

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.—The occurrence of the annual commencement at the Mass. Agricultural College at Amherst, naturally attracts public attention to an institution which has been steadily establishing its reputation as one of the leading ones of the Commonwealth.

While the prospects of the Agricultural College never were fairer or broader, and its friends and adherents never were more single in their devotion to its welfare, it appeals with stronger and deeper claims every year to the friendship and patronage of all citizens of the State.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Avoid Live-Stock Speculators.—By from Breeders Only.—A private letter which we have been permitted to peruse, from a prominent Western breeder deprecates the introduction into his section of the inferior stock, in the form of weeding and cullings from the Northern and Eastern Herds, as building up a prejudice against thoroughbred stock.

"Shut your own Gate Behind you!"—When you leave your garden, fruit patch, or grounds of whatever kind, shut the gate, and leave whatever is behind it, there—don't take it with you. Recollect that when you visit the place of another, you go to see what he has to show, and learn what he has to teach.

The Farmer's Front Yard.—Most farmers, even the poorest of them, have a desire for trees, plants and flowers. They enjoy a well-kept place. It is a very rare thing to find a front yard without some attempt at ornamentation.

The ground for the lawn should be nicely graded and enriched, taking care in most cases to preserve the natural gentle undulations. In several places here and there, depending on the size of the grounds, set shrubbery or flowers in masses of not less than ten feet in diameter.

Subjects for Thought.—I was once a professional, a public servant, and I know that now I am a farmer I have ten hours for study and reflection where I had one then. My own health is better, my family is healthier and happier, while our general enjoyment is enhanced an hundred-fold since we returned to the farm.

A Time for All Things.—It is said there is a time for all things. All accept this in theory but do not subscribe to it in practice. Why do not men look around and see what there is that they can do? Many say it is hard times and withhold all individual effort; they seem to think they must stand still or do as little as possible until the times improve.

Farm Stock.

THE JERSEY AND THE COMMON COW.

Much has been said in regard to the Jersey cow, as being too small for beef after becoming too old for milk. Now let us look at the figures in that matter and see what the real facts are in this case. The majority of farmers, in looking at a Jersey cow, will say—too small for all purposes for us farmers; we want something that will make oxen, and beef, and when a cow is too old to milk, we want something that will make good beef, and a lot of it; we want none of your "deer" meat.

In looking the matter over, I cannot but come to the conclusion that, for dairying purposes, the Jersey cow is the cow for the farmer. There is a great amount of labor in the manufacturing of butter, both in-doors and out, and a cow that will make only 150 pounds of butter a year is not worth keeping for butter at twenty-five cent a pound, and hay at twelve dollars a ton will not more than pay her keeping, so that there is a total loss of the labor employed; whereas a cow that will make 250 pounds a year will afford a good profit over the keep of the cow.—H. G. Abbott in N. E. Farmer.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Among the important breeds of sheep in Great Britain, the first rank belongs to the Leicesters, which is the largest type of the long-wooled sheep in that country, and is more widely met with than any other. A few years since, when the whole number of sheep in Great Britain was 34,532,000, their numbers and classification were as follows: Leicester and their allies, 12,933,000; Downs and their allies, 6,130,000; Cheviots, 4,368,000; Blackfaced, 5,101,000; Welsh, 2,000,000; and Irish, 4,000,000.

The Leicesters are not a more ancient race than either Lincolns or Cotswolds, but in the hands of Bakewell they were modelled into a type of animal that eventually impressed its qualities more or less upon every other variety of longwooled sheep. The rams of the breed are in high demand for the purpose of crossing with other breeds; and the Leicesters possess remarkable fattening qualities, while arriving at maturity at a very early age.

The Leicesters do not present in their outline the form of a parallelogram on four legs, as is often adduced as the best, but rather the ovate form. The four quarters of the Leicester is remarkably well developed, the shoulders are wide and sloping, the animal stands close to the ground, the neck is short, so that the head is raised but little above the line of the back; the ribs are well sprung and the carcass very true, the hips well covered, but not wide and tapering to the rump, which is small; the back is covered with fat. With great capacity for external and rapid development there is little inside fat, hence Leicesters are not favorites with the butcher. Their great point is early development and accumulation of weight on a given amount of food.

The Leicesters are not a prolific breed, though they are fair nurses and general affectionate mothers. In early days too many lambs were regarded as a great evil, and if the breeder left off with an equal number with the ewes they were well content. In these days more fruitful sorts are desirable for Leicester sheep, however, are estimated for their value as ewes, and it is on account of the extraordinary influence they have exercised on most of the leading breeds that they merit a high place. This breed of sheep is not adapted to inferior soils, nor to wander far in search of food, nor to suffer occasional scantiness or deprivation of nourishment; but on all soils of moderate and superior quality and in good pastures they are extremely profitable to the breeder. The lambs are inclined to be tender and weakly, and are not quickly covered with a coat of wool. The fleece is also inferior to the largest weights of wool. Delicate temperaments, arising from over refinement, were the only faults of the above deficiencies. The actual weight is various, owing to the larger and smaller varieties and of the treatment received. The fattened wethers of two years old will average from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds per quarter. The wool is of medium length, six to eight inches, and the fleece about eight pounds. The length does not enter into the first-rate combing wools, and for the purpose of worsted it is inferior to the wools of other breeds; but, being evenly grown, soft and of good color, and possessing several properties of long wool in perfection it commands the highest prices in England and is quoted as the regulating standard.—Cultivator.

BREEDING COACH HORSES.

In England the best coach horses are produced by the same course of breeding that is relied upon to produce the hunter, viz., the use of stout, hardy thoroughbred stallions upon partbred mares—a rather different type of mare being selected in either case—style, lofty carriage, and the ability to trot not being considered so important in the hunter as in the coach horse; while soundness, stoutness, ability to carry weight, and to jump, are indispensable in the hunter. Crossbreeding with the thoroughbred is the sole reliance of the English breeder for the production of both these types of horses; and animals, especially stallions, so produced, cannot be relied upon to reproduce their own qualities when mated with other cross-bred animals.

In this country our main dependence must also be upon the thoroughbred, although we have many trotting stallions that possess all the desired qualities, and are sufficiently well bred to transmit them with certainty when coupled with mares that possess a good share of blood. Our Clay, Mambrino Chief, and Patchen mares are usually large and almost universally have a fine trotting gait; many of them have a large share of the thoroughbred in their composition also, and, where this is the case, they may safely be coupled with a large, stylish, well-bred trotting stallion, to produce the type of horse desired. But when the mares are what we call cold-blooded—that is, when they are of no particular strain—and are rather coarse, and deficient in hardness, we would decidedly recommend the use of a large, substantial, stylish thoroughbred sire.

Of course, it must be understood that these ideas are based only on general results. Exceptional cases may be found which set all theory at naught; and, as facts are always better than theory, whenever a sire has been found that produces with reasonable certainty the type of horse desired, from a given class of mares, he is the horse to use; but success will be much more likely to be achieved by the course we have briefly pointed out than by any other.—National Live-Stock Journal.

FARM HORSES.

There is much discussion among our farmers about which breed of horses, or what sized horses are suitable for farm horses. I am inclined to horses from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds in weight, as being the best size; and I think that a blood stallion bred to a large rooky mare, will give us the most satisfactory stock. Many incline to the Norman horses, and if you want to sell the colts, you will find them as profitable as any; but I would prefer horses with less beef on their legs. I have seen two teams this spring, each having a beefy horse and a trim built one, and in each case the beefy-legged horse had the scratches badly, while his mate was free from the ailment. That these beefy horses will keep in good order on less feed than a high-strung, active horse, I am quite willing to admit; that they are able to do as much work when well fed, I doubt; and I am certain that, in an emergency, one active horse is worth two of the others. There is almost no limit to what an active, ambitious team can pull for a short distance, and after a rest or "blow" they can do it again and again, while your big, beefy horse is discouraged and has to be urged to make him take the collar after a severe pull. And, anyway, with our farm work, pluck is more needed than weight. I have seen a big team tired out, ploughing, when a small, active team had done more work and felt fresh at the end, in plowing a fallow where the ground was soft.—Col. J. D. Curtis, in Rural New Yorker.

SALT FOR STOCK.

The use of salt for dairy cows varies with the season and the flow of milk. The larger the flow and the more immature the feed, the

greater the amount of salt required. In June for example, when the flow is abundant and the grass tender, more salt is required than in November, when there is less milk and the grass is better supplied with mineral matter. In the former case, the cows want salt where they can have access to it every day or oftener; in the latter, twice a week will answer all demands. The best way I have tried for salting cows is to keep a little salt in the manger, where they can have access to it every time they come into the stable to be milked. They will lick a little every time they come in when the grass is very tender. Salting twice a week is not then enough, as tests made upon the quantity and quality of the milk have proved. Later in the season they will take it less frequently. If salt can be had ad libitum, cows will never eat any more than is required for their good, but if it is fed only at long intervals, they often eat to their injury. For salting young cattle, the best arrangement I know of is to place rock salt in a suitable box, or half barrel, where they can have easy access to it, and under a cover so as to protect it from wasting by rain. This avoids both excesses and deficiencies, and requires the least labor and attention.—Prof. L. B. Arnold in N. Y. Tribune.

GAIN OF WEIGHT IN GOOD STOCK.—It is one of the advantages of keeping good stock, that not only is more flesh gained for the quantity of food consumed, and a better quality of flesh produced, but the waste in the shape of offal is greatly reduced. The short-horn heifer "Mirim," bred by Mr. J. Stratton which was awarded first prize for the best female at the Butcher's show at Islington, England, last year, weighed alive 1,863 lbs. The dressed weight was 1,346 lbs., giving over 72 lbs. dressed to the 100 lbs. live weight. Perhaps there is no other animal than a very good shorthorn, that would dress so well, and an instance so well authenticated as this, shows the value not only of the breed, but of good feeding as well.

SMALL HOGS.

The fashion of Kansas breeders appears to run to heavy hogs, and the Poland-China, being a large animal of rapid growth and easy fattening qualities, is a general favorite. The Berkshire, which is also a large hog and a fine feeder, of smooth bone, and other excellent points, is probably as popular a pig as the "China." The matter of size in these two favorite breeds, is the principal point against them. This, any farmer or pig fancier may obtain most conclusive evidence of by stepping into a grocery store, or what will be still more convincing, by offering two lots of bacon for sale, one of small pork and the other of large. His small hams will sell for a cent to three cents per pound more, and be readily taken, while the heavy pieces will be taken with reluctance at the reduced price. All the choice sugar-cured, and canvassed hams and breakfast bacon, are made of small hogs. Hams weighing nine to fifteen pounds will sell ten to one, and at a higher price when placed in competition with hams weighing twenty to twenty-five pounds. The side meat and shoulders of the small hog also outsell those of the large in the same ratio. This being the case, and no one will doubt it if he has had experience in buying and selling meat, the small hog, possessing qualities equal to the Berkshire and Poland-Chinas, recommends itself to our farmers and breeders.

