

# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 25, 1876.

VOL. XIV. NO. 43.

## THE CONDITION OF WHEAT AND CORN CROPS AS REPORTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

### CORN.

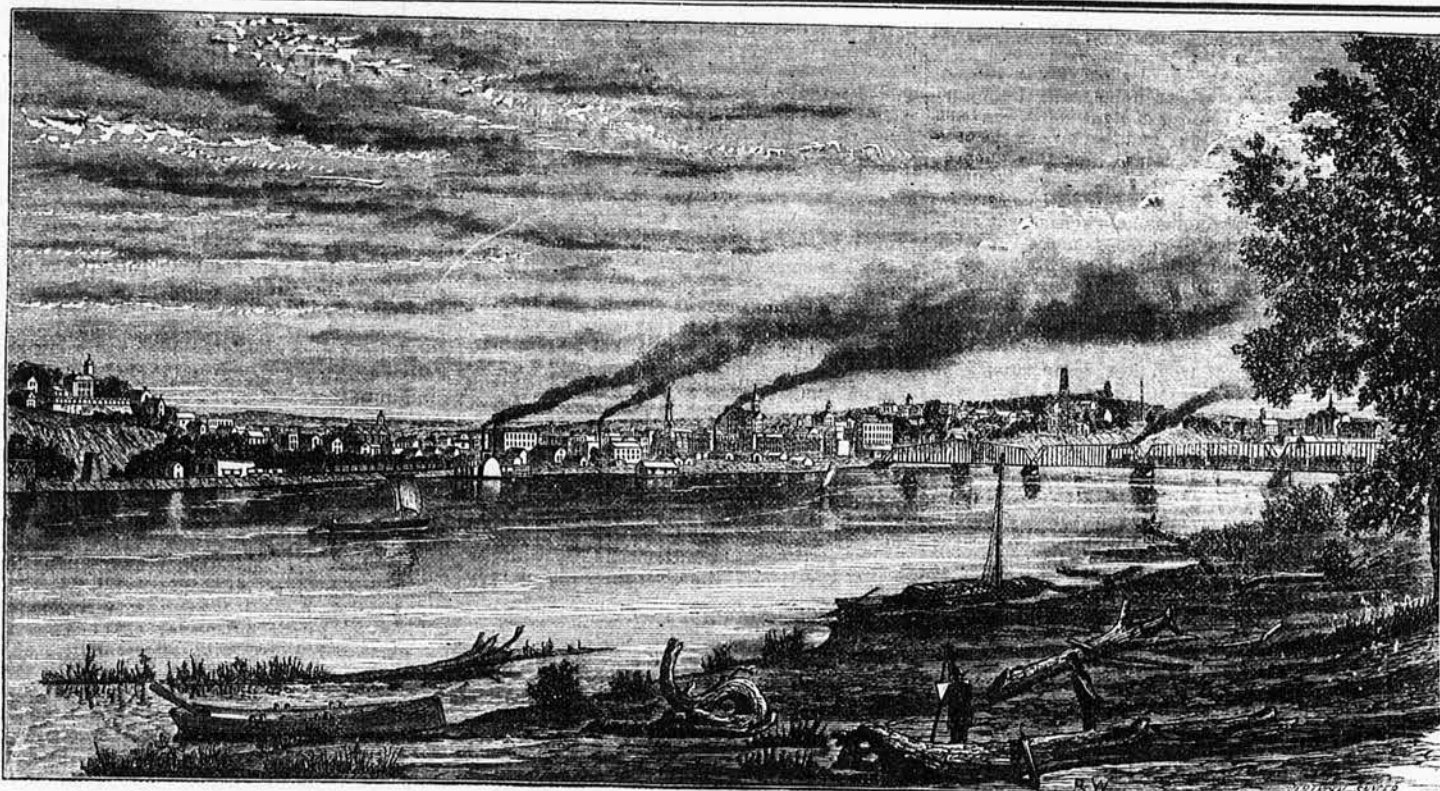
Our August returns indicated that the crop of the country was full average, the deficiency in the great corn-producing States of the Northwest being compensated by the superior condition of the other sections. During August, however, great local changes took place, but the improvement in some sections was more than counterbalanced by the decline in others, resulting in a net loss in condition of 2 per cent., and reducing the general condition of the crop to about 98. All the New England and Middle States fell off except Rhode Island and New Jersey. In these States drought in July greatly reduced the crop, but the refreshing rains of August partly repaired the damage. In the other States of these sections the conditions were reversed. The fine growth attained in July was considerably cut down by the drought of August. Insect-injuries and premature frosts also affected the crop in some of the more northern countries. All of the South Atlantic States show an advance, and a condition, on the whole, considerably above average. During July the condition of the crop in this section was depressed in some counties by drought and in others by abnormally low temperature and cool nights, while in a few cases grub-worms and grasshoppers injured the growing plants. In August, however, improved conditions of growth were very general, though some local disasters are reported. Chinchies and grasshoppers were troublesome in some counties, and occasional freshets injured bottom crops in others, but the improvement on the whole was marked and satisfactory.

On the other hand, the Gulf States all declined, except Louisiana, which shows a very considerable advance upon the low condition of August. Alabama and Texas are still above average, but do not attain the high figures previously reported. Florida and Mississippi show a slight decline. Drought in some counties and excessive rain in others reduced the condition of the crop, but there are numerous congratulations from our correspondents in the Gulf States on having raised the best crop since the war. A larger number of counties than ever before report a production fully equal to the home demand, with a marked reduction of local prices. An increased acreage gives greater effects to improved conditions, and the people are encouraged with the hope that this region will soon raise all the corn needed for home consumption. A few unimportant insect-depredations are noted.

All of the Southern inland States are above average, and all have improved during August. Local droughts or flooding rains are reported and, in a few counties, injuries from bud-worms, wire-worms, and chinchies. One or two of our correspondents justly criticize the slovenly systems of culture followed by many of their neighbors. The general indications point to an abundant yield and low prices. In Washington, Arkansas, corn was selling at 7½ and 8 cents per bushel on the stalk.

North of the Ohio River all the States report an improved condition at end of August except Michigan. Ohio and Wisconsin are above average, while the great corn regions of Indiana and Illinois show a gratifying improvement, greatly reducing the decline apprehended at the close of July. During that month drought and excessive rains had prevailed over alternate zones of the corn-region, the former partially paralyzing vegetation and the latter preventing cultivation and causing the fields to be overrun with weeds. Where drought prevailed, bottom crops were the best, but with excessive rains, rolling uplands had the advantage. Insect depredations were on a smaller scale than usual; those old enemies of the farmer, the chinchies, appear in a few counties, but too late to do serious injury to the corn-crop. East of Lake Michigan heavy rains were the common topic of complaint, and it was noticed in several counties that sandy rolling lands produced the best crops. Frost also injured some lowland crops, and in one or two cases extreme heat and drought are alleged as causes of decline. West of Lake Michigan the feeling of our correspondents is more jubilant over a fine promise of the crop, the average condition of Wisconsin being 11 per cent. above average, an improvement of 10 per cent. during August.

Between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, Minnesota maintains her August average in spite of the ravages of grasshoppers in her



View of Atchison, from the East Bank of the Missouri River.

Atchison County was organized in 1855. Named in honor of David R. Atchison, who was a Senator from Missouri, and President of the United States Senate at the time of the passage of the act for the organization of Kansas Territory, and who was a zealous partisan leader in the discussions and movements affecting the interests of slavery and its proposed establishment in the new State to be formed. Square miles, 409. Population to square mile, 49.35. Population in 1860, 7,729; in 1870, 15,507, increase in ten years, 7,778; population in 1875, 20,187; increase in five years, 4,680; increase in fifteen years, 12,458. FACE OF THE COUNTRY.—Bottom lands, 15 per cent.; upland, 85 per cent.; forest, 10 per cent.; prairie, 90 per cent. Average width of bottoms from one-fourth of a mile to two miles; general surface of the country undulating, with bluffs along the Missouri river.

