, if the land is \$2.50 per acre, the \$1.25 per acre must be paid in cash. Soldiers have no rights in pre-emption beyond any other person.

CITIZEN'S HOMESTEADS.

Any person qualified as above for pre-emption can acquire by occupation and the payment of commission and fees, (\$18 to \$25), 160 acres of land held at \$1.25 per acre, or 80 acres of land within ten miles of a railroad, and held at \$2.50 per acre. Every homestead settler, except soldiers, must go in person to the land-office to make his filing, unless he is actually living on the land; and then it is allowable to make the filing before the clerk of the county within which the land is situated. The right to land under homestead law dates from filing, not from settlement as under pre-emption, and then claimant is allowed six months, within which time he must take possession of the land by occupation and improvement. Within seven years thereafter the settler must go to the land office, and prove by two witnesses that he has resided upon and cultivated the land for five years immediately succeeding the time of filing, and thereupon the settler is entitled to a patent.

Absence from a homestead for more than six months at any one time during the five years, works a forfeiture of all right to the land, if proven to the satisfaction of the U. S. Register.

Homesteads are not liable for debts contracted prior to the settlement.

In case of death before title is perfected, either by pre-emption or homesteading, the rights of the deceased descend to the widow or his heirs.

COMMUTING A HOMESTEAD.

Homestead settlers may pay for their land in cash or warrants at Government price of \$1.25 or \$2.50 upon making proof of actual residence and cultivation for a period of not less than six months.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

The foregoing regulations are strictly applicable to soldiers' homestead excepting:

1st. Any soldier or sailor who served not less than thirty days "during the recent rebellion," and was honorably discharged and remained loyal can homestead 160 acres either inside or outside of the ten mile railroad limits.

2d. The one served, (or if discharged on account of wounds or disability, the time for which he enlisted) will be deducted from the five years residence required for securing a title, provided that he must in all cases actually reside upon the land with his family (if he has one) for at least one year.

3rd. A soldier or sailor can file up land through an agent. The agent must have a power of attorney from the soldier or sailor, and must go to the land office in person, and make a declaratory statement and pay a fee of \$2.00, but the soldier must make actual settlement within six months thereafter, and pay the regular homestead fees of \$14.00 on \$1.25 land, or \$18.00 on \$2.50 land, or he forfeits all right to the land, and loses all his homestead rights.

TALKED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

The Fall-Back Dresses Were Too Much For Him.
[From the Danbury News.]

He got off the morning train the other day and wandered up into the city, and stopped in front of a fine-looking residence on Munson street. He opened the gate, walked up to the door and pulled the bell. In a moment it was opened and he stepped quickly inside. "You see," he said to the astonished girl, "I much prefer to do my talking inside. It is so unpleasant to have the door closed in one's face, when only half through."

He walked into the parlor, and the frightened girl went to inform her mistress that a sewing-machine man, or book peddler, had gained access to the house. The lady entered the room, and was greeted by the young man of check as follows:

"They call me a blessing—the ladies do, and I am, madam. I am a labor-saving benefactor to the whole sex. I have a little invention which I am introducing—a perfect little gem. It is, madam, a small silver-plated, gilt-point concern, which will allow you to wear the new style of pull-back dresses as easily as the breeches."

"What do you mean, sir?" demanded the lady.

"No longer, madam, will you have to take your meals off from the mantel-piece. You can sit down as easily as in the old style barrel-shaped dresses. When you travel you won't have to lean up against the water-cooler, nor sit on the sharp-edge seat arm. The little invention which will thus facilitate your movements, retails for only one dollar. It is called the semi-cylinder, double duplex non-conductor, magical pull-back dress-fastener," and he opened his satchel and took out a half metal and wooden concern, and said, "only one dollar! You place it under your skirts this way (illustrating with his coat tail), and when you desire to sit down pull the right hand string, which you can have come out in your pocket, and, lo! down you gently float until you reach the chair. If you desire to get into a carriage, drop the invention by pulling this string, put your foot on the spring, and you'll find yourself in the carriage in an instant."

The lady called her husband to see the new invention, and the agent explained its workings to him. As the husband's eye fell upon the agent, a wicked thought flashed through his brain, and he determined to be revenged.

"This is a new invention," began the agent, "to enable ladies to draw back their skirts much tighter than at present, and, at the same time, allow them to sit down. It is called the high-fangled, drawback and squeeze together, new modus operandi. Ladies say I am an everlasting—"

"Wait!" shouted the husband, "please explain its workings again."

The agent did so.

"Why, that would make a good hay hoister."

"Yes," answered the agent, "but it is more particularly designed for ladies."

The husband sent for his daughter to examine the invention.

"This is a new unparalleled, upright long-gated, square-shaped perpendicular, two degrees south by four west, extra strong, sling together and squash up, pull-back dress invention which I am selling for only one dollar. Ladies call me a—"

"Hold on," shouted the husband and father, "until I call my other daughter," and he walked out of the room, and returned with the hired girl and the chamber-maid.

"You see ladies," began the agent, "this is a flop-over and stand-you-up magical, magical, two strings to the right and one in the center invention, for pulling back your skirts, and he went on for half an hour, during which time the husband slipped over to the next house and induced the inmates to come over and hear the agent talk. He returned with six women and four children, just as the agent was winding up for the fourth time. Escorting one person into the room at a time, he had the agent tell each one about the "invention." He stationed a small boy out in the hall, with a lead pencil, who was instructed to make a mark on the wall every time the agent repeated his story. The stock he had brought in was exhausted about noon, when he sent a messenger around the ward to send in the neighbors, and the agent was kept telling his story without intermission, till near midnight.

As the sun disappeared behind the western horizon, the agent began to show signs of fatigue, but the husband was as fresh as ever. Eleven minutes to 12 o'clock, the agent, who had just completed his yarn for the two hundred and sixteenth time, looked up and gasped. A glass of water was thrown in his face, and the husband told the boy to run in half a dozen more persons, for he thought he could finish the agent now in about an hour and a half. The boy left to rouse up the neighborhood, to find half a dozen who had not yet heard the story of the "invention." When he was absent, frequent simulants had to be given the agent, to prevent him from fainting. Shortly, the boy returned, saying that no more neighbors could be found, as they had all gone on an excursion. The husband on hearing this was in despair, but he had the agent repeat the story to him a couple of times, a couple of times to the boy and once to himself. When he had finished, he was so far exhausted as to be unable to sit up.

A fiendish smile stole across the features of the husband as he said: "Young man I have hoped for this moment. I have been haunted almost to death by agents. The last man that came along swindled me out of two dollars, and I then took a terrible oath I would be revenged upon the next man that attempted to seduce me. Now, then, that I have induced these persons, who have listened to your eloquence, to come in, that I might turn your own weapon against you. You have talked yourself to death. Thank Heaven, I have succeeded in my revenge. You can live but a few moments longer, but before you die I pray you to repeat again that well-known story."

The agent braced himself up against the side of the room, a glass of water was given him, and he began—

"You see, I have a double-duplex—"

And he was dead.

The coroner was summoned, an inquest held, the jury returning a verdict that the deceased came to his death by too much circumlocution of the jaw, and they contributed their fees to the husband, and caused a diploma to be awarded him as a testimonial of the good he had done the public.

Any one now passing Munson street can see a sign hung on the front door of a fine-looking mansion, which reads:

AGENTS, BEWARE.

TO PICKLE CUCUMBERS.—Gather them from the vines when about the size of your finger; wash thoroughly; put them in a brine for twenty-four hours; drain them off; pour scalding vinegar over them; let them remain twenty-four hours, then drain them; gain. This vinegar will be brackish; take some more vinegar; if very sour add water, a cup of brown sugar, two ounces of white mustard seed, two ounces of cinnamon, two ounces of cloves, a half dozen small onions, sliced; a handful of horse-radish, sliced or grated; one ounce of allspice and two large red peppers. Let the whole come to a boil; skim and turn while hot over the pickles. Repeat this scalding process two or three times and you will have sweet cucumber pickles, which will keep the year round. The above is sufficient for a gallon of pickles. Snuff jars can be bought for a trifle, and make excellent pickle jars, as they are stone.

RECIPE FOR MAKING SOUR KRAUT.—In the first place let your "stand" holding from half a barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the cutter, the tub, and the stamper also well scalded. Take off all the outer leaves of the cabbages, halve them, remove the heart, and proceed with the cutting. Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice just makes its appearance, then add another handful of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place on top a clean board fitting the space pretty well, and on top of that a stone weighing twelve or fifteen pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in four to six weeks. The cabbage should be cut tolerably coarse. The Savory variety makes the best article.