Among the small hogs, there is none probably superior to the Essex. This pig is of small, smooth bone and excellent feeding qualities; flesh tender and juicy, possessing all the most valuable qualities in this respect, sought after in the larger, favorite breeds. The Essex matures early and at nine months to a year will weigh 175 to 250 pounds, making as much pork to the quantity of feed consumed as any of the most popular breeds.

We think it a grave mistake in our farmers and feeders so universally preferring the large, heavy breeds. The smaller breeds mature earlier and possess superior qualities to the large, and for handling and home use, they are decidedly to be preferred. If the farmer makes more bacon than he uses in his family, if the sides, hams and shoulders are of medium size and well cured, he can readily dispose of them to his grocer at a fair price, while heavy, fat country bacon is got rid of with difficulty at much lower figures.

We would like to have the views of some of our farmers, and others having experience, and who take an interest in the pig question.

SUMMER CARE OF HOGS.

The principal diet of hogs in summer should be grass, rich slop, fruit and vegetables, and some corn; these, with the worms and insects obtained on range, are amply sufficient to sustain a steady growth until the cool autumn weather sets in, when a diet of sound corn with some slop should be continued until they are fat enough for killing or for market. The process of taking hogs through the summer applies equally to hogs that have been wintered, or to spring pigs, except the pigs should be fed stronger on account of their more rapid growth.

Summer is the time to make pork; making it in winter is much like running a boat

against wind and tide; it requires too much food to keep up the supply of animal heat. If hogs have plenty of grass in summer, and about half the grain they will eat, they will fatten rapidly, and about three pounds of pork can be made in cold weather with a hog in a close pen. The grass is cooling and loosening, and counteracts the feverish properties of the grain.

Another important consideration in favor of such a diet is cost, which is merely nominal as compared with grain alone. Free access to pure water and good shade is essential to comfort and consequent growth and thrift of the pig. The hog delights in a cool, damp locality, and is very sensitive to heat and cold, and suffers extremely from exposure to either. Any unusual exercise will be fatal to a hog that is fat, on a hot day, if it has not free access to water.

A pig should never be allowed to stop growing; in fact, that rule holds good during its entire life. A poor, mangy pig is of no value; close confinement in filth and dirt will check the growth, however generous the feed; but if starved at the same time it would be a mercy to both pigs and owner to send them to the manure pile.

Milk is a very cooling drink, and almost indispensable in raising young pigs. But very little corn and no corn meal should be fed to young pigs before they are four months old. The effects of corn and raw corn meal on young pigs are these: These pigs will first be costive, then they will scour. They will rub against everything they come in contact with, and rub their hair off. Their skin will have a red and dry appearance. A dry, black scurf will begin to form on them, and the more of the corn meal that they eat, the poorer they will get. The best thing that can be done for a pig in this condition is to give him a thorough washing in warm rain water or sour milk. Sour milk is best. Coarse flour or middlings from rye or wheat, when made into a thin drinkable slop with milk, is the best feed for young pigs except bread and milk. Bread is good for young pigs because it has been leavened. Food has to ferment before it will digest, and if fed to young pigs before fermented, it will overtask his stomach and spoil him. Lettuce is good for young pigs. It will stop the scours on them. The middlings should be put with the milk at night, after the feeding has been done, and allowed to be in the milk through the night, never allow the swill tub to get quite empty, always leaving a little in the bottom for yeast. The hogs should never be allowed to get stale. Swill or pigs treated as here described will grow to satisfaction and prove profitable.—Ohio Farmer.

From Allen County.

July 1st.—I have been waiting with my report, hoping that I might give something like a correct estimate of the small grain crop. Wheat is mostly secured; some pieces are still in shock, from where they are to be threshed. Some threshing is already done; yield falling far below the estimate of some "breezy" people before harvest time. From what I can learn by inquiry and observation, I shall not place the average yield above 15 bushels. I may be too low, but time will tell. Quality good, although some pieces were slightly injured in shock by the continued rains. Oats are good; yield will not average below 30 or 35 bushels per acre. Rye good; yield above the average. Barley not raised to any extent. Meadow and pasture good. Cattle in fine condition. The corn crop looks as well as might be expected after so much rain, giving the weeds a big start and materially checking the growth of the corn. Early potatoes No. 1; too plenty to be salable. Small fruits very abundant and prices low. Never saw such a crop of blackberries in any country; peaches ditto. Apples good, and plenty now in market. Cattle and hogs in fine condition, and prices rule quite low. Butter is worth 5@6c, and I think it a good thing for the farmers, for I never saw so many thrifty, well-fed calves in one season before. Sometimes a small loss creates a large gain.

From Franklin County.

June 25th.—A fine lot of new wheat was contracted for at 60 cents per bushel, to be delivered as soon as threshed. The oat crop is more favorable this year than any former year. The late rains have injured the crop considerably. Corn is generally very promising. A few fields in the low lands have suffered by too much moisture. Hogs have been selling at \$3.80 to \$3 per hundred the past week. Corn has taken a downward slope—only 18 cents away from the railroad. A large amount of old corn still on hand. J. H.

From McPherson County.

June 25th.—Harvest commenced May 30th. Wheat the best in quality for several years, and a large yield. Heavy rains during harvest, some wheat badly grown, and some not injured at all. Stacking is going on, and the cutting of the late wheat, which is good. Threshing commenced to-day. Corn looks well considering the work it had before harvest. Oats and barley promise well.

J. N. BARTELS.

MR. SLOSSON AND HIS MONEY MUDDLE.

All who have read Mr. Slosson's article in the FARMER of June 26th, have doubtless come to the conclusion, that although he makes a very fluent use of words, he is a sorry reasoner, and jumbles cause and effect with out seemingly the least discrimination. For instance Mr. S. makes use of the following expression, "the indebtedness of the whole country has steadily increased because of the increase of population, and the educated love of gold which intensifies with the age of the country." I call that sentence a literary curiosity. I have italicized it, to set it in a bolder relief. There is not the slightest foundation for either of these assumptions. Increase of population increasing the debt of the country! Educated love of gold increasing debt! But Mr. Slosson's article is full of such empty rhetorical flights. He excuses the inflation era by saying tens of thousands of men deeply involved in debt paid their indebtedness. This enabled a goodly number to pay off their debts, but not many tens of thousands. As far as debt paying went, it was well; but those same persons with ten others added to each one immediately set about going in debt again, thinking the millennium had come sure enough, and that is the seat of the whole trouble. If people who bought at those high prices had only paid cash for what they bought, and not given their notes and bonds, as a part of the purchase money, they would now have owned the property and hard times would never have been felt. But those notes and mortgages have transferred those inflated prices to our present time of low range in values. Mr. S. says the value of money is about the same as it was 6 or 7 years ago. This is one of those points an ingenious debater might argue on indefinitely. It requires about twice or three times the amount of sweat and toil to acquire a like quantity that it did then, and as sweat and toil are the least variable of all products of this world, I take this for my measure and by it determine that money now is worth at least double what it was when those oppressive debts were made; for the same labor then would suffice to pay a debt of two thousand dollars, with double the rate of interest, that it will pay of one thousand with half the rate of interest at the present time. It was discounting the future by our abominable American system of credit, by buying on speculation to hold corner lots and farms for a rise, and not paying cash for what we bought, and what we did not want for actual use, which has caused all our woes. The habit which a certain school of quack doctors for hard times have adopted of hurling "cuss words" at "bullionists" and "coupon cutters of national bonds," is about as wise and effective for any good purpose, as the boy's reason, who said "if I can't whip you, I'll make faces at your sister."

There is a great deal of echo and very little reason in this article of Mr. Slosson's. With all due deference to Mr. S's intelligence and learning, I will presume to question his knowledge of the finances, the business relation the social habits and laws of either Venice or France, especially of the former peculiar country. Their streets are paved with water and their wagons are all boats; and they have a stringent law that all gondolas shall be painted black. But we will not take Mr. Slosson as an exponent of French or Venetian times. "Why don't E. tell why this prostration is natural and necessary—pray why?" asks Mr. S. Nothing easier. The sick man is weak and prostrated, because he violated knowingly or unknowingly the laws of health. We are weak and prostrated in business because we violated the laws of trade. We bought more than we could pay for, and more than we needed. We didn't pay cash for what we bought, expecting to realize by speculation. This is a much better reason than the one Mr. Slosson furnishes because it is the true one. It may not be so high toned and stylish(?) This is his reason, "It is simply and solely because there comes up from the cavernous maw of the bullionist the wailing cry, gold! more gold! Look at Venice." But look at that reason. It's more nude than any Venus was ever painted or sculptured. But why laugh at Mr. Slosson's half fledged ideas of finance. There are a great many intelligent men halt crazed on the subject.

Abusing the holders of our national securities is unpatriotic, foolish, and prompting to malicious mischief. The government was sorely pressed when it issued those bonds. All who had money were asked to buy. All classes of people hold them now who have money to invest. Our Insurance companies, savings banks trustees, states, counties, towns that are creating a sinking fund. Colleges and school endowments are invested in them, and they all clip off the coupons and draw the interest, and draw it in gold too; every one of them. Is there anything wrong about it? No. Is there anything foolish and mischievous about this echo of the cry which originated among demagogues and the country's worst enemies, and is repeated by a great many well meaning men among whom friend Slosson has unfortunately strayed? We all feel that the financial systems of the civilized world are imperfect and subject to great convulsions and fluctuations, but there has been nothing suggested yet that it would be safe to substitute for the old. Calling names, and abuse of those who stand by the old system will not aid in mending the new, if these declaimers would "leave off their damnable faces and begin" to study the subject they might accomplish something.

THAT RANDOM SHOT!

EDITOR FARMER:—"W. W. C." undertakes to answer my communication of May 22nd, and misses the mark by shooting "Random." I asked through your paper "what time of the year is the best time to strike Kansas," and W. W. C. answered it in "Random Shots" and "a grasshopper year" is the best time to strike Kansas, evidently thinking to make fun of me. I also asked some practical farmer to give us information regarding the best locality to take up government land. W. W. C. answered it by saying his advice would be to "let government land alone, for taking everything into consideration it is dearer than land that has been improved." Now, I am a mechanic of limited means and am hardly able to buy land, knowing at the same time that improved land would be the most profitable and convenient, providing a person has the money. That is the cause of my wanting to take up government land. He also stated that the "best locations" are in the oldest portions of the state. Any man of common sense would know that W. W. C. don't speak like a "practical farmer," and my opinion is that he never broke an acre of prairie land in his life, and I even doubt if he lives on a farm. If he will take the trouble to read that communication again which was in the FARMER of May 22nd, he will find out what was wanted. Mr. M. A. O'Neil of Douglas County, gave me some information in his communication which appeared in your paper of June 5th. He answered me like a gentleman and didn't try to make fun of the article on account of it being written by a "mechanic who never worked on a farm." W. W. C. in his "Saddle-bag Notes," as a general thing will write up a rich man's farm, telling your readers all about the fine house this rich farmer lives in, his large and well arranged barn, his very convenient granaries, his fine blooded stock, etc., etc., but he will never mention the way a poor farmer gets along. Judging from the way his correspondence read one would think there are no poor farmers at all in Kansas, and that they are all well fixed.