PRINCIPAL STREAMS.—Independence creek runs east, and empties into the Missouri river; Big Grasshopper, south, and empties into the Kansas river; Little Grasshopper, south, and empties into the Big Grasshopper; Deer creek, east, and empties into Independence creek; Wal-

nut creek, east, and empties into the Missouri river; Camp creek, Little Stranger and Big Stranger, southeast, and empty into the Kansas river. The county is well supplied with springs, and good well water is reached at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad commences at Atchison, on the Missouri river, and runs through the county in a southwesterly direction; the central branch of the Union Pacific runs through the county in a direction a little north of west; the extension of the Missouri Pacific reaches Atchison via the west bank of the Missouri river; and the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, starting from Atchison, runs northward through the county; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad follows the opposite bank of the river, with a station at Atchison; Atchison is also one of the termini of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, connecting with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad at Cameron, Mo.; and a splendid iron bridge has been built across the Missouri at Atchison.

bushel of seed sown. The Fultz is well spoken of in several counties. In Loudoun millers were offering \$1 per bushel, which the farmers found to be far more satisfactory than shipping to outside markets, in which case the various commissioners generally reduce the farmer's share to 60 or 70 cents per bushel. In North Carolina insects, rust, and smut reduced the yield and impaired the quality of the grain. In Davidson county the heads turned grayish white and became shriveled. In some localities, however, the crop was satisfactory, and here it has to a considerable extent superseded cotton. The same influences were felt in different counties in South Carolina and Georgia. In Towns county, Georgia, Fultz wheat does very well, especially on low lands; in Gilmer the Jennings wheat was very satisfactory, but in Terrell the Jennings and Clawson are too late in ripening for the local climate. The crop was very poor in all the Gulf States, Alabama showing less than two-thirds of an average condition. The Tappahannock is a favorite in some sections, the Fultz not having its usual success. Mississippi and Texas harvested over three-fourths of a crop. Fultz was not successful in those counties that have noted its experimental growth. In Victoria, Texas, seed imported from California yielded 40 bushels per acre.

All of the southern States were below 100 except West Virginia, 105. In Independence, Arkansas, the Tappahannock failed entirely through rust, while the Walker wheat was quite satisfactory. In Tennessee scab and smut reduced the crop in some localities. The Fultz and Jennings seed from the Department yielded well. In Braxton, West Virginia, the Fultz was less affected by chinchies than other varieties. Good reports of the Fultz, Clawson, and Jennings come from several counties in Kentucky.

LEAVENWORTH FAIR AND STOCK ASSOCIATION.

The Second Annual Fair of the above Society, opened here on the 10th inst. with every facility for a successful exhibition. The grounds are very extensive, the buildings for all departments are ample in size, sufficient in number, and well arranged.

The Horticultural Hall is one of the largest in the State, the stock sheds are numerous and sufficient for twice the number of stock on exhibition; the stables are roomy, well made and durable, and the seats in the amphitheatre are capable of seating thirty thousand people. A stream of water runs through the grounds

which, together with a number of wells, furnish all the water necessary.

The grounds are located in the northwest part of the city, about a mile and a half from the business part of the city.

The premiums aggregated \$5,000, and the fact had been extensively advertised in every conceivable manner, and thus far apparently every thing had been done that would in any way help to make this Fair a success.

The show of cattle in the

### LIVE-STOCK DEPARTMENT

was exceedingly good as to quality. Mrs. A. E. Kimberly, of West Liberty, Iowa, exhibited a herd of nine thorough-bred Short-Horns, that were perfect beauties. Mrs. Kimberly exhibited this herd at the following Fairs this fall, receiving 1st premiums at them all: St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Davenport and Cedar Rapids. Among the herd was the imported bull "Breast Plate," 5 years old, and weighing 2,700 pounds. The price paid for him when he was one year old was \$6,000. "Orange Blossom," a three-year-old, imported cow, which cost Mrs. Kimberly \$3,000 when less than one-year-old, and "Lady Pride," another imported cow, which weighed 1,850 pounds and which had already received 18 1st premiums, although but 4 years-old, were among this fine herd. Mrs. Kimberly received 5, first premiums at this Fair, besides the sweepstake on best cow, and a number of second premiums. These cattle were very fat, and were blanketed, as is the custom among stock breeders in the States east of here. Mr. John W. Jones, of Stewartsville, Mo., exhibited a very fine herd of Short-Horns, which were greatly admired by everybody who saw them. Mr. Jones received two 1st premiums, besides sweepstake for best bull of any age or breed. Mr. Mathew Ryan, of Leavenworth, also exhibited three head in this class, viz: "Lord Lytton," an imported bull 3 years-old, weight 2,000 pounds. "Lovely" an imported cow 3 years-old, and a very fine calf. These animals were well proportioned, fine bone animals, and received 2 premiums.

Among the "Jerseys" was a bull owned by Mr. Bailey Smith which received the 1st premium. John Valse also exhibited a bull. There were but few entries among the Devons. Mr. J. P. Taylor, receiving all the premiums. The show of swine was extra fine, and the animals on exhibition were worth going a long ways to see. Among the principal exhibitors of Berkshires was Mr. J. W. Jones, who received 4 1st premiums, besides the sweepstakes on boar of any breed, and also

for best collection of hogs. Mr. Jones is well and favorably known over the Western States as being a very careful and conscientious breeder. Mr. E. M. Page also exhibited a very fine lot of hogs, as did also E. Russell, Esq. and Mr. W. H. Cook. Mr. J. W. Broadus made quite a number of entries in Poland-Chinas and received all the premiums in that class, besides the sweepstakes on best sow of any breed.

Among the principal exhibitors of horses was Capt. W. S. Tough, of Leavenworth, who carried off as usual, a full share of the premiums. Mr. B. F. Aker's, of Lawrence, who is always on hand with his splendid show of stock, and Dr. Brock and R. E. Thomas Esqs., who exhibited some splendid animals.

### POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

There were 176 specimens in all, including 21 different kinds. There were about 20 exhibitors. This was without exception, the finest and best show of poultry I have seen in Kansas. Among the principal exhibitors was Mr. Davis Esq., Mr. Jerry Donovan, N. R. Nye, C. S. Blackman, Jno. Tough, J. Aldrich, Mr. Wm. Booth, and O. Badder's Esqs.

There is a great and constant call all over the State, and it these breeders of choice poultry would advertise their stock, they would meet with a ready sale at remunerative prices, and be the means of disseminating these fine fowls into sections of the State where such stock is rare and in demand.

In the Horticultural Department there were but few exhibitors. In the building was the exhibition of class "C" Manufactures, class "D" Farm and Garden products and fruits, class "E" Flowers and Plants, class "F" Fine Arts, and class "G" Textile Fabrics and Ladies' work. In these different departments there were 148 diplomas offered, also \$30 worth of silverware, and no cash premiums.

Mr. J. B. Wellhouse, the gentlemanly Superintendent of class D, was just in his element in this department, and he had arranged the

articles on exhibition, very artistically. The only exhibitor in fruit, was Mr. J. W. Bidgood, who occupied nearly one side of this wing with his splendid showing of 85 varieties of apples, and 4 varieties of grapes, besides pears, quinces and other fruit. Mr. Bidgood deserves great credit for this fine exhibition. Mr. E. J. Holman was on hand as usual with a fine showing of vegetables, and I believe he also was the only exhibitor in that line.