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.

J. W. STOUT. D. H. MOORE. S. LARIMER.

J. W. STOUT & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Foreign and American

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108 Sixth Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

Manufacturers of Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, Etc., In the Best Style of the Art.

We solicit public patronage, feeling confident that we can render entire satisfaction.

W. W. Campbell & Bro.,

AGENTS FOR

THE KANSAS WAGON, GILPIN SULKY PLOW, THE HOOSIER,

AND THE

Statesman Grain Drills.

A full assortment of Implements and Seeds. 220 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Allen's Planet Jr., Double wheel Hoe and Cultivator.

Can be had at a bargain if called for soon. Retail at \$10. Complete, entirely new and ready for shipment.

Apply to C. H. BARTON, Gardener, Box 457, Topeka, Kansas.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

207 Kansas Ave.,

Boots & Shoes!

LARGEST STOCK!

Best Goods!

LOWEST PRICES!!

CHEAPEST AND BEST!
Only 25 cts. per Year, postage paid.
American Young Folks
A Beautifully Illustrated Monthly, For Boys and Girls.
Sample Copies sent for two 3 ct stamps.
J. K. HUDSON, - - Topeka, Kansas.

To Our Friends and Customers!

IMPORTANT NOTICE.



By good fortune our senior partner bought at the great Bankrupt Sales of J. W. Freeland & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts,

\$10,000 WORTH

—OF—

The Best Ready-Made Clothing

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

At the low figure of fifty cents on the dollar, and being anxious and determined to close them out before the fall season, we will sell with a slight advance on first cost.

We take this method to invite the public to call and examine the goods and judge for themselves. This is not a mere advertisement for drumming up trade, but a real fact. This stock of clothing is all first-class, well cut, made and trimmed, and guaranteed in every way as represented.

By giving us an early call, you will have the first chance to select, and find what you want at a great sacrifice. In connection with the above, we will sell our

LARGE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Bags, Etc.,

At Original Cost, to make room for a large stock of goods for the

Centennial Fall and Winter Trade.

L. STEINBERGER & CO.,

Proprietors of the Bee Hive Clothing House, No. 163 Kansas Avenue,

Topeka, Kansas.

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Hardware, Iron, Nails, Wagon Work, Steel, Screens, Fence Wire, Staples,

WOOD

—AND—

IRON

PUMPS.



Gas Pipe, Black's Tools, Table Cutlery, Builders Hardware, Pocket Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools,

Razors,

SISSORS

—AND—

SHEARS.

The Monitor Cook Stove,

FOR COAL AND WOOD.

FOR QUICK BAKING AND ECONOMY IN FUEL, HAS NO EQUAL.

A full assortment of other Cook and Parlor Heating Stoves, unsurpassed in the market. Tin and Sheet iron work promptly and neatly done.

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SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Staple and Fancy Stationery, Chromos, Copying Presses, etc., and all Goods usually found in First-class Book and Stationery Houses.

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

A Large Stock of Choice Wall Paper and Croquet. Has on hand for the trade, Flat Papers, Letter, Legal and Foolscap. Envelopes in quantity. Correspondence Solicited. Address,

WILL O. KING,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

BABY CARRIAGES IN ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS.

From the *Kansas City Times* of Sept. 5th we take the following:

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

Cattle receipts were 62 car loads, which, with what were left over in the yards from Saturday, made an accumulation of about 100 cars. The offerings comprised a full range, from good native shippers and wintered Texans to the commonest kind of scalawags. The average, however, being a little above the ordinary run of last week's receipts. The range of prices was equally broad, being from \$1.60 to \$4.15. The market opened at the closing figures of last week, but showed a little more strength before the close. Buyers took hold generously, and sales footed up about 1,150 head, making an active day of it. The tenor of advices from the East was quite favorable for the opening of the week and, unless too much crowded, the market promises to be an excellent one for a few days at least. The lack of empty cars was still interfering considerably with the local market, and only 36 cars were gotten out yesterday, although about twice as many cattle were ready for shipment.

Hogs suffered a heavy decline variously estimated at from 20 to 40 cts. Indeed the market was so demoralized that no sales were effected; 5 cts was the best bid for the day, which was refused, the holder preferring to send them forward in first hands.

CROP STATISTICS OF ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Board of Agriculture in their August report, make the acreage of corn in 1875, as reported to the Auditor, at 3,707,194 acres. Applying the per cent of acreage of 1876 with the acreage of 1875, as estimated by crop reporters, it gives for the present year 3,935,686 acres, an increase of 228,492 acres. The average yield per acre, taken by counties, and estimated for a term of years, gives an aggregate for the State of 339,608,973 bushels as a full average yield. Applying the per cent of an average crop, as reported by 98 counties for August 10, the report of July 10 being taken in the four counties not reporting for August, it gives the promise of 251,068,311 bushels for 1876, or 74 per cent of an average crop.

From the tabulated report, we find that the hay crop is the largest harvested for years. Oats are generally light, both in yield and in the weight per bushel. Barley is also bad. Broom-corn it is hoped will make an average yield. Flax will be fair. Winter wheat is a good yield, but badly injured in some sections by wet weather while in shock. Fruit—apples bid fair for a large crop; peaches are scant; other fruits have yielded well.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

The English *Agricultural Gazette* publishes several hundred reports from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. In England, it seems that wheat yield is below an average, and probably not larger than in 1875, but the quality is superior; this statement is also true as regards Ireland and Scotland. Oats are a failure; hay is of a good quality but the yield is light. In France, the harvest has also commenced nearly everywhere. The yield of wheat will be that of an exceptional year, but of a good average one. It will not, therefore, be comparable with that of 1875, which was one of the largest, if not the largest of the century. In Hungary, and in the South of Russia, which countries are now the granaries of Europe, the crop is also good, with the exception of some localities and districts which have either suffered from inundations or from atmospheric accidents. Italy exhibits also a good average crop. If the vine has suffered in some regions of France, and particularly in the South, the damage caused by cold is now ascertained to be not so considerable as had been at first supposed. Lastly, if the quantity is not all that could be desired, the quality promises to be excellent.

THE PURCHASING POWER OF A BUSHEL OF WHEAT.

One year ago to-day No. 2 wheat was worth in Chicago \$1.18; No. 2 3/4 wheat, \$1.20. Wheat is now quoted at about 90c and corn 44c, showing a decline since one year ago of 28c on wheat and 32c on corn. Gold was then \$1.14; it is now \$1.10 3/4. Grain from Burlington to New York was then 45c per 100 lbs.; it is now nominally 35c per 100 lbs. We thus find that notwithstanding a decline of 10c in the cost of transporting wheat to the seaboard the price has declined 28c per bushel. If, as some mistakenly suppose, the reduction of freight rates to the seaboard insures to the benefit of the farmer, then the sum of six cents per bushel should be added to make the total decline, or a total of 34c.

It should be borne in mind that shrinkage is not all that it appears to be. The products of the farm are the agriculturist's currency, or means of purchase. The question then is as to the relative power of a bushel of wheat to buy something else. The crops this year are abundant, and prices lower, but the exchangeable value of farm products will in most instances be as great as heretofore.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

PRICES OF CATTLE IN ST. LOUIS.

In comparing prices of shipping cattle the past week with the corresponding week last year, we find that good choice steers are 75c to \$1 lower than they were twelve months ago on this market, and \$3 to 3 1/2 per 100 lb net lower in New York than last year. The telegram from New York of August 30 last year, quotes native steers at \$13 to 13 1/2, and the telegram of Wednesday last, the 30th, quotes them at \$10 to 10 25. Common to fair cattle are but little lower than they were at this time last year, and butcher cows and Texas cattle are selling at about the same price they did twelve months ago. This is mainly due to the fact that there are more buyers and consumers for ordinary to low, fair grades of beef than last year, when money appeared to have been more plenty among the laboring classes. Last year the principal demand was for fat heavy cattle, but this year the main demand is for fat butcher cattle.—*St. Louis National Live Stock Reporter*.