Very Respectfully
JOSEPH MOSS.
Peoria, Ill. July 1st.

THE WORK OF THE FUTURE.

Prior to the war period the capitalists were men who made money by economy, hard work, and thorough devotion to some legitimate calling. To-day we have amongst us numbers of young men between 30 and 40 years of age who control large fortunes rapidly acquired, while there are tens of thousands, who, since the time alluded to, have made and lost more than a competency. These all cry depression and hard times, because they are unwilling to submit to the edict that men must "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." This turning back to first principals is the work of those now unemployed who have received their business education since 1800. A second class who cry stagnation and hard times are the mechanics and laborers, who by reason of the adaptation of machinery to manufacturing purposes, the cessation of railroad building and and lessened requirements of the iron and coal mining interests are without work. These must either starve or become producers. We often hear the remark, "I would rather starve than dig dirt," from able-bodied men, who prefer the life of a tramp, or dependence and poverty, and some a convict's garb, to making the attempt to work out a living from Mother Earth. This class must be taught to become producers if the future is to be prosperous.

While manufacturing, mining and trade interests have been suffering, the producing interest just begins to feel the effect wrought upon it by the stimulus of high prices. The future crops of all staple articles promise to be excessive. Exceptionally large crops of cereals in 1877 are likely to be surpassed in 1878. The sugar tea and coffee yield promises to be large, especially the latter. Lower prices are inevitable, but thus far they have tended to stimulate consumption, so that while hard times have been the cry for five years, the same period has witnessed the largest consumption recorded of leading staple articles. In all large producing countries there is a scarcity of labor.

On the farms of the United States, on the plantations of Brazil and Cuba there is plenty to do for an army of workmen. If the crops of 1878 are successfully gathered the food supply of the world promises to be large, and the producing interests must learn to be content with smaller grains and lower prices. The large number of factors employed in distribution has made competition close and brought profits to a very low average, so that the business of to-day is conducted on a different basis from formerly, and there are thousands of complaining ones in consequence of too great a distributive force. In the United States all classes suffer from the want of a definite financial policy, and from burdens imposed by heavy State, county and town debts. The latter are being steadily reduced and public opinion demands economy in the transaction of public business. So far we have alluded to matters of general interest that hinder prosperity. They are in process of slow but sure adjustment. Merchants have acted more slowly in bringing the expenses of business and household economy down to a basis demanded by the present state of affairs. Money hereafter is to be made more slowly, speculation is dead, profits are too low, and it is disastrous to keep working and living expenses up to the point of five years ago.

During the past two years there has been a more rapid movement in this direction, but go on it must until the work is completed in every walk of life. It is pleasant in what we are pleased to call hard times to be able to record the rich blessings which Providence has bestowed, enabling men to acquire the necessities of life at extremely low prices. There is work enough for all if they will till the soil, but unfortunately the great mass of unemployed refuse to become producers. A living is always sure to the farmer, and although prices may be very low, quantity generally compensates, just as high prices make good a deficiency in supplies. When all the matters alluded to are harmonized then prosperity is inevitable.—American Grocer.

EDUCATION.

Walking in Broadway, on a pleasant June morning, we met Mr. Gough, who has wrought a real benefit to the city by his system of ventilation. In a brief conversation he said he had placed it in banks, hotel beer saloons, refrigerating houses, pork packing establishments, school buildings, colleges and private houses, but as yet no physicians, the preservers of health, had either ordered it or recommended it. This set us to thinking. Is it because in spite of their fine words they have very little faith in fresh air after all? Not near as much as in their drugs? The world is drug-ridden to death; more in civilized lands die from drugs than from honest disease—but this is not what we were set to thinking about. It illustrated how men will preach one thing and believe another; how they will say and do not. In education it is the same. The schoolmaster does not crowd and press knowledge into his own children's heads; the loudest advocate of education does not believe half he says. And all of this not because education is not food but because the form it has is not the best. The parents of poor children, say what you will, understand this thing; after a child has learned to read, write, and the four rules of arithmetic, they remove him and set him at work, and nine chances out of ten it is better than that he should go into the grammar school, and from that into the college. For the world will only be conquered by work; let men think as much as they will, it is work that is needed as its complement. Think and work. The old rule of our ancestors was "all summer in the field; all winter in the school." There has been a tendency to overdo the business of education, to undervalue labor. Every day for the past year we have passed three young men—boot-blacks—who have been in the grammar schools. They may be seen day after day pouring over the sensational papers, dime novels, etc. This is what education has done for them; we doubt whether it is an advantage. One principal says he had the son of a cooper, who proposed to remove him as soon as he had acquired the primary foundation; he intended to teach him his trade. By much persuasion he was induced to leave him to finish the grammar studies. Then he would not learn his father's trade; he became a loafer and now keeps a saloon. Education made him too proud to work. Another principal says he became interested in the son of a milkman. Against the father's protestation, he got him into the city college, where he stayed one year, and then gave up. But he would not drive a milk wagon; not he! So he gets a precarious living by copying, etc. Instances are numerous enough to enable us to draw some general conclusions: 1st. The teaching in the primary school should be as thorough, extensive and practical as possible. Hence only the best teachers should be employed; no inexperienced young girls on any account. From five to eight years of age what may not be done by skillful teachers! Not by pressure, not by cramming, not by severity, but by skill. 2d. Children should have their industrial powers educated; they should be taught and encouraged to work. There is a common and wide-spread idea that by "getting an education" a pupil will be saved from work.

And then, that physicians will not ventilate their own houses, nor recommend their neighbors to do it, is no more stupid than thousands of teachers are. They do the business of education in a perfunctory manner. Their business, as they see it, is to hear so many classes, strike the bells, keep the boys from whispering, watch things generally, and draw their pay. When any man has got down so low in the scale as that, his usefulness is over. He is a barnacle, a piece of moss, a lichen—and yet there are a great many such. They neither go into the kingdom themselves nor encourage others to go in.—New York School Journal.

From Chautauqua County.

June 29th.—We are in the midst of a rainy season; very wet for two months, and still cloudy and rainy. Winter wheat is first-rate; the quality never was better. There is still a quantity of old corn on hand, with the best prospect for the new crop we have ever had. Oats promise well, and potatoes never were better. The prospect for a good crop of all kinds of grasses, never was so good. Garden crops are all we could ask. We are now enjoying the early peaches, and if nothing destroys the crop there will be more peaches than the country will consume, with a sprinkle of apples. All kinds of berries are a success this season, and about all we can consume. We never had a more plentiful, prosperous season in this part of the state. Stock of all kinds is in prosperous condition, but the prices are rather low. D. C. BALDWIN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO SHEEP FARMERS

Simple's Celebrated Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, effectually cleans stock, eradicates scab, destroys ticks, and all parasites infesting sheep, and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price. Circulars free. Manufactured by THOMAS I SEMPLE, 977 Portland Avenue, Louisville Ky. Agents, who sell at Manufacturing prices: John G. White, Omaha, Neb.; Pink Spouts, Wichita, Kan.; Y. C. A. Rogers, Waco, Texas.



LABELS for marking and Registering cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Size for sheep or hogs, with name and number stamped to Order, \$3 per 100. Patches for putting label in ear, \$1. Registers, with numbers corresponding to labels, book form, 50 cents. Sheet Register free with labels. All orders filled promptly, and sent by mail on receipt of price. First \$5, order paid for, entitles purchaser to Agency with liberal commission. Samples and terms free. C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm ATCHISON, KANSAS.

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Do- ver, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 12 miles south of Rossville.

Walnut Grove Herd,



S. E. WARD, Proprietor. Breeder of Pure bred Short-Horns. 1st Duke of Walnut Grove, 3515, S. E. Record. A. H. Book \$25.00 and Maxima Led 2nd 5.513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion County, Kan., breeder of pure Short-horns of fashionable blood. Stock for sale low. Also, best Berkshire in Kansas. Catalogues Free.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

BREEDER OF Thoroughbred English BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas. THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH.



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

Pure Bred Partridge Cochins.

One magnificent cock, and five hens, warranted pure bred. The half dozen for \$10; cash. Address J. J. R., Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE OF 65 Head of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle

And 50 Head of IMPORTED COTSWOLD SHEEP, AT COLUMBIA, BOON CO., MO., ON AUGUST 15th, including a lot of Fine SHOW CATTLE, and the Fine Young Bull

Grand Duke of Sharon, No. 12, 789. Bred by Abe Reulick, of Kentucky. This sale includes the top of our Herd. For Catalogues and further particulars, address, J. H. & MOSS P. PARKER, Columbia, Mo.

600 SHEEP!

Owing to the shortage of Range, and increase of Wolves, we offer for sale, delivered Sept. 15th, 600 head of Sheep, most ewes, graded Merinos; age from one to five years old. Our flocks have been in this section of the country five years. For further particulars, enquire of J. M. BRINGTON, Great Bend Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

EMERY & SAYRE, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed Recorded Berkshires & Poland Chinas for sale "Beasties Sure," "Fairs not skin." Circulars free.

W. IRWIN, Osceola, Iowa, Breeder of pure, D. M. Magle, & W. W. Ellsworth strains of Poland China hogs; write for circular.

BADDELY, Leavenworth, Kan., Breeds Black & Cocker & Brown Lechorns Stock not air passed in America. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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

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

J. BELL & SON, Brighton, Macomb County, Ill., Inc. Breeders and Dealers in Spanish Merino Sheep. Thirty-five miles from St. Louis on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Stock reliable; prices reasonable. References furnished.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families; Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 800 head, also Berkshires.

R. COOK, Iola, Allen Co., Kansas, Breeder of Light, pure Poland China Hogs, Short-Horn Cattle and Light Brahms Chickens. All Stock warranted first-class and Shipped C. O. D.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 17943 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CARRY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 86 competitors.

H. M. & W. F. SIBSON, Galesburg, Ill., Breeders and Shippers of Poland-China or Magle Hogs. Young Stock for sale.

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

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas, Pekin Ducks White to m.

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

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

SAMUEL ARCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Hampshire's importation in 1822. Also German Werra Hogs, premium stock and Large Black Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$2-50 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 1/2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also the best assortment of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

100,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Orange Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants, etc. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price Lists. E. F. OADWELL, Miami County Nursery, Louisville, Kansas.

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

H. H. GRINSHAW, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of H. Essex Berkshires and Poland China hogs. Stock for sale.

Dentists.

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

JAMES G. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law.

Rooms 10 and 12, Hart's Office Building, West Fourth Street, between Main and Delaware, Kansas City, Mo. Practices in Missouri, Kansas and U. S. Courts. Real Estate & Corporation Law a specialty.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts

Kaw Valley Nursery. Must Be Sold.

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

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

Single Pig \$15, \$25 per pair, \$35 per trio. These pigs are sired by the imported Prize-winning Boar, Wade Hampton, and out of sows picked from the best herds in U. S. and warranted to be as good as the best. No trouble to answer correspondence. Address, F. B. HARNES, New Palestine, Mo.