A most magnificent display of honey was made by Messrs. Badders & Rilinga. A pyramid of honey in the comb, four feet high and three feet broad at the bottom was placed on the stand and upon this were 72 glass jars of the purest of strained honey, forming a very enticing and tempting sight. There was a very fine show of canned fruit and vegetables by Mr. M. Phalan; a splendid showing of sorrento wood carving by D. F. Fairchild; an extra nice display of dry goods by Messrs. Shuneman & Singleton; a fine exhibition of carpets by the Leavenworth Carpet Factory, and some superior leather tanned by the Weston, Mo., Tanning Company.

In the Ladies Department I noticed some very nice embroidery by Miss Mary Tholen. Some choice oil paintings by Miss Sue Aller, also one very fine by Miss Emma Russell. The inducement for exhibitors in this department was hardly sufficient to bring out a very large display, and those who did help to fill up the Hall should have the credit for a splendid showing as to quality.

The first three days were unusually fine, but on the fourth it rained at intervals during most of the day, thus keeping many persons away, and spoiling the sport for the races. The Secretary informed me that the receipts will more than pay all expenses.

W. W. C.

Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 14, 1876.

No one pretends that Kansas has no agricultural drawbacks, but in what State is the farmer sure of each crop every year? Is it New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Missouri? Do the facts show it? Did the crops of 1875 and 1876 prove it? Are the farmers in these or any State, who started with the same capital, better off than Kansas farmers at the end of the same period?

The question is not whether this State has drawbacks, but whether it has more or fewer drawbacks than other States. A comparison of natural advantages, and what is better, of the actual experience of farmers, will prove beyond a doubt that Kansas is, to say the least, as rich and safe a State for farming as any in the Union.—Industrialist.



Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.  
CULTIVATION OF FORESTS.

NUMBER VII.

BY C. S. JOHNSON.

We have now come to what appears to be one of the most popular subjects before the agricultural public, viz: Do forests have an influence upon the climate to produce rainfall? Drouths are becoming common in the Eastern States, and they are beginning to agitate the great question. In Europe, the effects from the curtailment of the forests is beginning to be sadly felt. The Danube and other large rivers, are beginning to fail in their waters. Many parts of Greece, Palestine, and Asia Minor, that once yielded luxurious harvests, are now utterly destitute. In Italy, the clearing of the Apennines has seriously altered the climate of the Po valley; and now the African Sirocco, unknown to the armies of Rome, breathes its hot and blighting breath over the banks of the river to Parma. In France, the removal of the forests of Vorges, sensibly changed the climate on the plains of Alsace.

Under the reign of Augustus the rich tracts at the mouth of the Rhone, from the destruction of the forests of Cevennes, were left exposed to the violence of the mistral, or north-west wind, before which the olive culture retreated many leagues, and is now confined to sheltered localities, on the sea-coast: Spain had 40,000,000 inhabitants in the time of the Romans, and flowed with milk and honey; it is now an arid region, only half of it under cultivation, with but 16,000,000 of people, and had not modern science come to her aid, would evidently have gone the way of Babylon. A few years ago, Persia was threatened to be overwhelmed by a famine—a once powerful nation subject to a sudden extinction for want of food. In the fourteenth century, she was able to support the army of Tamerlane who marched baggageless through a bloody contest. It is now almost a wilderness, with a population of 2,000,000, about half of them nomads. All these countries have suffered by drouth or famine, from the curtailment of the forests. Parties are already being sent out by the various governments to watch the results of forest destruction, and ascertain, if possible, the cause of these great changes in nature. In speaking of forests as affecting the climate of Illinois, Prof. Bryant says it will be a number of years before the curtailment of its forests will materially effect the climate so that it will be observable to any great extent.

Danville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

#### THE JEFFERSON COUNTY FAIR.

EDITOR FARMER.—The Fair held by the Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association last week, was a decided success. The display of Short-Horns by J. F. True and Geo. Hensley, were fine, each of them carrying off a large number of ribbons. The Horse Department was well filled, but I am unable to give many names of the exhibitors. Mr. George Patterson had the best pair of matched horses, also best farm team. Mr. W. C. Bell best pair mules, also best draft team. Hon. Val. Brown carried away the ribbons on long wool sheep. I did not learn the names of all the exhibitors of hogs. Over one hundred head were on exhibition. Among them were a pen owned by J. N. Inley, aged 11 months and 20 days and averaging over 400 pounds, also May pigs weighing 160 pounds. They were a cross between the Poland-China and Berkshire. Inley took sweepstake premiums on display of hogs, also on best hogs under one-year-old. Mr. Anthony Way, and Mr. Jeffries, old exhibitors from Springdale, Leavenworth county, were present with splendid hogs, and made some good sales.

W. A. Jenkins took the first premium on sow and pigs. Mr. E. Snyder and others had fine hogs but not having seen a list of the premiums, can not name any more successful competitors in this department. In the Farm Product Department, Mr. J. M. Bernaw, T. McIntosh, L. H. Gest, J. N. Hall, Preston Wise, Samuel Dorn, M. M. Maxwell, J. S. McDowell, D. Briner, C. A. Buck and others, too numerous to name, took sweepstake premiums of greatest variety of grasses, grain and vegetables, his display numbering 120 varieties. Mr. L. H. Gest took the second premium on collection. Mr. Gest and Mr. Maxwell took first premium on school district collection for Blue Mound District No. 30, while James Maine, T. McIntosh and J. N. Inley took second premium for District No. 68. Mrs. B. R. Wilson wife of one of the proprietors of the *Sickle and Sheaf*, had a variety of grains, grasses, etc., woven into the motto of the *Sickle and Sheaf*, as follows: "An honest man though e'er so poor, is king of man for a that." The Ladies Department was well filled, but being an "out door man," I did not learn the names of exhibitors. Gen. J. L. McDowell was Superintendent and of course every thing went off smoothly and in good order. No Fair ever held in the county, ever gave such general satisfaction. W. C. B.

Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Oct. 12, 1876.

#### HINTS ABOUT FALL WORK.

This month and the next are really two of the busiest months of the year. We are too apt to forget this, and to let the pleasant October days lure us to rest or pleasure seeking. Then come corn-husking and potato digging in the sleet and blash of the first wintry storm. We have never been caught so but once, and never will be so caught again. While any thing remains to be done, there should be no "let up," that which may be done, may be left, but that which must be done should be done now. There is corn yet to be cut up; potatoes to be dug; apples to be gathered; corn to husk; roots to harvest; stalks to be drawn in and stacked; buildings to fix up, and stock to be

looked after. The man who will leave any of this work, and go to digging out stone, making fences, wasting time at public sales or other gatherings, or lying around doing nothing, deserves to work in the snow with cold hands and feet, and have no pity. Let everything that must be done be noted down, and finished in order, and the rest be done when the most convenient time comes. But it is by no means lost time to attend the County or State Fair. This ought to be made a special business. And when there, remember it will pay better to study the machines, implements, products, and stock carefully, and attentively, than to run with the crowd to the horse races or the trotting ring. The annual Fair should be made a business matter; every farmer, his wife, and children should have something to exhibit there, and should compare and judge for themselves all other exhibits. If no prize is gained, there should be no disappointment, vexation, or jealousy, but a determination to improve upon the effort next year, and if possible then to succeed.

Winter Grain, may yet be sown; on good warm soils wheat may succeed sown as late as the end of the month, and rye may be sown as late as early in November. Double the usual quantity of seed should be sown, to ensure a good growth. We have had an excellent and heavy growth of rye to cut in April for selling, from a field sown in November with 5 bushels to the acre.