FUTURE PRICES OF HOGS.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "The price of hogs was up for discussion on 'Change to-day among pork packers, and views were obtained by ballot. In assuming up the result we incline to the opinion that \$3.75 to \$4 will be the figure at which the market will open for the packing season of 1876-7. Reports from the South give assurance that the demand for hog product will be light, as the people of that section have prepared to raise their own meat to a larger extent than ever before, and Louisville packers expect to draw 100,000 hogs from Tennessee, and other Southern States in proportion."

CALIFORNIA WHEAT FOR EXPORT.

A San Francisco grain dealer, in a letter about the crops in California, states that there will be "at least 750,000 tons or so of wheat for export, or half as much again as the biggest season before 1873-4 when 520,000 tons were shipped." The writer also states that "there will be 1,000,000 cents of brewing barley to spare," and predicts contracts, with a statement that freight rates overland are to be the same as last season.

THE WESTERN BUTTER TRADE.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* publishes a report of the condition of the butter market in the West, the present season. According to the reports received from forty-eight points chiefly supplying this market, the quality of the butter this season is below the average, the product in Illinois being the poorest while that of Iowa is fair, and the other States about an average. The prospect for the fall products is favorable. In some sections the dry weather has injured the pasture, but heavy night dews have kept the grass fresh at most points, and probably there will be no scarcity of feed. The aggregate stock of butter on hand at the points reported in seven Western States is 1,150,550 lb for 1876 against 1,243,300 lb for last season.

PETROLEUM.

The advance in petroleum commenced in June last, then sold at 14 1/2c; now it is selling at 27c. It is said that the home consumption is 40 and the foreign twenty per cent. greater than last year and that for some time the shipments of crude from the wells have been 10,000 barrels a day greater than the production, reducing the stock from June 1875 to June 1876 one million barrels, and since June last 600,000 barrels more.

A great deal of wheat is being shipped by wagon from this country to Chautau, Humboldt and Independence. The wagons pass through town almost every day. Wheat is very low, bringing only 40 to 50 cents per bushel at the railroad.—*Wilson Co. Citizen*.

A trip from this point across the country to Independence at this time is a rich treat and to enjoy it was our good fortune last week. We went up the valley of the Verdigris on the east side, and it was just one continued line of fine and cultivated farms on either side, and everywhere was presented unmistakable evidences of industry and prosperity. The larger portion of the wheat in Montgomery county is still in stack, while with us the threshing is nearly finished. From a careful inquiry we learned that their wheat averaged from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre, and not twenty as has been stated in some of the papers.—*Chetopa Herald*.

Mr. Brown, the noted sheep grower living near Buffalo, recently finished the annual sheep shearing. Twenty of his best thorough-bred ewes sheared 200 pounds, an average of thirteen pounds each. The heaviest ewe's fleece was fifteen and one-half pounds, the heaviest lamb's fleece was fourteen and one-half pounds. The entire flock, consisting of breeding ewes, lambs, and four stock rams, averaged nine and a half pounds to the head.—*Chautau Times*.

Marion county never saw so much wheat go into the ground in the same length of time as during the last ten days. Although the rains threatened to delay seeding, yet they have not done so materially, and the ground has been in perfect condition for over a week, and farmers have improved the time with a vigor that promises much for 1877.—*Peabody Gazette*.

Judge Alexander has 250 mulberry trees on his place in fine growing condition, and expects to put out as many more next season. He has some idea of raising silk-worms, or at least trying the experiment, by and by. His mulberry trees have outstripped box-elders in growth where they have been planted side by side.—*Osborne Co. Farmer*.

Mr. Wm. Dobbins brought in some corn during the past week, as fine as we have seen anywhere this season. He says: "You sail that down in your paper, and let them Eastern folks know what Kansas soil can produce. Them ears are well filled, 12 inches long, that was planted after wheat was stacked. I have now my third crop on the same soil, (35 acres) having sown another crop of wheat among the corn."—*Halsstead Home*.

Judge Lauck's ten acre field of wheat that he drilled in both ways, putting one and a half bushels to the acre, has been threshed. It averaged twenty bushels of as good grain as ever was raised in this county. It was secured for seed at one dollar a bushel. It is, the early May.—*Wichita Beacon*.

Mr. Bradshaw raised 500 bushels of good barley on fifteen acres. Messrs. Hern and Johnson threshed 311 bushels in four hours' run which is pretty good work.—*Eureka Herald*.

Plenty of nice showers of rain. Corn looks well. Farmers smiling. Merchants are beginning to look pleasant again. A very large area is being sown to wheat in this county, and land hunters are coming in—let all remember "first come first served."—*Great Bend Register*.

NEW YORK FLOUR MARKET.

For State and Western the market has ruled quiet. The export movement, though quite large, has been checked by the limited offerings of regular shipping grades. Over 20,000 bbls, chiefly fair to good spring wheat extras, have been taken at \$4.50 @ 4 1/2; \$4.75 @ 4.80 for city mills for the West Indies, and \$5.25 @ 5.75 for inferior to good amber winter wheat shipping extras. Trade quantities have been barely steady, owing to the light demand. As a whole the market closes firm and steady under light receipts.

Southern flour has ruled steady at \$4.50 @ 7.00 for low to choice extras.

Rye flour active at \$4.50 @ 5.10 for super-fine.

Corn meal more active and steady. We quote ordinary to strict choice yellow Western \$2.55 @ 2.85; Jersey, \$2.60 @ 2.85; Brandywine, \$3.30; in bags a fair demand at 90c @ \$1.30 for ordinary to very choice. Most of the sales were coarse lots at 90c @ 1.03.

Oatmeal quiet at \$5.00 @ 6.50.

CORN.

With increased receipts and light export demand prices have further declined 1 @ 2c per bushel. At the lower rate shippers show more disposition to operate, giving the market a steadier feeling. Sales No. 2 Chicago mixed, 56 @ 56 1/2; fancy Kansas, 54 @ 55 1/2; for steamer mixed; yellow in store, 57c.

OATS.

Oats have been scarce and higher for white. Of the better qualities the offerings are limited. Other kinds are plenty, dull and prices weak; white State selling at 44 @ 46c; do

Western, 42 @ 44c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 41 @ 42c; warm and inferior mixed, 33 @ 37 1/2c.

RYE.

Continues quiet and firm. The supply here is very light and most of the offerings new crop. For prime new State to arrive in September, 52 1/2 @ 55c is asked and 80c bid; prime No. 2 Western, 73c asked and 70c bid. The last sale of old State was 80c in store; old Western quoted 65c bid and 70c asked for good.

Topeka Produce Market.

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

APPLES—Per bushel	1.00 @ 1.50
BEANS—Per bushel	1.00
Medium	1.50
Common	1.30
Cashew	.50
Castor	.50
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	15
Medium	10
CHEESE—Per lb	8.10
Butter	1.50
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25 @ 5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal	30.30
POTATOES—New Per bu	20
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	1.75 @ 2.00
Chickens, Dressed, per lb	8 1/2
Turkeys, " " "	10
Geese, " " "	10

Topeka Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Kever & Foucht.

WHEAT—Per bu, spring	.60
Fail No. 1	.55
Fail No. 2	.50
Fail No. 3	.45
CORN—Per bu, Mixed	.35
White	.35
Yellow	.35
OATS—Per bu	.18
RYE—Per bu	.35
BARLEY—Per bu	.35
BUCKWHEAT—Per 100 lbs	3.00
No. 1	2.70
No. 2	2.50
Buckwheat	3.25
CORN MEAL	.35
CORN CHOP	.70
RYE CHOP	.80
CORN & OATS	.80

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6, 1876.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men:

WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red	.75 @ .77
Fail No. 1	.82 @ .83
Fail No. 2	.82 @ .83
Fail No. 3	.82 @ .83
CORN—Per bu—White	.32 @ .33
Yellow	.32 @ .33
OATS—New Per bu	.18
RYE—New Per bu—No. 1	.40 @ .42
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 1	.40 @ .42
BUCKWHEAT—Per 100 lbs	.40 @ .42

PRODUCE.

BEESWAX—Per lb	.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.17 @ .18
CHEESE—Per lb	.08
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	12 1/2
Lard	12 1/2
TALLOW	6 @ 6 1/2
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed	.20 @ .25
Prime Live Geese	.40 @ .45
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye	2.50 @ 3.00
XXX	1.90 @ 2.20
XXXX	2.20 @ 2.50
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per cwt	2.75 @ 3.00
CORN MEAL	.50 @ .60
Kiln dried, per bbl	2.00 @ 2.15

"I wish I was dead," is an expression not unfrequently used by the dyspeptic and sufferer from Liver disease; the depressed spirits unfitting the mind for anything, and almost driving him to despair. Be of good cheer; there is life and health for you yet. Take Simmons' Liver Regulator. It regulates the Liver, dispels drowsiness and restores health.