GREAT CATTLE SALE!

On Friday, July 19th, 1878. AT EMERALD VALLEY STOCK FARM. One Mile West of St. Marys, Kansas.

Over 125 Head of Blooded Stock. Including thoroughbred Bull Calves, recorded in the 17th volume of the

AMERICAN HERD BOOK; several high grade bull and heifer calves and yearlings, the got of my thoroughbred Bull.

PRINCE CLIMAX, 2ND. Also, several fine young heifers, which, together with the thoroughbred and grade bull calves, offering farmers of this vicinity a rare opportunity of securing fine blooded young stock, and improving those already on hand, at low prices. In addition to the above there are also about 20 high grades and good milch cows with calves, and in call by Prince Climax. Also, forty steers, including yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds, and several head of brood and stock Berkshire hogs. All to be sold at my farm one mile west of St. Marys, on

Friday, July 19th, 1878. At Public Auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand. Sale commences at 10 o'clock A. M. Sharp, and no postponement on account of weather. J. W. FITZGERALD, Proprietor. H. G. Evans, Auctioneer.

Three Hundred Head of Good Long-Wooled Sheep For Sale. The most of them are grade Cotswolds. For particulars, call on or address JOHN T. FRASHER & BRO., Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kansas.

The Kansas Farmer.

Hudson & Ewing, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

SURETY.

Security, or surety, is a device, evidently, of the money lender, and a twin brother to usury.

How, among so many reformers and tinkers of our equity laws and social systems, this "sum of all villainies," should have escaped notice, is a mystery. The principle which permits the lender to demand and receive in pledge, the property of a third and wholly disinterested party, as security for his venture, has ever been the canker-worm of every business which men engage in, requiring money to conduct.

Let us examine this question of security by the light of common-sense and equity. A and B enter into an agreement for mutual benefit. It is not intended or claimed that their business enterprise will be an advantage to any one but themselves. A has money that he desires to loan at a profitable rate of interest. B has a commercial or other venture which he proposes to prosecute, by which he hopes to realize a large profit; but it requires capital to organize and start the business, and he has no property which he can pledge or mortgage to A as security for the payment of the money he wishes to borrow. A is a shrewd, worldly-wise man who will not risk his money in an uncertain project, and demands security. B has a friend, C, an honest, industrious man, who has accumulated property by laying by a part of his earnings, whom he solicits as security on his note or bond to A, for the payment of the loan. Let us pause a moment and consider the absurdity and iniquity of the law which permits such a transaction. A, the cautious capitalist is now secure in his interest and principle; B has taken no risk, and yet has entire control of the borrowed capital. If his venture proves a success, he is the gainer to the amount of his business skill or good fortune. If he loses all, his loss is only his time, and scarcely that, for he has received a good living out of the borrowed capital. But how are C's interests affected by this transaction? Any gain to him is impossible. The property for which he has pledged, perhaps, the house and home of his young and helpless family, has never been within his control. And yet when disaster overtakes the borrower, which it does in five cases, at least, in every ten, his property is swept away to reimburse A for his loaned money, and handsome interest. Had C given his individual promissory note or bond to A for the amount, and received no benefit, A could not recover. The law protects him as a second party, but as a third party, although he receives no benefit, his property is bound for the amount of the loan.

The laws which sanction security, are cruel, unjust, unwise and open a door to more wrong, family suffering and commercial disaster than any and all other errors of omission and commission in the laws of the country. They have enabled thousands of adventurers to desolate happy homes, under the garb of friendship. Men who aim at the short road to wealth, manage to secure the use of capital by working upon the sympathies of friends who "go security." If their venture is in a mercantile line, they cut prices below a legitimate living point to gain custom, demoralize the trade of honest, fair-dealing firms, to, in the end, lose their borrowed capital and come out in a short time, bankrupt. Who has been benefited by this reckless transaction misnamed "business?" None but the capitalist who loaned the money. Firms conducting business on an honest basis, have been shaken to their centre; relatives and friends have been bankrupted, perhaps sent mourning to the grave; and all this wide ruin wrought in order that some "smart," "enterprising" young fellow might strive to grow rich by shirking honest work and taking a short cut to wealth.

If there is any one abuse in the business customs of the country, that needs reform more than another, it is this iniquitous law which sanctions the pledge of a third party's property for the honesty or success of a second party. There is not a bank, institution or individual in the country in the money loaning business, that does not adopt this law as a fundamental rule of business. Even the government requires a number of uninterested persons to pledge their property as security for the acts of its officers who handle public money. The government is more able to lose by dishonest officials, than private persons. Let it take its officers for better or worse, and punish any violations of law by the power in its own hands, and not rob individuals to make up losses by its officers.

Let the would-be borrower of money, pledge whatever property he possesses as security for the loan, and if he falsely represents the facts or conceals the security, let the penitentiary stand ready to receive

him, but abolish the iniquitous laws which permits a disinterested third party's property being given in pledge for the loan of money.

Down with security laws, and the business of the country will cease to be upset every few years by adventurers who operate with borrowed capital, to the ruin of kind-hearted, credulous friends, and the demoralization of every honest business establishment.

NEW WHEAT.

The new wheat crop is beginning to find its way into market, and as the report comes up from all parts of the west of the great abundance of the crop the tendency to very low prices is unavoidable. The opportunity to buyers to bear the market will be exceptionally good, and depressing of prices for the new crop will be resorted to to the utmost of the ability of speculators and shippers of grain. The National Board of Trade, published at Chicago, reports the receipt of ten car loads of winter wheat on the first inst. by one firm in that city. Farmers who can hold their wheat till the first rush of grain on the market is over will be likely to receive a better price than immediately after the crop is threshed. Buyers at inland stations on railroads are likely, in view of the large quantities offering to name extremely low prices for wheat. Our special agent reports that buyers at stations in the interior of the State in the great wheat growing districts, are offering 30 cents a bushel for the new crop. We advise farmers to hold their grain, if at all possible, rather than sell at present, at such a ruinous price.

HEAVY YIELD OF WHEAT.

Hon. Thos. Buckman has, from 90 acres of Fultz wheat, of this season's crop, 337 bushels, lacking but one bushel in the lot, of 42 bushels per acre. Mr. Buckman's farm, where this crop was raised, is located 6 miles west of Topeka, in this, Shawnee county, on high prairie.

THE WHEAT CROP.

This is the fourth consecutive season of excessive wet weather during wheat harvest, and yet scores of farmers with from 25 to 50 acres of grain each see their crops badly injured or totally lost because they cannot work horses and reapers in the wet fields. Labor saving machinery is all very nice, and ornamental while the paint lasts, and when a man has from 100 to 500 acres of small grain to be harvested it no doubt pays him to own a reaper or two. But we believe that four farmers out of five in Lyon county and the rest of Kansas do not need any reaper, and would be better off if they never tried to own one. This we say from a sense of duty to our farmer readers, not out of any desire to injure the reaper trade, for we like to see our hardware stores sell goods. But the fact is there is altogether too much foolishness in this reaper business. Many farmers who pay every dollar they have on hand, or go into debt at the bank, for a reaper, haven't a barn or a shed worth speaking of on their premises. They had far better use the money or the proceeds of their notes, to buy lumber with, and make good sized barns and sheds, improve their houses, or buy some more good live stock, or fruit trees. Any of these investments would be more profitable than a reaper to use for four or five days in the year and lay out in snow and rain and go to pieces the other 360 days. Their grain can be all harvested with a few cradles and a week or two of just about as much hard work for days as most farmers' wives do nearly every day in the year.—Emporia News.

The following note has been handed us for insertion in THE FARMER with the hope that some of our farmers who have raised diel wheat the present season would be able to give the required information. [Ed. Farmer.]

HON. ALFRED GRAY, Sec. State Board of Agriculture, Topeka Kansas,

DEAR SIR.—Can you give me any information concerning diel wheat, has it been thoroughly tested? If so what success? Can you tell me where to get five barrels of good clean diel wheat. Rain, rain, rain! Yours very truly, JOHN TUCKER.

LETTER FROM OSAGE CITY, KANSAS.

I saw, in your last issue, a notice in reference to early peaches that were ripe on the 22d inst. I wish to say that I set out, one year ago this spring, several trees of the Amsden June and the Alexander. The latter bore a few peaches, which were ripe on the 19th of this month—a large, fine peach, about two inches in diameter. The Amsden June is now getting ripe, and is also a good and large peach, and I think a little better flavored than the former; still they are an excellent peach. The Alexander was fully ripe at the date spoken of. J. W. JACKSON.

Osage City, Kan., June 27th

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XXXI.

The county of Chase is preeminently a stock county, and for stock-raising is probably second to none in the state. Almost every ravine has good running water, and the soil produces a rich nutritious kind of grass that cattle, easily and quickly fatten upon.

Marion county which joins Chase on the west is differently situated. The herd law (sometimes called the anti-cattle law) is the salvation of this county. Although the largest herd of Short-Horn Cattle in the world is owned and kept here, yet it is not advisable for any one who wishes to engage in general stock raising to locate in this or any other herd law county.

There are some beautiful farms and fine landscapes in this county notably, north-east and south-west of Marion Centre. The people in this county have set some hedges but as they are considered here a luxury rather than as a necessity, they are not cultivated as thoroughly as hedges ought to be.

This is comparatively a new county and many of the inhabitants having come here poor in this world's goods, yet they are hopeful and are rich in anticipation, expectation and children.

Two miles north of Peabody I saw on the 23d of June, wheat of this seasons growth that was being threshed. It was very plump as has been every sample of wheat seen since then.

In 1876 that county had a population of 6,576. It has now 8,306. In 1876 there were 22857 acres of wheat raised here, which averaged 134 bushels per acre, while now there is 33,736 acres which will probably average 18 bushels per acre.

An unusual amount of ches has been raised here this season. Last year the wheat was shrunk so badly that the ches could not be thrown out by the fanning mill, but this year the wheat is remarkably plump, and the most of the ches can be blown out. Yet owing to the fact that the grain was not cut until it was very ripe, the ground is already heavily seeded to ches.

There are a large number of self-binders in use in this county, and they are working to the entire satisfaction of the owners. The cost of the wire as estimated by different farmers is from 25 to 50 cents per acre, but the difference in the cost of the wire, is probably owing to the difference in quantity of straw. Where help is scarce, the self-binder is used to the very best advantage. As the straw is never fed to the stock in this part of Kansas, the objection that "the wire will choke the cattle," has no force here.

As I go south and west I notice that the houses are generally smaller and the barns larger. The barns however are not for cattle, but to hold the immense amount of wheat raised in this part of the state.

I notice one commendable feature among the farmers here that I must not fail to mention as I consider it of great importance, viz: that of forest tree culture. To show what varieties of trees are generally set I will give a list as I found them on a few farms.

Near Peabody on the farm of David McPheeters I found a young thrifty forest consisting of 25,000 trees of the following varieties, 6500 black walnut, 600 each Hackberry and Box-Elders, the balance cottonwood.