Top Dressing the knolls or poorer parts of the newly sown wheat fields, will be found useful. A thin coating of straw, even, has been found of great service, and has helped the crop wonderfully in some cases. For this purpose any coarse manure or straw may be used. Marsh hay or buckwheat straw will be serviceable, as, except when manure is used, the shelter and protection is what benefits the crop. Where the wheat has come up thin and poor on worn lands, 150 lbs. of the best guano, or 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda, per acre, will be beneficial. It should be used early to do the most good.

Water Furrows from low spots should be made at once, to carry off the water which will gather by and by. When these spots are flooded and the soil is wet, it will be too late to do this work, as the tramping of the ground will do more mischief than the water. This should be done at once.

Corn Husking.—The present season corn may be husked earlier than usual, and there need be none left in the field by the end of the month. As there are many things to be done during fine weather, it will be best to let out this job by the bushel. In this case keep an eye on the huskers, that the work may be done cleanly and no small ears left on the stalks. Large ears measure up more quickly than small ones, and are as easily husked, hence small ears are sometimes not husked. Have two baskets in the field, one for small ears, soft corn, and rubbins, and the other for large sound ears, which should be cribbed by themselves. The rest should be boiled for the pigs, or ground with some oats and bran for feed for cows, but never cribbed with good corn.

Seed Corn should be selected now for next season. Large, sound ears, filled to the tips, are preferable to smaller ones, although two may have grown upon one stalk. We would rather have one good ear upon each stalk, than two small ones upon half the crop, and one small one upon the rest. One large good ear upon a stalk, will yield over 200 bushels of ears per acre, and that ought to satisfy any man. The selected ears should not be husked, but turned back and braided together, so as to make a bunch of 20 or 30 ears. These should be hung up in a dry safe place.

Corn Fodder.—There will be a scarcity of fodder in many places in the East, and economy should be used in saving and feeding the stalks. They should be put under cover if possible, as they are rarely stacked so as to keep them dry. Mouldy stalks are often the cause of sickness amongst cattle, which is charged to "horn ail," or some other imaginary or obscure disease. Throw out all smutty stalks and burn them. They are not wholesome food, and the scattering smut will be very apt to infect the crops another year.

Potatoes.—We gather potatoes into a temporary pit, and cover the heap with a quantity of the stalks before we leave the field at night. We think this safest and best. They are not touched by a light frost that might occur, nor staled by the moon sun. As soon as they are ready, gather into heaps of 40 or 50 bushels, and cover, when they will be safe until heavy frosts come, when they should be piled, or stored in a dry cellar. It is best to dig only in dry weather. Potatoes are high now, on account of the ravages of the potato beetle and the dry weather, in some sections. But on the whole the crop is large, and prices may not keep up when the supply becomes diffused and equalized. This may be worth considering by those who can dig their crop early.

The Potato Fungus.—It is now known that the spores of the fungus which causes the potato disease, remain in the stalks or tubers during the winter. Where there is any disease, then it would be safe to burn the stalks, and pick out every diseased tuber to be boiled and fed to pigs or chickens. If this is done generally, the potato disease will probably never become very serious in this country. We have seen many diseased potatoes this season.

Live Stock.—With the new outlet for beef and mutton to the European markets, it is not probable that feeding good beefs will be unprofitable for some time to come. But none but the best stock is suitable for shipment. It will be wise then to weed out all poor stock which costs as much to keep as the good, and keep only the best. Then these should be kept in the best manner. Just now is a good time to study over this matter and lay plans for the future. Good grades of all sorts of stock are without doubt the best kind of animals to have on any ordinary farm.

Cows.—As the feed out of doors falls off, something must be done for the cows. The leaves of root crops, or some roots, will be useful to keep up the flow of milk with cows that are still milking. But unless a special business is made of winter dairying, it will be well to have the cows dried off before the cold weather arrives. Frozen half decayed green food is not healthful, and makes poor milk. It would be better to put the cows upon dry feed at once, than feed waste rubbish to them. Cows forward in calf should be kept in fairly good condition, and no more, for safety.—*American Agriculturist.*

#### CONDITION OF NORTHWESTERN FARMERS.

Concerning the condition of the farmers of the northwest, the *Minneapolis Tribune* thinks the general condition of the farmer in these States at the close of the season of 1876, is as good as it was in 1875. It admits the wheat crop is short, not more than half a crop, but holds that they have far more corn than last year.

Calling attention to the killing frost of August and again in September of last year, by which at least two-thirds of the corn crop was

cut off in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, it says: "That loss was so severe that it was not averaged by the larger supply of wheat. To-day is the 25th of September, and as yet there has been no frost in all the vast region from Milwaukee to Pembina. As a consequence, the corn crop in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, northern Iowa and Nebraska is literally magnificent. Rarely has the farmer witnessed its equal. This insures a large hog crop. Potatoes are also abundant, and of good quality. It has likewise been a most favorable season for fruit. Wisconsin has raised almost a sufficient supply of apples and grapes for her home consumption. The hog crop has been good, and been gathered before it was touched by frost."

The cranberry crop of the valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers has suffered no loss this season. Last year it was injured by frost. So tobacco is a great and growing industry in Missouri. Last year it was blasted by frost; this year it is all that could be desired. The hay crop has been very large, and the grass has been super-excellent through the summer and into the autumn; so this insures plenty of butter and cheese, and the fattening of beef cattle to their highest condition.

In all this it must be remembered that wheat is the important money crop of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, and will continue to be for years, or until the country north of Central Wisconsin and west of the Mississippi river becomes better settled. Then farmers can turn their attention to stock. In all this wheat region farmers must be considerably cramped at the failure of this money crop, wheat. In the end it may work for their good, if it teach them to engage in stock and dairy farming as fast as possible.

#### WESTERN ROTATION OF CROPS.

If we raise a given crop year after year, without returning anything back to the land in the shape of manure, or its equivalent, the time will come, and that very soon on ordinary soils, when the crops will not be remunerative. On the richest lands it is only a question of time when the returns will not pay the expense of cultivation. If therefore, we plant or sow some other crop, we shall for a time get better returns than from the present crop. After a time this crop will fail, and so we may go on till the entire land is exhausted. A worse system than this could hardly be conceived; and yet, in a measure, it is the system practiced by a large number of individuals, especially so in new countries. Wheat is their money crop and the soil thus worked until perforce, other crops must be supplemented.

Judicious rotation is that system by which one crop follows another in such manner that no crops are raised in succession that shall consume largely of the same constituents. A crop of wheat carried off phosphoric acid; corn, carbon, in the shape of starch and oil; root crops alkaline matter, and a crop of hay, silica. Thus one crop will remove more largely of what the others leave. If we cultivate one crop until its principal constituents are exhausted, we may not raise any other most successfully; for, to reach the best results, all the constituents must be in success. Thus by a proper rotation, instead of robbing the soil each year of the same substances, we may draw upon it equally for all, and thus be able to crop twice or three times the number of years required for one particular crop; for when not giving up a given constituent, the soil is constantly recuperating itself. So the greater the variety of crops we grow, and the longer the time elapsing before a given crop is again grown, the longer do we retain the normal fertility of the soil.

Rotation like much other that is useful, is one of the lessons that nature teaches. Generation of broad-leaved trees occupy the soil of a forest; they give place to others, and are again succeeded by others; their time, however, surely comes—they eventually die, and are succeeded by others of an entirely different nature, or with mixed species. So with the natural grasses of our prairie: various species grow together, to be succeeded in time by others. There is this difference, however, between the rotation of nature and that of man: nature sells nothing of the soil. Plants grow and die, and the earth becomes constantly richer. The lesson is sufficient to teach the intelligent cultivator this: As soils are made from the slow decay of centuries of growth, we may not constantly take therefrom without again giving something back.