The Kansas Wagon runs lighter than any other wagon sold for the same price.

SCHOOLS JUST OPENING.

At Wilmarth's Book Store, a few doors north of the Teft House, they are offering to their customers, school books at a discount from Eastern retail prices, of five per cent. upon purchases amounting to \$2.50, or ten per cent. upon \$5.00 worth, bought at one time.

Their stock of all school books used in the city and country schools, also slates, pens and stationery of every description, is very complete.

Parents remember the place—at Wilmarth's.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

The extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway from Ferguson Station to

The St. Louis Union Depot, (Eleven miles) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful Forest Park; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country.

This company has just published a beautiful colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St. Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city, the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Reley House, East St. Louis.

For copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

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.

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT INTEREST.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 10 per cent. per annum, on improved, productive real estate, including business property. COMMISSIONS LOW, at the State Savings Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

The great Rocky Mountain Resorts. Grand beyond comparison. Hot Sulphur, Soda, and other Springs, and Baths. Snow-capped mountains, cloudless skies. The climate a sure cure for Asthma. Those predisposed to pulmonary affections are restored to health. The route is by the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City to Denver. Send to E. A. PARKER, General Passenger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive pamphlets.

LUMBER. LUMBER. LUMBER.

Mr. I. M. Tipton, Lumber Dealer, corner 6th and Quincy streets, Topeka, Kansas, calls attention to the fact that he is selling lumber of all grades from one to five dollars per thousand and lower than former prices.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OPENED MAY 10th, AND WILL CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th, 1876. All the Nations of the world and all the States and Territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstration, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries, manufacturing achievements, mineral specimens, and agricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed—five of these covering an area of fifty acres and costing \$5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purpose of the Exhibition is near two hundred. During the thirty days immediately preceding the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, The Great Trunk Line.

Fast Mail Route of the United States.

is the most direct, convenient, and economical way of reaching Philadelphia and this great Exhibition from all sections of the country. Its trains to and from Philadelphia will pass through a GRAND CENTENNIAL DEPARTMENT, which company have erected at the Main Entrance to the Exhibition grounds for the accommodation of passengers who wish to stop at or start from the numerous large hotels contiguous to this station and the Exhibition—a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is THE ONLY LINE RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTENNIAL BUILDING. Excursion trains will also stop at the Emancipation for the Patrons of Husbandry, at the Elm Station on the road.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD IS THE GRANDEST RAILWAY ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD. IT CONTROLS SEVEN THOUSAND MILES OF ROADWAY, FORMING CONTINUOUS LINES TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, OVER WHICH LUXURIOUS DAY AND NIGHT CARS ARE RUN FROM CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, COLUMBUS, TOLEDO, CLEVELAND, AND EMER, WITHOUT CHANGE.

It main line is laid with double and third tracks of heavy steel rails upon a deep bed of broken stone ballast, and its bridges are all of iron or stone. Its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for comfort and safety, and are run at faster speed for greater distances than the train of any line on the continent. The company has largely increased its equipment for Centennial travel, and will be prepared to build in its own shops, locomotives and passenger cars at short notice sufficient to fully accommodate an extra demand. The unequalled resources at the command of the Company guarantee the most perfect accommodations for all its patrons during the Centennial Exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated presents to the traveler a grand and varied landscape, and ever-changing panoramas of river, mountain, and landscape view unequalled in America.

THE EATING STATIONS on this line are unsurpassed for greater distances than the train of any line on the continent. The company has largely increased its equipment for Centennial travel, and will be prepared to build in its own shops, locomotives and passenger cars at short notice sufficient to fully accommodate an extra demand.

BE SURE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ VIA THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE CENTENNIAL. FRANK THOMPSON, D. M. BOYD, JR., General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

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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Louisiana, Mo. Established 1835. Large and complete assortment of thrifty, well grown stock. The late keeping LAWVER apple, and all the new varieties of VERY EARLY and VERY LATE Peaches. Planters, Dealers and Nurserymen should send for price list. Address CLARENCE STARK.

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For the full trade, 150,000 No. 1 Apple Seedlings, 500,000 No. 1 Hedge Plants. Also, for the full trade, 100,000 Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Strawberry, Roses, Balbs, Small fruits, &c.

Will contract to put up No. 1 Apple Grafts, of the leading and best varieties in large or small quantities. Orders must come in before December 25th. For particulars and catalogue address WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kan.

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For grinding CORN and COB CORN—MEAL, OATS, or any kind of grain, coarse or fine, 10 SIZES, for HAND or POWER. Illustrated Circulars Free. Address M. J. MILLER, 181 St. Front St., Cincinnati, O.

HEARING RESTORED.—Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. JNO. GAINOR, Lock-box 903, Covington, Ky.

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ABOON TO STOCKMEN IS DANA'S new EAR MARKING PUNCH, LABELS and REGISTERS. Sizes suited to Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Send stamp for samples. Agents wanted. Manufactured exclusively by the patentee, C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

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Fruit and ornamental. A large and complete assortment. Trade list now ready, and will be sent to all who favor us with their address. Also descriptive list of fruits and hardy ornamentals, etc. STORRS, HARRISON & CO., Plainville, Lake Co., O.

Trees, Plants, Bulbs. Fall Price List and Bulb Catalogue GRATIS. Address F. K. PHENIX, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

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We offer a large and superior stock of genuine WILD GOOSE PLUM, at prices lower than ever before. Send for Price List. DOWNER & BRO., Fairview, Ky.

\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

AMSDEN PEACH.

The Best Early Peach in the World. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Missouri and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Huseman, Thomas, Berckman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for \$5, one hundred \$25. Plus three to four feet trees by mail, twelve for \$5, by express \$20 per hundred. Full history on application, order at once, we will keep trees that will do to plant until May 1st. Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

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THE MASTIN BANK, Kansas City, Mo., is one of the reliable established institutions of the City. Cash capital, \$250,000. The officers are Jno. J. Mastin, Seth E. Ward, Thos. H. Mastin and David O. Smart.

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—BY— GAVITT & SCOTT, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

A "CASE" OF MINE.

The subject of "Memory" having been much discussed lately in connection with a celebrated trial, I propose placing before my readers a case that I had under my own ken and care for some time that may be interesting as an illustration of "Imperfect Memory" vs. "Imperfect Knowledge."

I was one day called upon to visit professionally a lady residing not far from my own house in Bloomsbury; the lady some common ailment, influenza or feverish cold, but accompanied by unusual nervous depression. I found my patient a woman about thirty to thirty-two years of age, of nervous temperament and rather constrained manner. A half suspicious, restless look in her eyes made me notice her more particularly than I otherwise might have done, and when I left the room the impression that I received was that she was a woman with a "story."

She was dressed in deep mourning, which made me remark to her sister, who was taking a few instructions from me concerning my treatment—"She has sustained a loss, I see, and the nervous depression attendant on that has lowered the vital energies; thus an otherwise slight cold has fastened itself rather tightly on her."

"Yes," returned her sister, "she has indeed gone through much lately. Perhaps, as her doctor, you ought to be told more fully the details of her case; and, indeed, they may interest you from another point of view."

We sat down, and I will condense her narrative as far as possible.

My patient, Mrs. Hammond, and her husband were returning to England from the West Indies, where the latter had some property, when one of those unfortunate collisions between ships occurred, which, though unhappily so frequent of late, were then rare. The collision took place in very rough weather, a high sea and a boisterous, fitful wind.

A few were saved, among them Mrs. Hammond, but her husband was never seen again. Her baby, only six months old, was washed away. I did not attend very much to the particulars of the shipwreck, and all that I can be certain of is that Mrs. Hammond, husbandless and childless, penniless and unconscious, was, with a few others, saved on that fearful night in one of the ship's boats and taken on board of another homeward bound vessel of some sort that came to them soon after the calamity. Her husband's family were well off, and when the ship reached England she proceeded to their house in London. It was at the residence of her father-in-law that I had now seen the poor lady, just a year and a half after her bereavement.