Two miles east of Halstead, in Harvey county on the farm of Wm. Hardaker, I found 20,000 forest trees, a large proportion of them having been set six years ago. Here were 1000 Ailanthus some of them having this year made a growth of 5 feet. 500 Catalpa, a goodly number of them having grown from 5 to 6 feet this year. The balance of the forest trees consist of Lombardy, poplars, Black Walnut and Cottonwood. Mr. Hardaker prefers to let the side shoots grow the first few years on forest trees, for, when they are cut off, the soil is so rich that it forces the top to grow so fast that it bends over with weight. I should mention that this forest is situated in a very sandy soil, and trees grow here remarkably fast.

Here is also planted 2500 peach trees, and the crop this year will be fully 750 bushels. Only a very small proportion of the peach tree are however of bearing age.

One mile north of here is another beautiful place. It is owned by Z. S. Spore, Esq. There are 25,000 forest trees on this farm besides a large number of fruit trees. Mr. Spore will have at least two thousand bushels of peaches this year. I noticed here for the first time the celebrated Sand Hill Plum of which I had heard so much. Mr. Spore had about one-eight of an acre of them set very close. They were loaded down with fruit. There was at least four different varieties of this wild plum. While they do not compare favorably with the Green Gage, Jefferson and other improved kinds, yet they are better than the wild plum which grows in central and northern Kansas.

They as well as every other kind of wild

fruit improved greatly by cultivation. The wild plum like the persimmon must be "dead ripe" before it is fit to be eaten. These plums were selling at Halstead at the rate of \$3.00 per bushel.

I noticed ripe peaches on this farm of the Early Amsden variety, but was informed by Mr. Spore that he had a variety of peaches that would ripen two weeks earlier than this peach. If so it is a great acquisition to our already fine list of early peaches.

Five miles north of Halstead on the farm of Joseph Cook, Esq. there is a fine forest of 10,000 trees the majority of them being Box Elder, Black Walnut, Hackberry, Persimmon, and coffee-bean, all grown from seed.

I noticed a number of other artificial forests, but these will probably be enough to give the readers and idea of the varieties of forest trees commonly used for this purpose. I am of the opinion that every farm in the state would be greatly benefited and improved if there was an artificial forest on it.

The first plowing for fall wheat that I have seen this year was on the farm of Jacob Acker Esq. 18 miles south east of Hutchinson, Reno Co. This was on the 1st of July. The plow was four wheel carriage riding plow, manufactured by J. C. Bidwell, Pittsburgh, Penn., G. W. Hunt Patentee. It was an 18 inch plow and was easily drawn by 3 small horses. It did good work and I judge it to be a great improvement over the common two wheel riding plow.

I passed through part of the Mennonite settlement in Harvey County, and saw the young Mennonite ladies who were probably Countesses and Duchesses in their own country, at work on the Harvester, binding grain, and for all that I could see, doing as good work as the men who were working with them.

Eight miles east of Hutchinson I noticed a flock of 450 Mexican sheep, owned by H. C. Reeder. They were brought from Mexico in the fall of 1876, and the average yield of wool this year was 3 lbs. They could jump straight up from the ground on a "standing jump" five feet. They are a long legged ungainly kind of a sheep, and I do not consider them profitable to use.

The first "Sand Hills" that I saw were a few miles north of Halstead. The people here are very sensitive when the subject of sand hills are mentioned and I therefore dismiss the subject by saying that they will be used at some future time for raising fruit. The soil in the southern part of New Jersey and parts of Maryland and Delaware, and southern Michigan, and even near Rochester, N. Y. the best fruit portions of the United States, are largely composed of just such a sandy soil as is to be found in the sandy hills of the great Arkansas valley.

W. W. CONE. Halstead, Harvey County, Kansas.

MONOPOLIES AND THEIR REMEDIES.

I notice on article in the FARMER of May 22nd, entitled "A Dictatorial Government," and this shall be my starting point. There can be no question but that this government is, through the influence of the money power, approaching a despotism. If, according to the Divine injunction, the love of money is the root of all evil, then truly those men whose income is ten dollars a minute, must be exerting a bad influence, for they are generally lovers of money.

If the declaration found in the Constitution of the United States, that all men were created free and equal, be true, then this contrast in wealth is not right, because these great sums were not justly obtained, and these large sums of money rightly distributed would relieve the needy and the suffering. He asks, "are the farmers of Kansas designed to be a foot ball with which this money power may play?" I answer, not so designed to be, but they actually allow themselves to be thus used by this money power. Now, Mr. Editor, whose fault is it? Can they help themselves? I say they can and they ought to do so. As stated in the same article, they are putting down some of these monopolies, and they may put down all of them if they would unite as one man at the ballot box. The ballot box is the place to right all these wrongs, but then, the first work to be done is to educate the laboring man up to the point that they will actually vote together. This is being done in various ways; by the preaching of the gospel, by the Sabbath school, by the temperance organizations, and more especially through the grange, Sovereigns of Industry, etc. Let these great organizations be encouraged and aided by all liberty-loving people of every name and order, and then, aside from all this, let every individual in the class of laborers consider himself a committee of one to see each of his neighbors and reason with them, and never let them go until he imparts the needed influence to them or is himself convinced that he is mistaken. If we ever put down a powerful wrong, we must become interested on the subject, yes,

powerfully interested, and work accordingly. Let us push out.

HENRY C. SMITH.

St. Mary's, Ind.

Recently Mr. A. Henley has established the southwestern Iron Fence Company in Lawrence, Kansas. No enterprise could be more timely in this great prairie state than the manufacturing of the barbed wire and iron post fence, a better, more durable and cheaper fence than can be constructed of posts and boards. With the superior facilities they enjoy, they can meet a very heavy demand, but they have reason to expect with the great favor in which the fence is held by the farmers that orders will rush in upon them as soon as they become extensively advertised.

J. Chubb, residing 2 miles east of Topeka exhibited a sample of "Le Duc's early," corn at the FARMER office, July 3rd. The seed was received from the Agricultural Department at Washington.

CLARK'S REED, ORGAN MELODIES, BY WM. H. CLARKE, PUBLISHED BY OLIVER DITSON & CO.—The first thing to be noticed in this book is its freshness. It is not made by "scizzoring" other books, but contains many things not previously heard in this country, with an entirely new arrangement of all the others. The book "sings" from beginning to end, and even if his name were not given, would soon betray the skillful hand of the author of the "New Method for Reed Organs." There are about 200 pages and about 120 pieces, all in true "Reed Organ" style; a style so strictly adhered to, that the pieces cannot with any ease, be played on a pianoforte.

Where all are good, it is difficult to select any for special mention, but one may take the first "Pastoral," as a good specimen of pieces in Organ style, the "Dreamy Waltz," to introduce the Dance Music; "My Loving Angel," as one of the Italian airs, of which there are many; "Sad Thoughts" and "Death of the Organist," as fitted to our melancholy hours; "The Alpine Echo," as a Swiss melody; "Sleep Well," as a lullaby; and "Qui Vive," as a most awakening call. We may mention, finally, the "Beautiful Evening Star," as a Serenade, and the "Ringing Rocks," as a lively Quickstep. These are one-twelfth of the whole number, among which there are probably none that the player would wish to leave out. The book costs \$2.50 in Boards, and \$3.00 in Cloth. For sale by E. B. Guild, Topeka Kansas.

The Mahemann Medical College of Chicago is one of the oldest institutions in the West. Its doors are open to men and women and during the past eighteen years over four hundred men and fifty women have received its diploma. We are informed that special arrangements have been made for a copious supply of dissecting material. The clinical facilities are said to be unsurpassed in this country. See card.

CORN RAISING.

I have been much interested in the articles that have appeared in the FARMER of late upon this subject, as I am one of those that believe that "corn is king" even in wheat growing Kansas. I like Mr. Whetstone's views as expressed in the FARMER of the 19th inst. My plan is to have the land plowed by the middle of April. Harrow well, and plant immediately. As soon as the young shoots begin to point through the ground apply the harrow again and pulverize the land thoroughly which destroys all the small weeds and leaves the land mellow. This will give the land two dressings in about ten days, thus giving the corn a fair start. As soon as this is large enough, put in the two horse cultivator, with a man behind it and not upon the top of it, as I do not think he can do good work and ride. If the land is fowl, go over it both ways as soon as possible. If it is clean, once a week is often enough until you have been over it three times. This should be done by the middle of June and by the time the corn is two feet high, and then it should be laid by. Later plowing I think of no benefit. If the land is in good condition, by this time the corn will have exclusive possession of the land, and the weeds, if any, will not hurt it. After harvest say the last of August or early in September, go through it with a hoe and cut out cucumber sunflowers and every other prominent weed that you do not wish to seed on your place. The last part of corn culture I consider very important, and I never omit it; and thus keep these pests of the farmer in check upon my farm. A hand will go over ten acres in a day taking three rows at a time and giving each weed a clip with a sharp hoe. I always rotate the crop putting it on stubble ground as it is much easier to tend and I think does better.

WM. FETTES.

Saline Co. Kansas.

Our farmers are now harvesting the largest crop of wheat ever known in this part of the state. One million and a half bushels is a small estimate for Dickinson county, or one hundred and fifty bushels for every man, woman and child in the county.—Abilene Chronicle.

July 10, 1878

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

This place is twenty-three miles east of Rochester, on the N. Y. Central R. R. and Erie Canal, in the heart of a fine farming country.

Our spring opened early, and held out until the first of May, when it began growing colder, with frequent frosts, doing considerably damage to small fruits, and in many places to peaches, apples and pears.

Wheat, in many places, is very light, but on the whole will be an average crop; it will be from 15 to 20 days before wheat harvest will be on.

Potatoes are grown quite extensively in western New York, and the farmers have to contend with the beetle or their crops would be nearly ruined.

Farms are too high-priced for a poor man to think of owning a hundred acres, without spending a good share of his lifetime paying for it, at the rate of \$75 to \$125 per acre.

J. R. POWER, Palmyra, N. Y.

From Montgomery County S. E. Kansas.

June 16.—The winter wheat crop in this part of the county is much better than last year although it is not as good as it promised to be.

The corn crop promises very fair. There is not much old corn in the county. The fruit crop for 1877 was unexcelled and the crop promises to be as heavy this year as last.

L. W. MOLL, Your agent has given this neighborhood a very creditable notice for fine hogs.

From Ellis County.

July 1st.—"Enquirer," in your issue of June 26th, can enjoy absolutely safe immunity from that common scourge of new countries, the fever and ague, in Ellis county.

Wheat about all harvested; a good yield and quality. Cattle are doing well; no disease whatever.

From Leavenworth County E. Kan.

June 24th.—Wheat about 40 per cent more than last year—nearly all harvested will average about 20 bushels to the acre.

Cherries of all kinds now ripe; about half a crop, and from appearances about half a crop of apples.

From Coffey County.

June 30th.—We have been favored thus far this season with an abundance of rain.

From Osage County.

July 2nd.—Plenty of rain. Crops of all kinds doing well, except castor beans, which in many places are only a partial stand.

From Johnson County.