The fertile soils of the West feel the need of manure less than those of most other countries. Our rotation may be more simple, and especially since the perfection of machinery enables us to keep the soil, if we will, in the most perfect till. This of itself is one of the most perfect renovators, since it keeps the soil open to the action of the air, the dews, the rains and frosts. A disintegrated soil is in the best condition to receive from the air—the great storehouse of nature—the elements of fertility. Thus by alternating the cereals with grass, and feeding the products as much as possible on the farm, we may go on indefinitely and find but little diminution in the fertility of our soil. So, situated as we are far inland, we may send off the manufactured products of the soil in the shape of beef, pork, mutton, wool, butter, cheese, chickens and eggs, not only retaining the great bulk of the essential elements of fertility at home, but saying in freights by shipping in one car, of the manufactured products that would otherwise cost from five to ten cars to carry.

This will also enable us to carry out a very simple system of rotation. Thus from wheat, oats and barley, to corn and grass, and the same time, by a judicious system of feeding, it will be necessary to haul but comparatively little actual manure back to the fields. The stock while growing, and to a large extent while fed, may be made to leave the bulk of the manure pretty nearly where it is wanted.

#### THE MARK CATTLE.

The *English Agricultural Gazette* gives portraits of two individuals of a small but excellent milking breed of Norway cattle, with explanatory foot notes, which we give below: "The Thelemark race is one of the few constant races of cattle, perhaps the only one, which Norway possesses. It is a well-defined mountain race, which, as its name denotes, has its home in Thelemark, and is found purest in the upper districts, Siljord, Hvideseid, &c.

"The animal is small. Full grown cows rarely attain a greater weight than 660 pounds

to 770 pounds; but it must be remarked that they increase considerably in size when put on better food than usual, particularly if this takes place at an early age.

"The Thelemark breed is peculiarly a milking breed. On the royal farm at Ladegaarsen the best milking cows have been of this race for the last three years, although animals of various breeds have been kept, and some rather large ones of 1,000 pounds, living weight and upwards. The stock has, therefore, in the course of the last few years been changed almost exclusively to Thelemark cattle. Thus the cow, 'Risele' milked in 1868, 646½ gallons, in 1869, 720 gallons, 1870, 689½ gallons, or on an average of three years 685½ gallons, with a living weight of about 790 pounds English weight, that is nearly 9 pounds of milk for each pound of living weight annually, a result which bears comparison with the best foreign milking breeds. Usually the Thelemark cows do not milk highly immediately after calving, seldom more than 3½ gallons daily, but they maintain the yield evenly, and do not remain long dry. It is also not usual that newly purchased give so rich a yield at first as afterwards; but yet we have instances of cows which have given about 3,000 pots (637 gallons) in the first year. However, such instances do not justify the notion that so high a yield is according to rule among newly-purchased Thelemark cows; it is naturally only in the case of exceptionally fine animals. Usually we must be well satisfied when a cow weighs 660 pounds to 770 pounds, gives 425 gallons to 530 gallons of milk on regular good food.

#### IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS.

The locust has again visited Kansas, in common with several other States, and in different sections eggs have been liberally deposited. No damage has yet resulted, except to fall wheat; while the frost and the north winds have put an end to the pests for this year. There still remains, however, the possibility of injury to next spring's crops; and this possibility has a greater influence upon immigration than any other adverse element. Two classes of facts affect the flow of population: the one is the condition of the country to which immigrants think of moving; and the other is the condition of the country from which they think of moving.

With respect to the first, Kansas is in far better shape than any of the Western States. All of these have been more injured, either by locust or deluging rains, than has it; so that in spite of the hopper, it still presents greater inducement to the prospector than do they. Its harvested crops will bring more ready money, per man, than will theirs; and its average farmer has made more during the last ten years than has theirs. For the purpose of estimating the present surplus crop of the State, it is fair to assume that the property in the shape of cattle, hogs, fruit, vegetables, barley, oats, rye, hay, etc., will amply support Kansas during the next year; and, therefore, that the wheat and corn crops fairly be taken as representing the surplus. Although a greater breadth of wheat was sown last year than ever before, perhaps a quarter or a third greater, yet, on the supposition that this year's yield is only equal to that of last year, namely, 13,000,000 bushels, the wheat crop at seventy cents will realize \$9,000,000. As last year's corn crop was 80,000,000 bushels, it is probable that the present crop will be 100,000,000, which at twenty cents is worth \$20,000,000. So that at least \$29,000,000 must during the next eight months inevitable go into the hands of the men who raised these crops, not to meet their current expenses but as clear profit. Every one can see the effect which such a sum distributed among the farmers will have upon every branch of business, upon the general "tone," and upon the immigration. We believe that even should next year's crops prove a total failure the State would still be in as good or better financial condition than it was at the close of 1874, and in far better condition than that of any other agricultural State which should similarly lose its whole crop. It is an undoubted fact that eastern jobbers are to-day more anxious to sell in Kansas than to any other State, which simply means that their careful investigations show the Kansas consumer to be in better shape to pay than in the average man of the other other State.—*Journalist.*

#### THREE CLASSES OF HORSES.

Mr. W. R. Duncan, of Towanda, Ill., in an address before the Indiana State Fair, thus describes three of the more important classes of horses, other than those intended especially for draft:

"The class of horses bred and known in this country as the roadster, is at present a very popular class. They are, for light draft or quick business on the road to a light vehicle, a horse of value; but it becomes a serious question whether he is of such value as to justify our agricultural societies (such of them at least, as are organized legitimate purposes), to allow themselves and the entire community to be made horse jockeys of in order that their value to the sporting class may be determined. If their popularity is based upon their value for a useful, practical purpose, then it is not proper that the farmer who breeds them should receive the encouragement from the agricultural societies of the country, rather than the jockey who trains them for the track? This class of horses have been so bred that the blood of the thoroughbred race horse predominates in his veins, many of them containing crosses of the blood of the Canadian pacer, giving them knee action, as it is termed, enabling them to trot with speed and ease to themselves, that being the preferable gait in harness.

"The class known as the saddle horse is being greatly and shamefully neglected by the breeders and agricultural societies of the country. If more of them were bred, there would be less used for buggies, and many of our ladies would enjoy better health, as no exercise conduces more to a lady's health than a horse back ride in the open air. Exercise on the back of a pleasant going horse is always much to be enjoyed, and often the most convenient way of doing business; while the horse possessing the best saddle gait is often as well adapted to general use as any other.

"The general purpose horse, or that class possessing more of the qualities for which the horse is valuable to the entire community, is the horse of the age, the class our agricultural societies should offer the most encouragement for the reason that he is the horse of the poor man as well as the rich. That the portion of our people that own not more than one or two horses, must use them for all purposes for which they use horses at all. Such is the case with many people in the country, and with a large majority of those in the city. For this reason the farmers should be encouraged to breed the best."

#### Apiary.

##### CHANGING THE SITUATION OF HIVES.

It often happens that the beekeeper for some reason or purpose finds it necessary to get a stock transported to a new situation in the apiary before the dormant season arrives. One of the plans usually recommended, is to move it daily towards the intended site by short stages, of about two feet at a time.

Another and more efficient plan sometimes adopted, is to take the stock to a distance of not less than a mile, and after allowing it to remain there three weeks, to bring it home and set it on the stand prepared. Both of these methods are attended with considerable trouble, but it must be apparent the difficulty of shifting a hive would be in a great measure removed if we could put it into the condition peculiar to a swarm. This is what we attempt to effect whenever we transport a stock from one side of our garden to another.