"But the strange thing is this," continued my companion, "that she does not fret the least for the child, because all memory of having had one is gone. When returning to consciousness we are told that she cried piteously for her husband—but not one expression ever escaped her lips about the baby, and when naturally we condoled with her on its loss, she looked at us as if we had taken leave of our senses."

"Perhaps it is God's mercy," I said, reverently. The double grief might have upset her reason.

"But has it not already?" asked her sister. "She has as utterly forgotten the baby's having existed as if—well, as if in fact it never had."

"Are you sure she has really forgotten it?" I questioned.

"Oh, certainly. She was never particularly fond of children. She was brought up by an aunt, separate from me and my brother Frank, very much to herself, and never took to children of her own age. She used to say she hoped she never would have any, but when baby came, then," laughed Miss Dennis, "she made as great a fuss over it as any one; at least, so I heard, for it was born in Jamaica."

"The child was certainly drowned?" I asked.

"Oh, yes. Out of seven little ones on board, only one was saved; the child of a poor steerage woman, who was taken back by the culprit steamer. Although we sometimes endeavor to rake up old memories to her mind, we do not try her too much. What would you advise?"

"Leaving her with her own sorrow, unconscious of her other loss," I answered. "If the truth ever draws upon her, she will better bear up against its consequent grief, the more strength of mind and body can be garnered up now. Keep her up in every way; cheerful looks about her, and plenty of light, nourishing food."

"It is not madness, is it, Doctor?" said poor Miss Dennis, looking me searchingly in the face.

"By no means: merely a case of suspended memory. The veil may be lifted any moment, though we could hardly wish for it." And to myself I said, "How many of us would pray that such a veil might fall upon our past!"

Her cold took its usual course, unattended by any worse symptom than ordinary, except for the natural depression consequent upon her peculiar circumstances. Two or three times I led the way cautiously to the subject we were interested in; I mean her sister and myself; but the suspicious, restless look in her eyes became so intense that I desisted, quite aware that she would be far more likely to think us insane than I could think her to be so.

In two or three weeks I discontinued my attendance, with the understanding between her sister and myself that if any material change took place in her mental condition I should be made aware of it. Almost a year passed by without my learning any more of her, when one afternoon, just as I had finished a hasty lunch, preparatory to going my afternoon "round," I received a note from Miss Dennis, saying how grateful she would be to me if I could look in upon her that afternoon. At three o'clock I was at their house, and found myself once more *de-a-te-te* with Miss Dennis.

"We agreed," she commenced, "that I should let you know anything special concerning your old patient, and I have really something very odd to tell you. About six months ago there was some little hitch in my sister's money affairs—you know her husband had some property in Jamaica, and it was considered advisable that some one should go out and see after the estate, which had been entrusted to careless hands on my poor brother-in-law's death. The money had been coming in very irregularly, so our brother Frank, who has lived in the north part of England for the last seven years, volunteered to go and look up matters for her. He has not been well for some time, and his doctor said a sea voyage would be just the very thing for him. The long and short of it is, that yesterday the mail

arrived with letters from him for us both. He hopes, he says, to make everything straight very soon; found affairs in a great muddle, and believes the agent anything but trustworthy. In his letter to me was another enclosed marked 'private.' This I took into my room and read. The best way, doctor, is for you to read it yourself; it will not take you long."

Miss Dennis handed me the letter, of which the substance was as follows:—

"In one of my rambles before the sun is well up, I was walking along a path near Kingston, when I came upon a woman with two children sitting by the roadside. The eldest was playing with little red berries, and seemed between two and three years old; the other quite a baby. I should not have noticed them much but that the mother spoke crossly to the eldest as I passed, which caused me to look at him. As I did so, I was staggered to see what at the first glance seemed the image of Mary. Then the resemblance resolved itself into a still stronger likeness to poor Edward; not in the features, perhaps, but as he lifted his eyes to mine, the same melancholy expression looked out from them. There was not the slightest likeness to the woman in him. I stopped in my walk and got into conversation with her, and as I did so the little fellow quietly put his hand in mine, as if we had been old acquaintances. She noticed it by saying, 'Well, that is a wonder! he hardly ever takes to any one—little shy monkey!' The words were said playfully, but the tone was hardly motherly I thought."

"I questioned her about different things, and as we talked the wind got much fresher, and the morning betokened a rough day. I made a remark on the change in the weather."

"It will be a stormy day, I fear," she said; "and it is so stupid of me, but every since the shipwreck that I was in, I get quite upset when the wind blows high—it makes me shudder!"

This remark naturally sharpened my wits, and I got from her the following particulars. "She was going to England with her husband and baby, when, within a few days of arrival, the ship struck; a great many were washed overboard and never seen again. She and her husband and baby were in the water some time, and she and the baby were ultimately saved, though not together. She had given up both her treasures as lost, and had sunk into a kind of a swoon, when a sailor placed the little thing dripping in her arms. 'My joy was great,' she said simply; 'and when all hope was gone of my husband being saved, I turned to the little wet bundle in my arms for comfort, and I believe the necessity for giving it food saved my life. With some others I decided to go back again in the other ship that offered to take us. What could I do without my husband in a strange land? So I never saw England, sir, and I came back without money, clothes, husband or child.'"

"Or, child?" I repeated after her.

"Yes, sir. It was not my child. Here she burst into tears. 'It was not my own dear baby, but another. I found it out soon, but for many hours I nursed it as my own, for I lay in a sort of a stupor, hardly noticing anything that occurred around me, and then sir, what could I do but keep it? It was fatherless and motherless, as I was husbandless and childless, and so, sir, I have kept him every since—this little one!' She touched the boy's forehead as she spoke."

"How did you find out that he was not yours, I asked with a strange fluttering hope at my heart."

"By his clothes first, sir. You see, the collision happening in the night, there were hardly any of us dressed. He had only his little night shirt on that he had been snatched up in, and when given to me was wrapped in something thick and warm by the good sailor; so it was not till I roused a little as some kind ladies offered me some of their own babies' clothing for him that I found his shirt was fine and delicate—and my boy's was poor and coarse. It startled me at once and roused me up like a shock, and when I gazed eagerly into his eyes I saw he was not my own! My boy put out his little arms and chubby fingers and crowded in my face—this I drank of my milk, and never cooed or chirped to thank!"

"The tears were coming fast to her eyes. I pressed the little delicate hand firmer to mine as the child looked up wonderingly to his foster mother's face."

"Were the clothes marked?" I asked.

"Yes, sir; there was E. H. on the shirt, and I've always kept it by me safely."

"Now, my dear sister, does not your opinion coincide with mine, that the child is our poor sister's lost darling?"

"I saw the likeness to both parents at once; the shirt is marked with the initials that would have been on it (I bring the shirt with me), saved in the collision. In fact everything points, in my opinion, to the same conclusion; and though I may get a scolding from my little wife at home, I have acted to my firm belief. I told the woman our story and fully convinced her. Indeed, she did not need much inducement to give the little fellow up. She had a certain feeling for him, she said, as having nursed him, but 'I have never quite got over the turn he gave me when I saw he was not my own. God forgive me!' she continued, 'I have tried to do my best for him. Last year I married again, sir, and have another dear little one now. My husband never took to Clyde (I called him after the ship, sir), but to please me he remains with us, and shares the little we have; but I don't think he'd fret at all at leaving us; he never took to us any more than my husband to him.'"

"I saw her husband the next day, and with a small sum of money I got him to resign his paternal charge over the boy with great alacrity. Mrs. L.—, the consul's wife, has kindly undertaken to fit him out respectably, and next week, if all goes well, I hope to start for England with my—as I firmly believe—long lost nephew. But what I am to do with him when there I don't know. It's a queer business to force a child on a woman who says she never had one. Surely she'd say (and with seeming truth) that she ought to know best! but as I believe Providence ordered my steps here to recover the poor little fellow I will trust the same good Providence to restore him to his natural protectors. If not, why it makes only one more mouth to feed. He is just Bobby's age within a week or two; they will be capital playfellows."

Here the letters entered upon other matters. "And now," said Miss Dennis, looking at me steadily with her large earnest eyes, "What are we to do?"

"When does your brother return?" I asked.

"He is on his way now. In three weeks, please God, he will be at home. To think of her little darling being alive and restored to her, and she not aware of his existence—or his ever having existed! It would be almost laughable, were it not so sad. How would you advise us to act?"