June 24th.—Wheat all out, and is generally good, with the exception of some early sown, which was much injured by the fly.

From Montgomery County S. E. Kansas.

June 16.—The winter wheat crop in this part of the county is much better than last year although it is not as good as it promised to be.

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(a thing too seldom done in Kansas): Then the proper way to start a stack is to make a shock increase in size according to size and shape of the intended stack or rick. In that way the top of no sheaf lays on the foundation or ground, as is too common in the west, therefore less grain damaged by drawing dampness.

I trust, ere long, to see the KANSAS FARMER still more general in the homes of the farmers of the west. I find each succeeding issue so much superior to the preceding one, like the inventor of the telephone, if you keep on we cannot comprehend what you may come to.

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Hogs, fat, are worth \$2.50; stock hogs, no sale. Cattle—fat cows, \$1.75@2.25; steers, \$3@4. Corn, 50c in town, 55c in country. Farmers will haul their corn to town and sell it for five cents less than at home, and take it in calico.

Vegetables never were better. There is some old corn on hand in some localities, and in others there is none.

From Jackson County.

July 5th.—Where, oh where is Jackson? Week after week I look through the columns of the FARMER in hopes to see some report from this county, but since Mr. Cone's visit, not one word do we recollect having seen from any part of Jackson; and yet should you say in the FARMER that Jackson was one of the poorest counties in the state, how soon would you see a cool thousand arise in their indignity and deny the charge.

Crops in Jackson are "just splendid." Wheat and rye are mostly in the stack, and never in the history of the county did fall wheat prove so universally good. The yield may, in some instances, have been better, but the average crop will be fully up to the bushels per acre, and we hear of some who have threshed twenty-seven bushels, and millers pronounce it unsurpassed in quality.

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From Osage County.

shipping \$4@4.40; feeders, \$3.20@3.80. SHEEP—Market dull; sales, \$3@3.15.

Chicago Wool Market.

WOOL—Quotations range as follows: Good medium unwashed, 18@20c; fine, 16@18c; washed fleece, 25@30c; and tub at 18@20c. Burry, cotted and black wool, 5@6c per pound less. Colorado wool quotable at 15@20c for fine unwashed; 18@20c for medium, and 15@16c for coarse.

Kansas City Wool Market.

WOOL—Fine unwashed, 15@17c; medium, 17@21c; tub-washed, 23@27c; Colorado and Mexican, 13@20c.

Atchison Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 3, fall, 85c; No. 4, do., 75c; No. 2, spring, 85c; No. 3, do., 77c.

OATS—No. 2, 30c; do, white, 21c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c.

CORN—Ear corn, 26c; shelled, 30c; rejected, 25c.

Lawrence Market.

Wheat, No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c; No. 2, 85c; No. 3, do., 77c.

OATS—No. 2, 30c; do, white, 21c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 30c.

CORN—Ear corn, 26c; shelled, 30c; rejected, 25c.

Leavenworth Produce Market.

WHEAT—No. 3, 70 No. 4, 60c; rejected, 50c.

OATS—Wholesale 22c, retail 28.

POTATOES—15@20c.

BEANS—\$8 per ton.

SHIP STUFF—\$10 per ton.

Leavenworth Stock Market.

Beef Steers: \$13@14; calves, 8.

VEAL—\$4@4.25, steady.

MUTTON—\$3@3.25.

HOGS—\$4@4.25.

Topeka Butcher's Retail Market.

BEEF—Striploin Steak per lb. 12 1/2

Round " " " " " " " " " " " "

Roasts " " " " " " " " " " " "

Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb. 6

Hind " " " " " " " " " " " "

By the carcass " " " " " " " " " " " "

MUTTON—Chops per lb. 12 1/2

Roast " " " " " " " " " " " "

Topeka Lumber Market.

Joist and Scantling..... 22.00

Rough boards..... 22.00

Common boards, surface..... 22.00

Stock " " " " " " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

Finishing Lumber..... 35.00 to 55.00

Flooring..... 25.00 to 35.00

Shingles..... 8.00 to 4.00

Lath..... 3.00 to 4.00

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring..... .60

Fall No. 2..... .50

No. 3..... .50

No. 4..... .45

CORN—Per bu..... .20

White Old..... .20

Yellow..... .20

OATS—Per bu..... .20

RYE—Per bu..... .20

BARLEY—Per bu..... .20

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs..... 3.00

No. 1..... 3.50

No. 2..... 3.00

No. 3..... 2.50

CORN MEAL..... .65

RYE CHOP..... .65

CORN & OATS..... .50

BRAN..... .50

SHORT..... .65

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee

Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bushel..... .60@.80

BRANS—Per bu—White Navy..... 2.25

Medium..... 2.00

Common..... 1.50

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice..... .6

Medium..... .5

CHEESE—Per lb..... .8

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh..... 5.50@5.75

HOMINY—Per bbl..... .30

VINEGAR—Per gal..... .20

NEW POTATOES—Per bu..... 2.00@2.25

POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz..... .60

Chickens, Dressed, per lb..... .07

Turkeys, " " " " " " " " " " " "

Geese, " " " " " " " " " " " "

ONIONS—Per bu..... 2.50

CABBAGE—Per doz..... .75

Topeka Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides,

Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green..... .08@.11

Dry Salt..... .9

Calf, Green..... .08

Kip, Green..... .08

Sheep Pelts, green..... .75@1.00

Dressed Hides are bought at 3/4 of the price, 5

TALLOW in Cakes..... .5

PARLOR ORGANS.

New and elegant styles of Estey and Western Cottage organs just received by E. B. Guild.

Twenty first class organs now in stock at reduced prices ranging from \$50 to \$150. call and see them.

City property and Lands, improved and unimproved, bought and sold by John W. Slack, Topeka, Kansas.

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.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is most efficient in Rheumatism, Bruises, Burns, Scratches and many other ills incident to man and beast. Sold by all Druggists.

Save your harness by oiling it with Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, which will keep it soft and pliable. This is the best oil ever made for leather. Sold by all Harness Makers.

Uncle Sam's Condition Powder prevents disease, purifies the blood, improves the appetite, gives a smooth, glossy coat, and keeps the animal in good condition. All druggists sell it.

Do not neglect a cough or cold. Eilert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry is a standard remedy in all throat, asthmatic and bronchial affections, and has saved many valuable lives

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. J. HUDSON.

BETTER IN THE MORNING.

BY REV. LEANDER S. COAN.

"You can't help the baby, parson, but still I want ye to go down an' look in upon her. An' read an' pray, you know. Only last week she was skippin' round a pullin' my whiskers in' hair, A climbin' up to the table her, Into her little high-chair.

"The first night that she took it, When her little cheeks grew red, When she kissed good night to papa, And went away to bed,-- See, see, 'The head-ache, papa, Be her in mortal' 's-ye!' An' somethin' in how she said it Jest made me want to cry.

"But the mornin' brought the fever, And her little hands were hot, An' the pretty red uv her little cheeks Grew into a crimson spot, But she laid there jest ez patient As ever a woman could, Takin' whatever we give her Better'n a grown woman would.

"The days are terrible long an' slow, An' she's growin' in to each; An' now she's jest a slippin' Clear away out uv our reach. Every night when she lies her, Tryin' hard not to cry, She says in a way that kills me-- 'Be better in mornin'--bye!'

"She can't get through the night, parson, So I want ye to come an' pray, An' talk with mother, 's-ye! 'Tis 'er will, 's-ye! 's-ye! Not that the baby needs it, Not that we make any complaint That God seems to think 's a needin' 'The smile uv the little saint."

I walked along with the Corporal, To the door of his humble home, To which the silent messenger Before me had also come. And if he had been a titled prince, I would not have been honored more Than I was with his heartiest welcome To his lowly cottage door.

Night falls again in the cottage; They moved in silence and dread Around the room where the baby Lies panting upon her bed. "Does baby know papa, darling?" And she moves her little face With answer that shows she knows him; But scarce a visible trace.

Of her wonderful infantile beauty Remains as it was before The unseen, silent messenger Had waited at their door. "Papa--kiss--baby--is--so--tired." The man bows low his face, And two swollen hands are lifted In baby's last embrace.

And into her father's grizzled beard The little red fingers cling, While her husky whispered tenderness Tears from a rock would wring. "Baby--jest--so--sick--you--to--cry;" "But--don't--worry--worry--you--to--cry;" The little hands fall on the coverlid-- "Be--better--in--mornin'--bye!'

And night around baby is falling, Setting down dark and dense; Does God need their darling in heaven That he must carry her hence? I prayed, with tears in my voice, As the corporal solemnly knelt With such grief as never before His great warm heart had felt.

Oh! frivolous men and women! Do you know that around you, and night-- Ah! from the humble and haughty Goeth up evermore the cry: "My child, my precious, my darling, How can I let you die?" Oh! bear ye the white lips whisper-- "Be--better--in--mornin'--bye!'

From All the Year Round.

THE HOUSE ACROSS THE STREET.

CHAPTER II.

It was early spring. There was a soft balmy feeling in the air. The bare branches of the almond-trees were dotted over with tiny, rose-colored buds, a few brave primroses were thrusting up their pale yellow blossoms out of the dark-brown mould. Women were crying "Hyacinth!" in the street, and tempting passers-by with baskets heaped with their tall odoriferous clumps of white and pink and creamy bells. There were birds twittering in the square, and a stir of new life and freshness all through the world; but Mr. Robarts was not so well. He had been confined to the house several days, and that Magdalen, might get out for a little fresh air.

"You won't leave him till I do come back," she said, lingering even after her bonnet was on. "Promise me, doctor. He is so disobedient to orders that he is not to be trusted by himself; but if you--"

"Yes," I said, "I will stay, don't be afraid. I can promise you that or anything else that you ask." The exceeding loveliness of her face had struck me even more than that day when I could not take my eyes off it till she was gone; and then, as I turned back to her father, I met his fixed on me. They were keen grey eyes; and in their hard scrutiny I read that something in my face or tone had betrayed me, and that my secret was no longer my own. Well, I had nagged to be ashamed of, and after a moment's shock I was man enough to meet his gaze fully and calmly. He was silent for a little; and then said--

"I have just found out something. Do you know what it is, Dr. Elliot?"

"I think so. Isn't it that there are more fools in the world than you were aware of a few moments back? You have discovered that I care for your daughter, I have known it myself for some time back; but what does it matter? I hoped no one would ever guess it; and, after all, it is not my fault."

To my unutterable surprise he put out his hand to me, smiling.

"What is not your fault? To tell you the truth, I have once or twice before suspected your feelings for Magdalen; and I am glad you have owned it. You call it a folly, though. In what way?"

"Only that it is a folly for any man to stake his whole heart on something he has no hopes of winning."

"Hem! You are modest; or-- may I ask if Magdalen has already convinced you of the hopelessness of your affection?"

"I have never so much as hinted at its existence to her. I should have thought you knew me well enough for that, Mr. Robarts. Indeed, I fancied that you--"

an honorable and kind hearted man. I believe you are in a position to keep her in the style she has been accustomed to; and also that, if she were your wife, you would be good and faithful to her. Am I right, or not?"