Our procedure is as follows: If the bees are in a common straw skep, we drive out half of their number with the queen, into an empty one—and put the driven bees on the old stand, and the skep, from which they are ejected, on the new, leaving them thus till the following morning. Then, before many bees are astir, we drive again the ejected bees, with their queen, into another empty skep, and place them for a few hours as near as possible to the hive from which they were first driven. These driven bees now act like a swarm, and, as they successively go out, examine and make themselves acquainted with their new situation. Towards midday we shake them out in portions onto a newspaper, and make them run into the original skep.

If a hive containing frames is to be shifted, let it, early in the afternoon, be carried at once to the place it is intended to occupy, and there opened. Look over the frames, till the one which has the queen is found. Take the frame to the vicinity of the old stand, and, by a jerk send queen and bees from it into a skep that has been used, and to which fragments of comb adhere. Adjust the skep on the stand, and restore the frame to its place in the revised hive. The skep will receive all the bees that are out in the fields, when they come home, and all the more aged bees that will return from the shifted hive, as soon as they discover the absence of their queen.

Early in the morning following, drive, as before, queen and bees in the skep into another empty one, and set them beside the frame hive, and join at midday.

If the nights are cold, to prevent injury to brood from only a small number of bees being left, the driven hive should be taken before dusk into a warm, dark room and kept there till next day.

This method of moving hives to a little distance is more convenient than any other we have tried, and we have often practiced it with success.—*Canada Farmer.*

Two of our prominent citizens are negotiating for property on the railroad upon which to erect a grain elevator, of equal or greater capacity than the Wichita Elevator. They have two or three locations in view, and their choice will be made inside of ten days, when the building will be hurried on to a speedy completion. The investment of large capital in enterprises of this character, evinces steady and increasing confidence in the permanent growth and prosperity of Wichita. The building of our present elevators, was thought by some, a hazardous experiment, but a month or so of trial has demonstrated them a complete success, and shows that with a full crop of grain, they are inadequate to handle the immense productions of our fields. With additional and competing lines of railroads, liberal living rates, and adequate facilities for storing and handling our grain, Wichita will become a wheat market of vast proportions, drawing buyers and speculators from all parts of the country, who will buy by train load, and ship directly to the mills. Our best market will then be at home. We will not be dependent upon the fluctuations of foreign marts, or the victims of delays, corners and speculations. Sedgwick county has 645,480 acres, not one-tenth of which is under cultivation. Almost every acre will produce an annual yield of 20 bushels of wheat, so that when fully developed we can calculate upon from four to six millions bushels of wheat, besides other productions, exceeding even the wheat yield. Wichita then stands independent of all contingencies. Independent of her own magnificent domain, she will control, for some years to come, the trade of three or four counties rivaling. Sedgwick in extent of territory and fertility of soil. The assurance amounts to a certainty that the terminus of our road will remain here for three years longer. By that time, we will number ten thousands of inhabitants. Amid all the vicissitudes of times and seasons, through drouth, famine and plague of grasshoppers, the county and city have never ceased to grow, solid and fast.—*Wichita Beacon.*

The Mennonite Western Conference, at its last session, commissioned Rev. Samuel Haury, now of Halstead, to inquire after the best mode of establishing a Mennonite mission among the uncivilized tribes in the Indian Territory. Mr. Haury is a graduate of the Mennonite Seminary at Wadsworth, Ohio, and at Barmen Prussia, and an able, pious, judicious, and energetic man. He left last Wednesday for the western portion of the Indian Territory in order to examine thoroughly the opportunities on the spot. He contemplates returning to Halstead in time for reporting to the Conference, which will meet on the 6th day of November.—*Halstead Record.*

#### THE AMOUNT OF COIN IN THE WORLD.

The Banker's Magazine for October and November, 1875, states that the total production of the precious metals from 1500 to 1849, was as follows:

Silver	\$6,625,000,000
Gold	3,100,000,000
	\$9,725,000,000

Production from 1849 to 1873:

Silver	\$1,550,000,000
Gold	3,100,000,000
	\$4,650,000,000

The writer in the December number makes the following estimates:

Year	14—amount in use	\$1,790,000,000
..	806—	170,000,000
..	1492—	170,000,000
..	1546—	250,000,000
..	1600—	777,250,000
..	1700—	2,054,750,000
..	1803—	5,242,150,000
..	1848—	7,936,125,000
..	1868—	10,554,275,005
..	1875—	11,393,175,000

France is now estimated to have \$1,250,000,000 gold and silver, and Great Britain \$600,000,000 gold and silver. The English mint coined from 1790 to 1866, about £190,000,000 sterling of gold, much of which has doubtless been melted and used for other purposes.



## Patrons of Husbandry.

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight. The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

**MAINE.**—The Patrons of Waldo county had a grand picnic on the 12th ult., over a thousand members of the Order being present. A Grange store is shortly to be started at Belfast.

**VERMONT.**—Twelve Granges were represented at the recent meeting of the Allen District Grange. They appointed agents to receive and dispose of their produce.

**KENTUCKY.**—The Granges of six counties in Tennessee and four in Kentucky have united in a corporation called the "Clarksville Tobacco District Council." They have purchased a large warehouse, with capacity to store and handle 4,000 hogsheads. The corporation has \$10,000 to begin with and more promised.

**IOWA.**—The Ainsworth Co-operative Store was organized April 1, 1874. The present officers are: Jonah Leonard, President; G. H. Kell, Secretary. Amount of original capital stock at beginning, \$2,277; amount of first year's sale, \$12,000. February 1, 1876, the total assets were \$7,398.51.

**MISSOURI.**—Brother Allen reports a partial revival in Mercer county, where the Patrons have not been very active all summer. A co-operative Grange store is about to be started at Memphis.

**WASHINGTON TERRITORY.**—The County Council of Walla Walla has appointed T. K. McCoy as a committee of one to inquire into the feasibility, cost, etc., of constructing a grain elevator at some suitable point in Walla Walla Valley for the accommodation of the Patrons of that vicinity.

Since the 15th of August, the Grange Agency has shipped thirty cars of wheat. According to their last monthly statement, the managers find themselves out of debt, with an excess of cash amounting to \$160. When the agency first opened, in August, competition was so warm that it was found impossible to ship or buy. Mr. Carter, we believe, is proving to be efficient—the right man in the right place.—*Beacon.*

**PICNIC, PICNIC.**—There will be a Grange picnic held at L. B. Stone's grove, one-fourth mile east of Floral school house, on Friday, Oct. 13th, 1876. Speeches, toasts, vocal and instrumental music, and a big dinner will be the order of the day. Patrons will please appear in full regalia and bring with them a specimen of the products of the soil, so that we may all enjoy the fruits of our summer's labor. A procession will form at the school house and march to the grove, headed by the Floral Grange. Come out, old Grangers, young Grangers, big Grangers and all and let's have a high old time once more this fall.

By order of the committee on invitation.

**INDIANA STATE BUSINESS AGENCY.**—Bro. Tyner tells us that the business of the State Agency is rapidly increasing. He is shipping many carloads of salt direct from the manufacturers, and can send in car lots to all inquiring for the same. Seventy-five barrels comprise a car-load. He has arranged with the factories for woolen goods, both men and women's wear, of all kinds, yarns, etc., for which rates are given on application. The shipments of boots, shoes, etc., by the case, are quite heavy now. He also has complete arrangements with the manufacturers for furnishing axes of the best kind at first prices. Altogether the room of the Agency begins to look like old times in the bustle of business now being transacted. The orders are numerous, not only from this State, but from Ohio, and Illinois, which are attracted here with numerous orders by the superior arrangements the State Agent has been able to secure with manufacturers. A few shipments are also made to Kentucky, and other points west.—*Indiana Farmer.*

**PATRON'S COMMERCIAL AGENCY.**—This Agency comprising 14 counties, viz: Linn, Anderson, Coffey, Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, Crawford, Neosho, Wilson, Elk, Chautauque, Montgomery, Labette and Cherokee, after nine months' preparation, has at last commenced operations, by appointing William H. Barnes (their Secretary) as Agent. Mr. Barnes has been living at Independence for four years, and has been identified with this movement from its inception. He will immediately remove and locate in our town.