"I must consider," mused I. "We must be

cautious. With a nervous temperament such as her's a shock, even of joy, would be a great pain, and if the memory returns it might be with such a rush as to overthrow reason itself." After a few moments' silence I proposed the following plan:—

"They must meet in the ordinary course of circumstances; at least it must seem so to her. She knows, of course, of her brother's having gone to Jamaica?"

"Oh, yes, and takes an interest in all the arrangements; often talks about him and the old places he will visit; is quite cheerful when we mention his returning soon, and paying us a visit of a week or two, after he has run down to see his wife and family. Indeed, she said it might enliven me, if he could bring one of his children with him."

"She has never seen master Bobby, whom your brother speaks of as being about the age as her own?"

"Never."

"I have it!" I exclaimed. "Introduce Master Clyde as Master Bobby, and see if any particular effect will be made upon her. Let your brother come as expected, and bring the boy with him. Is there a girl anywhere?"

"Yes, the eldest, Mary; named after herself." The long and the short of it is this, that I advised the bringing up his little girl, Mary, and his supposed nephew, Clyde, whose real name, if indeed he was his nephew, was Edward; and let the mother and child be brought together as events would naturally occur. "And let me know," I concluded, "as soon as you can, if anything comes of our little stratagem."

I must now put another letter before my reader, for what followed will be better understood from Miss Dennis' narrative than from words of mine.

"DEAR DOCTOR—As I have now really something to relate to you, I will write you my promised letter. I must just tell you that, for some days before Frank returned, Mary had seemed very uneasy in her mind; restless and fitful; complained of bad nights and strange dreams; but on the day that Frank was expected and came, she was much calmer and herself again. She flew to meet him, and the servants taking forcible possession of the children at a previous hint of mine, we had some minutes in the drawing room before they were brought in."

"On their arrival Frank said, 'Your little namesake, Mary, and Master Bobby.'"

"As her eyes fell on the boy I saw her start. My heart beat fearfully."

"So this is Bobby, is it?" she said, and just laid her hand on his head. "He is like—not you, and she looked fixedly at Frank, 'nor your wife'—here she paused, and turning away passed her hand across her brow. Frank signed to me to take the children out of the room, which I did; left them with the nurse and returned. Mary had walked to the window, and for a few seconds we took no notice of her, but conversed on different subjects. Then I turned to her and said, 'I'll leave you to talk over, and I'll go and look after the chicks.'"

"She turned round, and one would have thought she had aged ten years in those few moments. She had a pained and wearied look, and her thoughts seemed far away as she answered, 'Do, Ellen—keep them quiet—and get Bobby—Bobby!' she repeated, 'who is he like? I don't think I can be well, I feel so strange.' And she turned back again to the window and looked out."

"I confess I thought of sending at once for you, she had such a wild, oppressed look, on her face. She was close to us, and yet one felt that she was very far away. I feared that we had done wrong in teasing her in this manner, and might kill her reason if we ventured further. I wished at the moment that the boy had never been found, and went out of the room quite savagely. I remembered what you said about letting things come naturally, so we did not have the children in again, or even mention them, until a bright young laugh rung in our ears from the floor above, where a temporary nursery had been arranged."

"They seem making themselves quite at home, Miss Polly, at any rate," said my brother. "I'll go and see the fun." Mary had been unusually quiet. The business matters that had to be discussed seemed for the time to have lost their importance. She would break off in the middle of a sentence, the strange look came over her again and her hand would be passed across her forehead and eyes. When Frank had gone she remarked, faintly, 'Bobby was not laughing—it was the girl's laugh.'"

"How did she know? She then left the room, and I went to dress for dinner. Frank tells me that on going up stairs he found Polly in a state of glee. Nurse was remonstrating as she wiped a saucer, and Master Edward sitting utterly disconsolate in a very big arm-chair, with two big tears coursing quietly down his cheeks. At her papa's entrance, Polly rushed to him. 'Oh papa! isn't he a funny boy? He's crying because nurse won't let him go and see Aunt Mary again. He says he wants to go to the lady, and stole away outside—nearly all the way down, and nurse had to carry him back, and then he cried again! Isn't he a funny boy, papa?'"

"Frank quieted Polly with a look, and comforted Edward by saying that he would soon see the lady again if he was a good boy. He gulped down his tears, and Frank left him. The nurse was in the secret, and looked to me for orders in the matter. On the chance of Mary visiting the room we had left out on the table the little night shirt the baby had worn when the poor woman discovered, on her recovery, that he was not her own child. It was thrown carelessly on the table, with a few odds and ends and toys. She would think it was the workmanship of the nurse for the benefit of another little addition that Frank is daily expecting in his family."

"After I was dressed I ran up stairs to have another look at the young ones, and met Mary just outside the door on the point of entering. She blushed red when she saw me. 'Come along, Mary,' I said, entering first and taking her hand. 'We'll have a romp before dinner—it will give us an appetite.'"

"Edward was standing at the window. Polly was nursing a doll and finishing what had once been a large slice of cake. Strange to say, Mary spoke to Polly and not to 'Bobby,' though it was evident it was 'Bobby' she had come to see, for her eyes wandered to him, and rested, with a puzzled look upon his face. She stood by the little table, and soon I saw her fingers take up the shirt. She turned and twisted it about for some time before she looked at it, then said, 'You have plenty to do now, I suppose, nurse; another one expected.' 'Oh, yes, ma'am—the more the merrier; bless their little hearts.' She talked a deal more of nurse talk, but Mary's eyes were now on the shirt, and I saw her give a sort of a shiver. I signed to nurse to go away with Polly. She did so, and still Mary only fingered the little shirt in a nervous sort of way. I stole to her

side, and as she turned her look frightened me. 'Take that child away, Milly; take him away instantly!—I can't breathe air near him—it stifles me!'"

"'Hush Mary!' I said. 'You are not well that is all. We will go away, not poor Bobby. I got her down stairs and prevailed on her to lie down. There seemed a struggle, a great struggle going on within her, and so strong was the mastery she had to keep over herself that I saw she could hardly help thrusting me away from her in her efforts to throw off something that seemed forcing itself on her. Was it the memory returning, I thought—and prayed silently to God to aid it. She did not refer again to the boy, but her mental agony continued, and it was quite two hours before I could leave her. When, after at length prevailing on her to take a little food, she sank asleep, I stole thankfully away."

"Nurse was awaiting me. 'I can't keep the child quiet, miss. He keeps saying he wants to go to the lady. I don't know what to do with him, but I know not a bit of rest I shall get this blessed night.'"

"Get him interested in some little story, nurse, and keep them both quiet, for Mrs. Hammond has gone to sleep. I am tired myself, and will go and lie down." And what we had been so anxious to accomplish came about quite naturally, in this wise.

"An hour later, I got up from the sofa and stole to my sister's room. I found the door ajar, and looking in, there was little Edward sitting very gravely by her bedside, one small hand on the coverlet. It was touchingly beautiful to see the little child sitting patiently waiting for its mother to awaken—awaken to memory, memory of love and of him. I could hardly move—I felt spell-bound. He never stirred, but his large blue eyes rested alternately on her face and on mine, and his tiny hand crept closer to hers, but never ventured to touch it for fear of awakening her, while on his face rested the half sad wondering expression, like his father's. I saw it was best as it was. God had doubtless brought him at the right time. He had taken away—He was about to restore, and He knew the way better than I."

"For half an hour he watched, when a slight movement told us that she had awoken. Still she did not open her eyes, but moved about restlessly and sighed as if waking from a dream. I stole behind the screen, that he might be the first object she saw."

"She began speaking to herself a habit of hers."

"It is so strange! Dream upon dream—dream upon dream!—and when I open my eyes I almost expect to see the child before me, that in my sleep hangs around my neck till my blood warms at his touch!'" She added wearily, 'I think I must be going mad.' Still her eyes were closed, and seemed to be gently dozing off again, when the child quietly touched her hand, and in a voice of subdued ecstasy burst out, 'I want you for my mamma!'" The eyes opened and rested on him—they seem to grow larger and larger; she raised herself, and the boy, with his overflowing childish love, flung himself sobbing on the bed!

"For a moment she was stupefied, and passed her hand again across her brow. It was but for a moment; the veil was raised, the mist cleared, and the sunshine of the pent up mother love overflowed with a loud cry—'My child! my boy!'"

So ended the letter.

I indeed went to them as soon as I could, and a joyful household I found. Mother and boy were inseparable—the long fast of the affections made them ravenous of love."