I rose and answered--"Well, well, what do the words matter now? But I must have made my meaning plain at any rate; for he pressed my hand kindly."

"There you are a good fellow, doctor, and I believe you. There is one stipulation, however, which I must make. Will you agree to it?"

"You have been so wonderfully generous to me, Mr. Robarts, it would be hard if I did not agree to anything you asked."

"Don't take my child from me, then. I have a fancy I am not here for very long; but I could not live without her. You will promise me."

I knew she would not have left him; but I promised notwithstanding.

"Thank you; and--don't say anything to her yet awhile. I do not believe that she cares for you at present, or guesses at your caring for her, or I would not ask it; but overhastiness might upset her peace and damage your own cause. Leave her alone for a while."

I assented; and meanwhile I will tell you what I did. I set to work to beautify and refurbish my ugly old house from garret to cellar; and I got together pictures, and old china, and quaint brasses, and I cunningly persuaded Magdalen--old Robarts laughing in his sleeve at us all the while--that I had little taste and less time of my own for such things; and so won her to lend me hers in the choice of nearly all I purchased; being wishful that they should be all according to her own taste, so that the home, to which one day I hoped to bring my darling, should not repel her by its unlikeness to that she left."

And yet she took such a frank and eager interest in it all; and was so warmly cordial and trustful with me! I knew at least that she liked me, and how often is not liking only lover's pride? I had much secret doubt and fear and anxiety about that time; but I look back on it now, and know that I was very happy in it all the same.

The end came sooner than any of us expected. Mr. Robarts was taken suddenly worse one evening in early May. A succession of fainting fits followed; and though he rallied from them, was only to pain too keen for his exhausted frame to bear. Before midday on the morrow he was dead; and Magdalen knelt weeping by the bed where a few moments back he had tried to clasp our two hands in his dying fingers, and had whispered in hoarse, gasping tones--

"Take care of her, Elliot. I trust her to you. Magdalen, remember, I--leave--you--to his care."

Ah! me! it was more than "care" that I longed to give her then, my poor darling, in the first hour of her desolation; but no one save on utterly self-engrossed coward would have spoken to her of love and marriage at such a time; and it was enough that she did not repel the affectionate authority which for her own good, I felt bound to use to her and submitted to be ruled and tended by me with a meek, childlike passivity which made her more than ever dear and precious to me.

"I will wait a week," I said to myself. "One week more, and then, after the funeral, I will speak to her. I do not think she will send me away," and she did not. There was something in the look of her eyes when she thanked me, in the clinging touch of her fingers when they rested in mine, which, through all sense of my unworthiness, made me hope at last.

Mr. Robarts had few relations, and no near or trusted ones. He had left a written request that I would take charge of his papers, burn all that were not important, and arrange the funeral and legal matters. It would spare Magdalen somewhat; and she was to write to an elderly cousin in Scotland, who had long ago agreed to come to her in the event of such a contingency; but her letter found the elderly cousin ill and unfit to travel for several days, and Magdalen would not go to her or leave the house till after the funeral; neither had I the heart to urge it.

"You are here, and you do all that I want, or that any one could do for me. I am much happier alone," she had said, with a pitiful quiver about her beautiful mouth; and I took her hands in mine and answered--

"My dear, you shall do just as you like. If being alone is a comfort to you, no one shall disturb you," and certainly I did not. I had to be there every day on business; but very often I did not see her at all. I was busy with the papers I have mentioned; and she rarely left her own room. The little garden on the leads was gay with spring flowers, and the ivy was putting forth all its fresh green shoots; but she never went into it now, and it had lost all its beauty for me.

I was over at the house one evening turning out the old oak cabinet, where her father had once told me he kept most of his private letters. It was a wearisome task enough, for they had all to be looked through before he was destroyed; but I was glad to do it, for I knew that many would of time came to me and set aside an old pocket-book by itself, and without an envelope. I had glanced through it and had seen the signature before I realized that it was not written to Mr. Robarts at all, but to his daughter, from one, Guy Latham--the letter written by Magdalen's lover, which had never been suffered to reach her. I don't know much about love-letters, and I suppose this was not different to the generality; yet I felt that I would rather die than that she should see this, the passionate appeal of a young man desperately in love, and furious at the cruelty which had separated him from its object. "I know you love me," he wrote. "Be true to me; and neither time nor absence shall shake my fidelity. Your father has been as hard on you as a tyrant to us; but only wait for me, my angel, till I can make a home for you, and we shall be happy in spite of him," and I, reading it, wondered whether, if she had seen it, she would have granted the prayer and gone on waiting for him till then. It was a question which was very terrible to me and I shut the cabinet, and sat down to ponder over the letter. The doubt was what I should do about it even now.

Her father had kept it from her, and had never intended it to reach her eyes. It had been written six years ago, when she was one by a young girl. The young man had never been seen or heard of since forgotten her, and she--well, she had wept for him, and had dried her tears and grown happy again as

she had been before he crossed her path. What earthly end could showing her this letter serve now, save to upset her peace of mind, add a cruel tinge of bitterness to her grief for her father, and perhaps stir up some morbid scruple as to her right to accept the new love which was waiting to be offered to her? I thought of it all night and all the next day, and in all ways and lights, but this was the result to which I invariably came; and in the end I resolved to abide by it, I did not destroy the letter, however; something within me made me averse to doing so; and I locked it up again with other papers which were to remain in my keeping.

The funeral was on the following day, Magdalen would go, though I tried to persuade her to the contrary, for it was a cold, raw day, and I was afraid for her health; but, though pale as death, she was very calm, and even at the graveside made no moan or crying; but stood there with locked hands and head a little bent, a tall, slender figure, all black from head to foot, cut out against the faint red color of an afternoon sky--a figure so solitary and pathetic in its voiceless bereavement, that it comes back to me even now with the longing I had then to take her in my arms, and so show her that love had not left her alone in the world after all.

"But to-morrow," I said to myself, as I put her and Cousin Jane, who had arrived in time for the ceremony, into the carriage. "Only till to-morrow! We shall both know then." Was it some mocking fiend which whispered to me that if she cared for me she would never have kept her face so steadily averted from mine, and answered me as briefly and coldly as I fancied she had done all that day--the day which saw the completion of the last act of my life?

"I would have served her all my life long, even if I had known I could never have so much reward as a smile from her. Young men, when they make love, do it as they run and leap, for the prize they hope to win. With men of my age it is different. When we love a woman, it is not what we can get from her, but what we can do for her we think about."

I went to see her on the following day. She was in the dining-room, the servant said, and alone; and there I found her. I had gone in unannounced; and I must have startled her, for a deep crimson spot came into her cheek as she rose to greet me, and I felt her hand tremble in mine. It never had done so before.

"I did not expect you," she said, a little formally. "It is kind of you to come, when I have been taking up so much of your time of late. Cousin Jane has only just gone up stairs. I will ring for her," and she was reaching out her hand to the bell when I stopped her.

"Do not ring just yet," I said. "I have something I want to say to you first. Do you mind? It is not a good time, perhaps, but I will not keep you long, and I have waited--"

"My voice was husky, and I broke off. I did not tell her how long I had waited. Her sweet, soft eyes met mine with a questioning glance. Somehow she must have guessed that it was no trifling matter, for her face had grown very white again, yet for even then the trouble and yearning which I could not keep out of my mind touched her. She answered very gently--

"You may keep me as long as you like. Do you think I have forgotten what you were to papa, and that he left me to your care? What is it you want to say to me?"

She was still looking up at me. The late coldness which had so distressed me had quite gone from her manner. It was grave and full of trust, I had got my opportunity at last, and how did I use it? Why, I let go her hand, turned away from her sweet eyes, and, crossing the room unlocked the oak cabinet in the corner, and took out Guy Latham's letter. I had decided that it ought never to be shown her. My mind was quite clear on the subject. My reason and my conscience were alike convinced, and-- Well, well, I daresay I couldn't help it, I could not take advantage of an absent man when it came to the point, no, not even if I were to win Magdalen by so doing; so I just put the letter in her hand and said--

"I have something to show you first. I found this among your father's papers. It was written over six years ago; but he thought it better not to give it to you then. You will not blame him even if he was wrong; for he meant it for your good. Do you know the handwriting?"

For the moment--one glad moment--I hardly thought she did; for she looked up at me, and then at the paper with a puzzled, wondering glance. Then I looked on with what a sore-wrung heart no man can know, saw the blood suddenly rush up into her face, dyeing throat and cheeks and brow with one vivid crimson glow. Her lips parted with a quick, shivering gasp, her great eyes dilated with a cringing glare, half tender and yearning; and then a cloud came over them, "there came a mist and a driving rain," and down came the tears in a blinding torrent, blotting the fair head, and shaking the slender figure, and blotting all the faded words with their passionate drops, as she hid her face above them, murmuring the name which I had read at the bottom of the letter; but which none had heard cross her lips for many a weary year.

"Guy! My Guy! Oh! why did I never see it!"

I said nothing. What could I say--or do either, in such a case! When wife and home, and all that this world holds for a man has just been swept away by a mountain avalanche, it is not words that you expect from him. He may know that in that one moment his heart has broken; but what of that? Hearts break every day; and mine--even then the worst ache in the world was to see grief and be so impotent to help it. Yes, that was the worst of it; that passion of sorrow told me that my hope was vain; I should never now have the right to comfort and protect her as I have prayed I might; and I turned my face away, and crushed my hands together with a stifled groan for the vanishing of my foolish dream.

It was she who recalled me. Far more quickly than I had thought for she checked her grief, brushing the tears from her eyes with the air of one long used to repression, and touched me half timidly on the arm, as though she feared I was displeased with her.

"I am so sorry," she said gently. "Dr. Elliot, I do not know what your are thinking of me; but it was the sudden shock; and it is so long since--"

Her voice broke, and her eyes wandered to the letter which her other hand held pressed gently against her bosom. "I loved him," she said, looking up at me again with a sweet simplicity that was above all disguise, "and we were parted. I do not blame my dear father; and it is all over now. I ought not to have given way so, and before you. What was it that you wanted to say to me?"

Wanted! Ah, but the want was past now! I too could save said, "It is all over," but looking at the gentle courage in her fair, pale face, I could not but be brave myself.

"Nothing of any importance," I answered, taking her hand in mine. It was to be for the last time; though she did not know it. "I had meant to ask you something; but it does not matter, and you have answered it, not knowing, already. Let me speak of this letter instead. You will know I did not mean to grieve you when I showed it to you. What I want is to see you happy, my child. Only be frank with me; and do not forget that you are in my care. I will not fail you. You love this--this young man. Do you know if he is true to you; or where we can find him?"

The red firelight was on her face, but I saw it written through all the ruddy glow; and felt her hands tremble. Yet her pathetic eyes never wavered in their straightforward glance.

"Do you not know?" she said. "Dr. Elliot, you are very good. I never knew how good till to-day; but you cannot help me in the way you think. There is nothing now of Guy to find but his grave. He died five years ago, just before we came to this house."