This Agency will handle the greater portion of the grain shipped from the District and will hold communication with the consumers of both sides of the Atlantic. It intends to supply the Agriculturists of the District with all useful manufactured articles, and supplies not raised or manufactured at home. Manufacturers, Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers, and those needing large supplies of grain or produce, will do well to correspond with the Agent, William H. Barnes, at Humboldt, Kansas.—*Humboldt Union.*

With regard to the lecture work in the Order, we may remark, that, no single man, nor any half dozen men of all the vast number composing it in Texas, can fully complete all the work in the field. We make the suggestion. Whenever there is a man in the Order who has studied its theory thoroughly, and who fully understands the work, let him volunteer to lecture in a given district, and thus do all that can be done in this way. Many Granges have heretofore worked with difficulty, which, if this plan had been pursued would now be bright, and working easily.—*Examiner & Patron.*

## THE GRANGERS MAMMOTH SALE STABLES.

The Louisiana State Grange Agent always on the *qui vive* for anything that will benefit the Patron of Husbandry, has determined to establish a mart, to be under his own control, for the express purpose of selling the stock of Patrons to Patrons, thus insuring to both purchaser and consignee, the full benefit of the market.

To carry out this project, Brother Wetmore has leased and is now fitting up what will be the largest, best and most central sale stables in this city.

Patrons from the West and the South, will be able to ship their live stock to this city without risk of "eating their heads off," or of vexatious delays and trifling annoyances, purposely created to induce them to sacrifice their consignments. Parties wishing to purchase mules, horses, cows, sheep, &c., may be assured of honorable treatment, as "jockeying" of any kind will not be tolerated for a moment. When the stables are open for business, the fact will be noted in these columns.—*Son of the Soil, New Orleans.*

## THE DUTY OF THE PATRON AT THE POLLS.

Our people seem slow to learn and appreciate that important lesson of the grange—hope on, hope ever. Hope and persevere all through life. Grange principles are now pretty well understood by many, and may be considered firmly established in the minds and hearts of our best farmers. But to perpetuate the grange, will require that these do their full duty. Work, earnest, persevering labor to carry out the principles and purposes of the grange, only can persevere it, and make it a blessing, not only to the farmers, but to our country and mankind. All true and earnest Patrons should bear in mind that very much depend upon whom they place in the important positions of trusts and responsibility at the ensuing State Grange, as to the success and perpetuity of our Order. A mistake here may prove very serious, if not disastrous. I trust that wise and prudent counsels will prevail, and that the truest and best will be placed in the front. I hope there will be no candidates to be championed or electioneered for, but that the object of all will be to get the right men in the right places, on the sound theory of the Order, that "the office should seek the man and not the man the office." If the grange cannot carry out its doctrine, where can it be carried out? The one who would seek or electioneer for an office in the grange is not worthy of it. Such an one not only violates one of its fundamental principles, but is trifling with his obligation, and is therefore, unworthy of confidence. Let the aim be to find the men best adapted to the several positions, and place them there without any sort of agency on their part, directly or indirectly. To permit any other course would be a shame, a reproach, and a disgrace to the Order, that would probably ruin it.—*T. R. Allen, in Coleman's Rural.*

## THE GRANGE AND FARM.

At the Centennial Encampment Club last week the discussion turned on rotation of crops, and Col. Smedley of the Iowa State Grange, referred to the splendid influence of the Grange on the farm in the following terms:

Grasses are the foundation of all successful agriculture. In cultivating wheat, we in Northern Iowa use clover as a manure. In the cotton growing States such impoverishment has occurred from special cropping that the land will not yield green grass. Where such is the case, I cannot but consider the land as hopeless. Where we rest our farms in grasses and feed well they become so long as we follow this practice, inexhaustible. I have been informed that fields have been sown to barley and still improved. To me one of the most gratifying features of the age is the education, that is being brought out by the subordinate Granges, and am surprised at the fruit from it. I give an instance in the State of Arkansas. There was at one time a danger of these people going into pauperism from the continual raising of corn and wheat. The Executive Committee of the State Grange sent a series of questions among the subordinate Granges, one as to mixed husbandry. They ventilated the question full, and determined to live on corn bread and milk, and stand by the ship until the new system should be tried. As a result, the farmers are now prospering.

## SOLID PROGRESS OF THE GRANGE.

The order is now well rid of the froth and foam, and is fairly settled down to solid work. It is in better condition to-day than it has ever been before. The contemplation of the future gives work for the imagination as well as the actual reasoning powers.

Like causes may produce like results. But the human understanding is susceptible of being formed or swayed by innumerable influences. Yet, judging by the past, and a contemplation of the present we may reasonably hope that we shall grow in fraternal feeling, more thoroughly love the charmed circle in which we hold membership, be more earnest workers for the right, be imbued with a laudable enthusiasm, with no barriers in the way of our progress and that all our acts and sentiments may be tested in the pure sunlight of justice. Born out of a vital necessity, so far the Grange has proved of inestimable advantage to all who participate in its work and its favors. The women are better thinkers and better talkers as well as the men, and give a better impression to the children they rear, more enlarged views of life and duty; for go where we will, whatever vicissitudes may befall, and however beleaguered may life become, back and beyond all these will be time when memory will call to view the lessons of virtue given by maternal affection. The public feature of our success is the character and respectability gained by the membership. They have learned to respect and even be proud of their labors, they respect each other more, and are better respected by outsiders, and all other organizations. Even in Europe the thinking people are considering the Grange as a labor movement not entirely free from difficulties, yet fraught with good intentions and the hopes of industry throughout the world. We have arrived to the stage of sober and earnest work; the enthusiasm that bred animosities is past; with the work, the cultivation of our social nature is so blended that all true lovers of the order feel that the Grange is a kind of Social Utopia we have risen above and beyond party, and while the politician may still cry "Great Diana" we may exclaim with a more imperative voice "greater is the right." Let us go on then sisters and brothers, in the route we have chosen prescribing such changes only as may be needed to make our work more effective, keeping our organization free from the incessant friction of selfish and sinister designs, and march boldly and proudly forward to the accomplishment of our majestic destiny.—*Julia Garretson.*

In the beginning, the Order, in Oregon was misled by the example of inexperience in other States to attempt the management of its commerce, through its Executive Committee and State Agent. After a time this was abandoned for the more philosophical and business-like plan of a Joint Stock Company, which, through jealousy and mismanagement seems to have failed, and a return made to the agency system. Through want of application and by reason of rivalry, this has again failed to meet the expectations of its friends, and the wants of the Order has been the case almost everywhere it has been tried.—*Oregon Cultivator.*

Every Grange should have a library. If each member of the Grange having, say fifty members, buys one book to read, and then passes it round, that Grange will have at once a library of fifty books. By consulting with each other before buying, a great variety of works could be obtained, and we are confident that the study of fifty well-selected books will not only make the members of that Grange wiser and better men and women, but will confer practical benefits on them of which they have no idea.

## A TALK IN THE GRANGE.

I come out plainly and assert it, that if ever this government be destroyed or falls, in any shape or manner, it will be through the instrumentality of vain, proud, contemptible, rich men in office. And so long as we have such rich men, they will be in power and office; unless the farmers and the working class, speak for themselves. Can we not see the effects of unprincipled, rich men in power every day? Can we not see that our late national political conventions have been run, more or less, by rich men? We can; so why argue this point any farther?