In this case the child's instinct seemed to lead him to his mother as much as her instinct led her to him; but by what link the chain of memory was united we cannot conceive. He who constituted the brain and mind, as well as the heart and emotions only knows—but so it was. They found conclusive evidence of young "Clyde" being indeed her son; and when once the memory was whole again, various circumstances came to her mind to substantiate the woman's story, without even the aid of the identity of the night-shirt with that of her child."

I told Mrs. Hammond and Mrs. Dennis that with their permission I would certainly write their strange story in my book of "Remarkable Cases."

You reader, must judge whether it be one or no.—London Argosy.

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.



UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

FALL SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 6th. Full faculty of competent instructors. Complete course of study in Classical, Scientific and Normal Departments. Send for catalogue to Lawrence, Kansas. J. MARVIN, President.

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Fitting Boys for College a Specialty. A corps of eight teachers employed. The school year consists of forty full weeks. Fall term begins Sept. 7. For catalogue and general information, address the Principal, ALBERT R. SAHLE, Lake Forest, Ill.

Bryant's Business College. Topeka, Kansas. Opens September 12th, 1876. This institution is under the control of experienced accountants, Henry O. Bryant and Edw. Orr. The first twenty pupils will be taken at 50 per cent. discount.

THOS. J. BRYANT, Pres. For particulars address HENRY O. BRYANT, Topeka, Kansas.

To The Trade. A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1876. Send for price list. L. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

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The New American Sewing Machine.

Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West, endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange and prominent Patrons of Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and the

Standard Machine of the Kansas State Grange, is sold to the people at hard pan prices. The only Machine in the world using the patent

Self-Threading Shuttle. Self-setting Needle, Self-regulating Tension throughout, never breaks thread, never skips stitches, never out of order, always in readiness for use, and no instruction or previous practice or experience required to fully understand it. Does every kind and grade of family sewing with the greatest ease and perfection.

Send for "Our Bulletin to the P. O. H." and read our testimonials. We wish the business men of the West to act as our Agents. Teachers, preachers, patrons of husbandry, and every body else procure our circulars, samples and special terms, and send your orders for the "New American" Machine to

D. A. BUCK, Manager, No. 200 South 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo. Parties in the vicinity of Topeka will find the machine on exhibition and for sale with

JOHN G. OTIS, Agent, Patrons' Commercial Agency, Topeka, Kansas.



A GREAT DISCOVERY!

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.

Sold everywhere. DOBBINS, F. O. & CO., 13 N. Fourth St., Phila. For sale by DAVIS & MANSPEKER, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT. Gives a continuous current of electricity around the body (no shocks) and cures all diseases arising from Loss of Vital Force, Nervous Debility, Fits, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Spasmodic, Impotency, and Functional Derangements; also Epilepsy, Spinal and Femoral Complaints, and exhausted Vital Energy arising from over-taxed brain and other infirmities.

IT EFFECTS A PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fail. The most eminent physicians in Europe and America endorse it. It is fast superseding the use of drugs, and THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH, who have worn it, and give their testimony to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and testimonials forwarded on application. Send paper, and address.

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THE ENEMY OF DISEASE! THE Foe OF PAIN TO MAN AND BEAST Is the Grand Old MUSTANG LINIMENT, WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

There is no sore it will not heal, no Lameness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that affects the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

THE GALT HOUSE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Corner 5th and Jackson Streets. The best \$1.00 per day house in the city. A. J. EYAN, Proprietor.

BUY TICE Fanning Mill. No good Farmer can afford to market dirty grain. A moderate quantity of grain, well cleaned, brings a better price than the most grade in dirty condition.

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The best Grain and Seed Fan in the United States can be seen on exhibition in South End of Agricultural Hall, at the Centennial.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. Has a Padded interior from all others, is top-shaped, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With least pressure the Strain is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

ECOLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

AN INVALID.

She came from Detroit, Mich., and her great pride was being an invalid. She lost no opportunity in stating that she came to Minnesota to recuperate. She did not hesitate to enter into conversation with any person she came in contact with, giving advice, climatology or physiological, to invalids, and seeking the same from those of robust constitution. Her conversation was always prefaced with the introductory inquiry, so common to visitors, "Did you come here for your health?" She thus addressed a stalwart, ruddy-visaged, young man at the dinner-table of the "Metropolitan" a few days since, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Yes, madam, I came here probably the weakest person you ever saw. I had no use of my limbs—in fact, my bones were but little tougher than cartilages. I had no intelligent control of a single muscle, nor use of single faculty."

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the astonished auditor. "And you lived?"

"I did, madam, although I was devoid of sight, was absolutely toothless, unable to articulate a single thing, and dependent upon others for every thing, being completely deprived of all power to help myself. I commenced to gain immediately upon my arrival, and have scarcely experienced a sick day since; hence I can conscientiously recommend the climate."

"A wonderful case!" said the lady. "But do you think your lungs were affected?"

"They were probably sound, but possessed of so little vitality that but for the most careful nursing they must have ceased their functions."

"I hope you found kind friends, sir?"

"Indeed I did, madam; it is to them and the pure air of Minnesota that I owe my life. My father's family were with me, but unfortunately my mother was prostrated with a severe illness during the time of my greatest prostration."

"How sad! Pray, what was your diet and treatment?"

"My diet was the simplest possible, consisting only of milk, that being the only food my system would bear. As for treatment, I depended entirely on the life-giving properties of Minnesota air, and took no medicine except an occasional light narcotic, when very restless. My improvement dated from my arrival. My limbs soon became strong and my sight and voice came to me slowly, and full set of teeth, regular and firm, appeared."

"Remarkable! Miraculous! Surely, sir, you must have been greatly reduced in flesh?"

"Madam, I weight but nine pounds. I was born in Minnesota. Good day."

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending Sept. 6th, 1876.

Atchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by E. Miller, Shannon Tp., (Atchison P. O.), July 22d, 1876, one dark bay horse, medium size, 10 to 12 years old. Valued at \$17.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. L. Daley, Pawnee Tp., one pony mare, sorrel color, 12 years old. Valued at \$25.

Bartholomew County—S. J. Shepler, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Swank, Medicine Lodge Tp., May 24th, 1876, one gray horse, 16 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. L. Sharp, Neosho Tp., May 1st, 1876, one mare, 12 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle marks, and a natural pacer. Valued at \$15.00.

Douglas County—B. F. Digge, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Schopping, Endora Tp., Nov. 1st, 1875, one heifer, three years old, color white, red specks upon the neck, rather long and slender horns, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$17.00.

Edwards County—William Emerson, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by B. D. Kinsley, July 21st, 1876, one bay horse, 12 hands high, branded with a Z on left shoulder. Appraised at \$15.

Steele County—J. H. Kinsley, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by William Williams, Jr., Kinsley, one steer, two years old, black, brand A. L. R. Valued at \$10.00.

Steele County—J. H. Kinsley, Clerk.
STEER—Also, one steer, brown, age two years, brand H 2 and 2. Appraised at \$10.00.

Steele County—J. H. Kinsley, Clerk.
STEER—Also, one steer, color speckled black and white, brand O A L, age one year. Appraised at \$10.00.

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DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS,

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

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.
PAIN in the right side, under the
edge of the ribs, increases on pressure;
sometimes the pain is in the left
side; the patient is rarely able to lie
on the left side; sometimes the pain
is felt under the shoulder-blade, and
it frequently extends to the top of
the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken
for a rheumatism in the arm.

The stomach is affected with loss of
appetite and sickness; the bowels in
general are costive, sometimes alternating
with lax; the head is troubled
with pain, accompanied with a dull,
heavy sensation in the back part.
There is generally a considerable loss
of memory, accompanied with a painful
sensation of having left undone
something which ought to have been
done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes
an attendant. The patient complains
of weariness and debility; he is easily
startled, his feet are cold or
burning, and he complains of a
prickly sensation of the skin; his
spirits are low; and although he is
satisfied that exercise would be beneficial
to him, yet he can scarcely
summon up fortitude enough to try it.
In fact, he distrusts every remedy.
Several of the above symptoms
attend the disease, but cases
have occurred where few of them
existed, yet examination of the body,
after death, has shown the LIVER to
have been extensively deranged.

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

For all Bilious derangements, and
as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on
the lid, with the impression DR.
McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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

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

Sold by all respectable druggists
and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail post paid to any
part of the United States, one box of Pills for
twenty-five cents.

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on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 20
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cent. annual interest.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT
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LAND COMMISSIONER.