"Died!" I must have said it; but it did not sound like my voice, and the room seemed reeking with me. "Yes," she said softly, the tears brimming up into her eyes again, "it was barely twelve months after--papa sent him away. He went to Australia. The friends where we first met gave me news of him two or three times; but it was not good news--there was no good news to hear." Her lip quivered even now at the remembrance; but she went on. "I suppose papa was right; he was not steady, my poor Guy, and he grew less so after we parted. At first I hoped that my love might help him; for he knew I would be true and wait until he had gone on, and won papa's consent. And papa was not unjust, doctor; he would have given it if-- Please do not mind my crying; but I can't talk about that time. I don't think my poor Guy could work or keep to anything for long, and I daresay he had many temptations; but oh! even when I heard it, I knew God had never been so merciful as when he took him away. Poor Guy is safe now. It is better so, far."

There was a dead silence in the room. Only the ashes fell with a soft rustling sound into the hearth, and the flames leaped up and threw a warm glare over the dim green walls, the slender figure in its black robes, and tender, wistful face. A small rain was pattering against the window-pane; and in the corner of the room a great basket of hyacinths gave out a sweet, faint fragrance. Magdalen remembered herself with a start and our eyes met.

"I have pained you," she said sorrowfully. "Dr. Elliot, I am so sorry. Forgive me. Indeed, I never meant to do so. I who owe you so much, and would give so much to be able to repay you, even in the least, for all you have done for me."

"My dear," I answered, lifting her pretty, clinging fingers to my lips, "love does not wait for a reply. I love you Magdalen. Did not your father tell you? There is only one thing you can do for me; but I would not have it, though it has been the one hope of my life all these years I have known you, except you can give it me freely--of your own will--my love."

And then I stopped for an answer. What will I not tell you. Only, if you think it wrong that she, so fair and beautiful, should have given herself to a dull, middle aged man like me, I cannot say anything. She will tell you if she has ever repented it--she, my wife, and the mother of my children, sitting with her hand in mine while I say this.

And the house across the street has had other tenants for more than ten years now.

NEW FASHIONS.

A linen or mohair ulster is preferable to a long circular for summer traveling.

Box, aide or knife pleating and bias ruffling are stylish in combination for the dress skirt.

Scarlet shades, arranged in plaits diagonally across the front, and sides of the skirt, form one of the latest methods of adornment.

Crepe batiste is one of the novelties of summer dresses. It is a thin linen fabric woven with crepe effects. It comes in all delicate shades of pure, bright color for evening wear.

The old-fashioned mulls, cambrics, percales, gingham, dotted swiss, chevrons and nainsook are revived this season, and are beautiful and becoming dress goods for old and young.

Black and white seems especially reserved, of late, for extreme elegance in costumes. The richest materials and most costly trimmings are lavished upon black or white dresses.

The latest mode of adjusting pillow-shams is to pin each in the centre of the top, and over the fastening to place a rosette or bow of ribbons of the color most prominent in the furnishing of the room.

A novelty in torchon lace is called double meshed torchon, and is without a fancy design, resembling merely eyelot holes with a scallop to finish the edge. This trimming is suited for stuff of light quality.

Plated waists, with or without yokes are used with kilt skirts. In making up these waists in thin, wash goods, wide, white lace placed around the yoke, and loops well placed on the edge of each plait, with a row of inserting between.

Every season a verdict is brought in favor of the originality and beauty of the wool fabrics, and as woolen and woolen-and-silk-mixed goods are the standards, they generally have the most variety and pains given to their manufacture. In making the more costly

ly goods fine wool is used, with sometimes the rough silk woven in.

TO BANISH VERMIN.--Dissolve two pounds of alum in three or four quarts of water. Let it remain over night till all the alum is dissolved. Then, with a brush, apply, boiling hot, to every joint or crevice in the closet or shelves, where ants, cockroaches, etc., intrude; also to all the pantry shelves, and to the joints and crevices of the bedsteads, as bedbugs dislike it as much as the cotton bugs roaches or ants. Brush all the cracks in the floor and mopboards. Keep it boiling hot while using. This is vouched for by the "Journal of Chemistry," and is, doubtless, correct. But we have found Cayenne pepper so effectual for the dispersion of all such vermin that we have no occasion to try the above. A strong, boiling hot tea of Cayenne pepper used with a brush, as recommended above and, when dry, the powdered Cayenne blown into rat holes and cracks, will prove a warmer reception than ants, bugs or rats will wish to try the second time.

ITEMS.

The wife of colored Senator Bruce is said to be so white as to defy scrutiny; a handsome woman and considerable younger than her husband.

A Berlin paper, in noticing the arrival of Bayard Taylor, says the German Court can now boast two printers--the Crown Prince and the newly arrived Minister.

It seems incredible, but is related by an English paper as an actual fact, that the officials connected with the Literary Congress in Paris have forwarded invitations to England through the post to "M. William Makepeace Thackeray" and "Douglas Jerrold."

Miss Phebe W. Sudlow of Davenport, Iowa, at present City Superintendent of the Davenport schools, has been appointed to the position of lady professor of English State University and Professor of English Language and Literature, with the full professional salary of \$1700.

The Beebe and Manitou hotels (Colorado Springs, Colorado) have engaged for the summer season's festivities, a musical quartette from Topeka, Kansas. Prof. F. J. Gardner, Miss Mary Kellogg, G. W. Parkhurst and J. H. Ripley compose the quartette, and are elegant performers on the instruments named respectively the violin, piano, cornet and violoncello.

When Mrs. Jameson was in Boston she met Father Taylor. On one occasion he told her in a melancholy voice that he had been burying a child, and he alluded almost with emotion to the number of infants he had buried lately. Then, after a pause, striking his stick on the ground and looking upward, he added: "There must be a storm brewing when the doves are all flying aloft."

No half-way work about the French. In honor of the great Exposition Fete 1269 Communists were pardoned and 40,000 francs were distributed among the poor of Paris, besides grants from local relief funds.

The Chinese cracker business for the past ten years is valued at \$1,500,000--that is for the Fourth of July only. It has been estimated that the actual damage during the same period by conflagrations on that day amount to over \$1,500,000.

A Chicago critic, on being shown a landscape, said: "Yes, it smells like painting." The artist dropped the curtain.

In an autograph book belonging to a gentleman of Hartford, Connecticut, there are three autographs, with characteristic sentiments. They are as follows:

MARCH 11, 1876. "The groves where God's first temples." WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. JULY 4, 1876. "Peace if possible; justice at any rate." WENDELL PHILLIPS. NAHANT, 7th AUG., '73.

Republican government is the product of an advanced political civilization, and is destined to prevail. Notwithstanding all temporary clouds, our own country will move in its course like the sun in the heavens.

CHARLES SUMNER. "No, George," she said to the perspiring young man; "I love you just the same, but as our city relatives are coming next week, mother thinks you'd better stay away, because your long hair and freckled face might make them think our acquaintances weren't very high-toned." The young man is staying.

The State Teachers' Association of Kansas and Missouri adopted strong temperance resolutions at their respective sessions held in June.

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.

Are you going to paint? THEN USE THIS--

Averill Paint, WHITE AND ALL COLORS. MIXED READY FOR USE.

References: H. A. Forckle, Esq., Pres. Knox Co., Fair, Vincennes, Ind.; Rev. J. H. Troybridge, Riverside, Ill.; S. L. Bardwell, Esq., (Banker), Belle Plain Iowa; J. D. Rexford, Esq., Pres. First National Bank, Jansville, Wis.

USE CALCIAKE! or prepared calciake. Calciake and sample cards showing beautiful colors of both PAINT and CALCIAKE furnished free by the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., 171 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

PIANO Beautiful Concert Grand Piano ORGAN

perch Grand Org. cost \$1,200 only \$825. Eminent Upright Pianos, cost \$800, only \$525. New style Upright Pianos, \$1125.50. Organs \$125. Organs, 12 stops, \$72.50. Church Organs, 10 stops, cost \$800, only \$115. Tremendous sacrifice to close our present stock. Immense New Steam Factory soon to be erected. Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs SENT FREE. Please address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

"I'd stay an old maid till I got black in the face before I'd marry a man who chews tobacco."

In one of the neighboring cities of New-Jersey, a family was seated at dinner, when the doorbell was rung.

Caring a lady wife—"Sandy, mon, tak' the stoups and gang for a rake o' water frae the pump, while ye're wet."

GET WHAT HE CALLED FOR.

Len Smith's tavern at Waltham used to be, in days gone by, a favorite stopping place for the farmers who from further up the road were accustomed to bring their truck to Boston for market.

ANECDOTES OF FRANKLIN.

Dr. Franklin owed much of his extraordinary success to his keen insight into human nature and a sagacity that quickly perceived the best, readiest method of obtaining a desired end.

In the year 1772 Franklin visited Boston, and on his return to Philadelphia at every stopping place he was beset with officious inquirers, &c., on which he determined to be beforehand with interrogatories in future.

At the next tavern he registered himself as Benjamin Franklin, from Boston to Philadelphia, a printer not worth a dollar, eighteen years of age, a single man seeking his fortune, &c., and his singular introduction checked all further inquiries and effectually repulsed the daring propensity of Yankee inquisitiveness.

"Hostler, have you any oysters?" "Yes, sir," said the man.

"Well, then, give my horse a peck," said Franklin. "What, give your horse oysters?"

"Yes," retorted Franklin; "give him a peck of oysters. The hostler carried out the oysters, and many of the occupants of the fireplace went out with him to witness the great curiosity of a horse eating oysters.

Franklin seated himself before the fire and derived much satisfaction and enjoyment from the funny experiment. Soon the men came in, and the company with ruffled faces expressed most decided dissatisfaction at their disappointment.

"The horse would not eat oysters, sir," and they all had lost their cosy, comfortable warm seats.

"Well, if the horse won't eat them I'll eat them myself, and you may try him with a peck of oats,"—Philadelphia Press.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT! -AND- SOLD. J. W. SLACK, 120 Kansas Ave., Near Court House.

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25 Fashionable Cards, no 8 alike, with name 10c. post-paid. GEO. I. BARN & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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\$66 week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLERT & CO., Portland Maine.

\$5 \$77 A Week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$7 Visitor, Terms and Outfit Free. Address, P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

OPIUM and MORPHINE held absolutely and specially owned. Patent for sale. Address, H. HALLERT & CO., Portland Maine.

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\$1200 Salary. Salesman wanted to sell our Rapid Shaver. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. GAYLOR & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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\$125 A MONTH AND EXPENSES. Address, J. B. GAYLOR & CO., Chicago, Ill.

\$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. Address, J. B. GAYLOR & CO., Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE E. MCGILL, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. Breeder of high class Poultry & Fancy Pigeons, and Western Shows. Has now on hand for sale, Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, White Leghorns, English Dorkings, and Game Bantams; also, various breeds of Poultry, including the following:—

THE FAMOUS Pottawatomie Lands, of A. T. & S. F. R. R., in close proximity to the Capital of the State. Very desirable and cheap. Long time. Sole Local Agents

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