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would bring you twice as much fed to good Chester
White Pigs. Send in your orders and I will ship you
a first class pig.

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Montgomery Ward & Co.,
THE ORIGINAL
GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE,

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Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Their incomparable Fall Price List, No. 17, is now ready. These catalogues are in neat book form, contain 154 pages of just such information as every one needs, regarding name and wholesale price of nearly every article in every day use. They are free to all. Prices are very low now. Send them your address.

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The Kansas Manufacturing Company.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Celebrated Kansas Wagon!

Report of Committee on Wagons.

We have examined the different wagons presented for
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factured at the Penitentiary, to be a superior wagon in every
respect. The timber is well seasoned, the iron is of the
best quality, the workmanship cannot be excelled, the
facilities sufficient to supply all the wagons we will be
likely to need, and the price is low.—Examining Commit-
tee of Kansas State Grange.

And Also all kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

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

Kansas Manufacturing Company, Leavenworth, Kansas.

A. CALDWELL, PRESIDENT; N. J. WATERMAN, VICE PRES.; C. B. BRACE, TREASURER;
J. B. MCAFEE, SECRETARY; A. WOODWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT SHOPS.

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Shough, Reynolds & Cusey,
LIVE STOCK
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Also will Receive Consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of
Country Produce.

At our office, corner Fifth and Wyandotte streets, opposite Lindell Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted
by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification
or rejection of the electors of the State of the next gen-
eral election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. ONE.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, proposing amend-
ments to Articles two and nine of the Constitu-
tion of the State of Kansas, relating to the ap-
propriations and county officers.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas,
two-thirds of the members elected to each house con-
curring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the
Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted
to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection
at the general election to be held on the Tuesday suc-
ceeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen
hundred and seventy-six (1876):

Proposition one: Section twenty-four of article two
shall be amended as to read as follows: Section 24.
No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in
pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and
no appropriation shall be for a longer term than two
years.

Proposition two: Section three of article nine shall be
amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All county
officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years
and until their successors shall be qualified, except
county commissioners, who shall hold their offices for
the term of three years: Provided, That at the general
election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-
seven the commissioner elected from district number
seven in each county shall hold his office for the term
of two years, and the commissioner elected from dis-
trict number three in each county shall hold his office
for the term of three years; but no person shall hold
the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than
two consecutive terms.

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submit-
ting said propositions, namely: The ballots shall be
either written or printed, or partly printed and partly
written. In regard to proposition one, the form of the
ballot shall be, "For proposition one of the Constitu-
tion" and "Against the proposition one to amend the Constitu-
tion." In regard to
proposition two, the form of the ballot shall be "For
proposition two, to amend section three of article nine
of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," or
"Against proposition two, to amend section three of
article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas."

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in
force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby testify that the above bill originated in the
Senate on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1876, and
passed the body on the 12th day of February, A. D.
1876, two-thirds of the members elected voting there-
for.

M. J. SALTER, Secretary of Senate.

Passed the House, February 16, 1876, two-thirds of the
members elected voting therefor.

D. C. HASKELL, Speaker of House.

Approved February 22, 1876.

THOS. A. OSBORN, Governor.

I hereby testify that the foregoing is a true and cor-
rect copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now
on file in my office, and that the same took effect by
publication in the statute book May 1st, A. D. 1876.

In testimony whereof, I have heretofore subscribed
my name and affixed the great seal of State
Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 10th day of July, A.
D. 1876.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

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VINES.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

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Mo., (rail road station, Lexington), breeder of
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down Sheep. Stock for sale.

THOS. C. STERRETT, WARRENSBURG, MACON CO.,
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Will open stable of Stallions in Decatur for the season of
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oughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle of straight
hard book pedigree, and pure bred Berkshire Pigs. Cor-
respondence solicited.

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Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable
families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

J. S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper coun-
ty, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cat-
tle. Nice Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

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lited. Stock shipped from Emporia, Kan., to Chicago.

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porter of HEREFORD CATTLE and Cotswold
Sheep. Correspondence solicited.

</

Let us Smile.

HIS IDEA OF KANSAS.

A Nashville negro got hold of a rural Sambo on the streets yesterday, and thus attempted to stuff him full of Kansas:

"Look a' hyar, nigger, did you ebber think ob de lan' ob Kansas?"

Lor' no, brudder," responded Sambo.

"Well, de lan' ob Kansas simulates de lan' ob Canaan. Did you ebber hear ob de lan' ob Canaan, eh?"

"De Lor' bress you, ob course I hab; what's de use asking me dat foolish question?"

"Well, I jist 'cribe it to you. In de lan' ob Canaan dar was milk and honey."

"Yes, sah."

"In de lan' ob Kansas dar am de oil mines."

"Yes, sah."

"An whar dey's got de oil mines an' de coal mines, dar am de silver mines."

"Yes, sah."

"An whar dey's got de oil mines an' de coal mines, an' de silver mines, an' I be darn if dey ain't got de gold mines."

"Yes sah; I golly!"

"An whar dey's got oil mines an' de coal mines, an' de silver mines, an' de gold mines, you an' your wife an' mudder-in-law can go and be big rich folks."

"Go way, nigger, dat's layin' me on de grids, wid a hot fire under dem. I mus' go home and tell de ole woman, an' if I kin stuff dat oil mine an' dat coal mine, an' dat silver mine, an' dat gold mine, (I golly!) down de ole woman's throat, I takes a straight shute to de lan' ob Kansas."—Nashville American.

"Mrs. Spinks," observed a border to his landlady, "the equal adjustment of this establishment could be more safely secured if there was less hair in the hash and more in the mattresses."

At a restaurant the other day a man inquired, reading from a bill of fare: "What is sirloin of beef a la financière?" "I suppose that is cut from the stock exchange bull," replied his friend.

Ladies will be delighted to hear that Montana sends double the usual number of furs to market. It appears to be a fur-tile country.—N. Y. Com' Advertiser. It other be; it's so far off.—Norristown Herald.

A hundred years ago when you called on a girl she kissed you goodbye. Now if you suggest anything of the sort her father calls you into the library and asks what you are worth. Are we nation? And is this progress?—Norwich Bulletin.

A young gentleman, who moves in the best society of San Antonio, said the other evening to a young lady, "The foliage is much more exuberant this year than usual." "Yes," she said thoughtfully, "all them important fruits is cheaper then they used to was."

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If you want reliable information, where and how to get a cheap FARM, or government Homestead, free, send your address to S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas, and receive gratis a copy of THE KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD.

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MEN OF GENTEEL APPEARANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$20, \$50, or \$100, for a genteel permanent, and remunerative business suitable for either sex. We guarantee a profit of \$70 a week, and will send 15 samples and full particulars to any person that means business. Street-talkers, peddlers, and boys need not apply. Address, with stamp, N. A. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Your valuable medicine

Simmons' Liver Regulator,

has saved me many Doctors' pills. I use it for everything it is recommended and never knew it to fail. I have used it in Colic and Grubbs, with my Mules and Horses, giving them about half bottle at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to, you can recommend it to every one that has Stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that Horse flesh is heir to.

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For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Diseases of Fowls.

We were told, a few days ago, that a lady who had tried almost every remedy which had been told her for the prevention and cure of Chicken Cholera, and all of which failed, in a happy fit of inspiration administered a dose of "Simmons' Liver Regulator." The result was a success. As our experience in Chicken Cholera during the last two or three years has been a losing one every means adopted failing to stop the ravages of the dread Cholera we also tried Simmons, and are gratified to add testimony to that of the old lady. One given over duck is now running about, two desperately sick chicks are convalescing, and the balance as yet show no signs of being sick. Dose, to very sick Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the throat. For others, mix the "Regulator" in meal and feed. Try it.

The Newberry South Carolina Herald.

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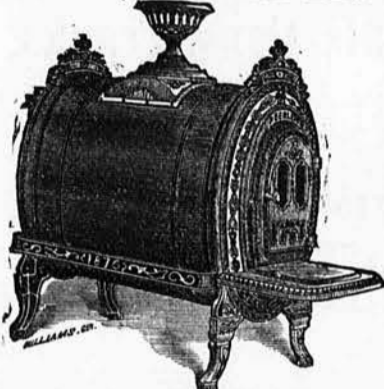
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Will sell the farm 65 acres of corn that will yield 50 bushels or over to the acre. Price, including corn crop, \$6000.00.

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