England's greatest troubles had their source in the oppression of the peasant by the tyrannical rich man. Villages, counties, yea! whole countries were made desolate just for the benefit of a separate few, thereby kicking democracy, the voice of the people, to the dogs. Is it any more than reasonable to suppose that our own country will merge into such a condition at some future day, if the farmers sit idly by, and let the power run into the hands of oppressing rich men.

Goldsmith, one of England's greatest poets, explains the whole thing in that common piece of verse entitled the "Deserted Village." He says:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay:  
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;  
A breath can make them, as a breath hath made  
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

When every root of ground maintained its man;  
For him light labor spread her wholesome store,  
Just gave what life required, but gave no more;  
His best companions, innocence and health,  
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth.

Therefore I appeal to every Patron, to commence right at home, and see that honest men of the people are in office, right on up to the highest gift the nation can bestow—the Presidential chair. Use this for your motto: Let wealth be distributed among the people in a common brotherhood, so that its mission may be performed henceforth without any oppression.

## FAILURES—WHAT THEY TEACH.

The numerous suspensions and failures which have made the commercial world, since the panic of 1873, one of constant upheaval and change, should be utilized by those fortunate ones who have thus far escaped disaster, and by those who entering for the first time the field of business life, for the lessons that may be drawn from them. Failures, like every species of mishap, only follow from a sufficient cause; and usually it is one that could have easily been counteracted or avoided if the fact of its existence had not been unknown. And it is just here that we find so many of our business men weak. In their acquaintance with their own business, they lack that command of the calling they have professedly made themselves the master of, which alone aids one to understand and avoid its dangerous points.

The man who makes a study of, or devotes time to, an accurate and scientific education in the business he has chosen, as a means for the accumulation of wealth, is now rarely found; and it seems to us that a great number of the failures of the last three years might justly be attributed to this cause. The idea seems to prevail that a business transacted on one's own account is a kind of perpetual motion, that, once started, will not only keep itself in operation, but may be drawn upon to an almost unlimited extent to sustain other enterprises. The inventor who spends years in attempting to realize his impossible machine is not more certain of failure than he who starts in business with such expectations. The time when money could be made by ignorance, and when wealth could be had almost for the taking, has faded far away in the dim past; and an era of strife and struggle has dawned, in which only those who have most carefully prepared themselves for the warfare can hope to succeed.

It is not luck that makes one man fail and his neighbor succeed; it is not fickle fortune that brings clouds of difficulties upon one while another has apparently plain sailing; it is something far more certain in its operations than either of these. It is skill and a perfect command of his resources that enables one man to advance where another can make no progress; and these two qualities are possessed only by those who have made their business the one thing they must become perfectly familiar with.

The world is not yet so crowded that any need go to the wall to support the rest; there is room for all, and an abundance to spare. The great want is for more men who are well qualified for work, and who will put their shoulders to the wheel and push. Any person who is determined to win, and who unites with his perseverance, sense enough to know that success comes only to those who deserve it, by the patience and skill with which they toil, has before him an uninviting field for labor, and may enter it with the assurance that, if his efforts are rightly directed, they will meet with a sure reward.—*Northwestern Lumberman.*

## TO MEASURE HAY.

A subscriber, asks for a mode of estimating the quantity or tons of hay in the stack. The answer is, of necessity, considerably modified by circumstances; such as the different kinds of grass and clover, and the more or less dry and tightly packed, &c.

From considerable practice and observation, we can give rules which will approximate near enough for ordinary purposes. Timothy, Red Top, and most other grasses, are generally from one-eighth to one-sixth heavier than clover, or wild prairie grass. Thoroughly cured, air-dried and well-packed timothy hay, in the stack, requires 11 to 12 cubic or solid yards to weigh a ton; and clover hay, equally dry and pressed, takes 13 to 15 solid yards to weigh a ton. Hay, in a large mow or barn, is usually a little heavier than the stack, becoming more closely packed, so that one or two less number of cubic yards are required to weigh a ton.

To ascertain the number of tons of hay in a mow or building, multiply the length, breadth and depth together, and divide the product by the number of solid yards in a ton, and the result or quotient will be the number of tons in your mow; for instance—your mow of clover is 7 yards long, 5 yards wide, and 3 yards deep 7x5x3=105 solid yards; this divided by 15 solid yards in a ton gives 6 2/3 tons in the mow; if the hay be timothy, which is a little heavier, divide the 105 by 13, and you have 8 1/4 tons; but having the above rule, any school boy can work out all required results. It is a little more difficult to get the dimensions of a stack, being round, than the square mow; but the boys will give you the solid contents of a cylinder as compared to a square.

We shall be glad to hear from the reliable experience of our readers, on the estimating or calculating the quantity, in tons, of hay, in any given mass.—*Ed.*

## 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.

Correspondence invited. Agents wanted.

## ROOFS.

Why not make your Roofs last a lifetime, and save the expense of a new roof every 10 or 15 years. It can be done; if you use Slate Paint, it will not only resist the effects of water and wind, but shield you from fire.

## OLD ROOFS.

Protect your Buildings by using Slate Paint, which neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer. Old shingle roofs can be painted looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the paint, for one-fourth the cost of re-shingling. On decayed shingled roofs, that last for years, curled or warped shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof, that lasts for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their places and keeps them there. This paint requires no heating, is applied with a brush and very ornamental. It is chocolate color, and is to all intents and purposes slate.

## ON TIN OR IRON ROOFS.

The red color is the best paint in the world for durability. It has a heavy body, is easily applied, expands by heat, contracts by cold, dries slow and never cracks nor scales. One coat equals 4 of any other.

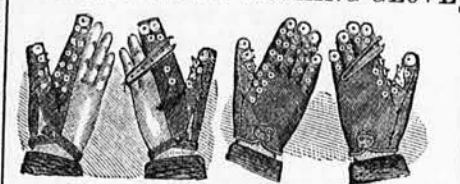
## FIRE PROOF NEW ROOFS.

Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specialty. Roofing complete for a new steep or flat roof of Rubbing. For Private houses, barns and buildings of all descriptions it is far superior to any other roofing in the world for convenience in laying, and combines the ornamental appearance, durability, and fire-proof qualities of tin at one-third the cost. No Tar or Gravel Used.

How to save re-shingling—stop leaks effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds. A 100 page book. Write to-day, ask for it and mention the Kansas Farmer.

New York Slate Roofing Co. Limited, 8 Cedar Street, New York. Agents wanted.

## HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVE.



HALF GLOVE. FULL GLOVE.

The BEST and most ECONOMICAL Huskers in use. Over 200,000 sold. Made of BEST CALF LEATHER, shielded with Metal Plates, making them last FIVE TIMES longer. Husk faster and easier than any other Husker. Sizes Extra Large, Large, Medium and Small for Boys and Girls, both right and left handed persons. Prices, RUBBER-PAT, Full Gloves, \$2.25; Boys, \$2; Half Gloves, \$1.15 per pair. We also manufacture and recommend



Hall's Improved Husking Pin, made of best Cast Steel, in most approved form, and provided with straps ready for use. Unquestionably the VERY BEST Husking Pin in the market. Price, prepaid, 25 cts., three for 50 cts. Ask your merchant for them, or address

HALL HUSKING GLOVE CO., 145 So. Clinton St., Chicago.

## AMERICAN CIDER MILL.

Center Drainer furnished free with each Mill.



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

Abbott, Brew & Co., CLEVELAND, O.

## PLASKET'S Baldwin City Nursery!!

Eighth Year.

For the fall trade, 150,000 No. 1, Apple Seedlings, 300,000 No. 1, Hedge Plants. Also, a general supply of Nursery Stock of Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, Bulbs, Small Fruits, &c.

Will contract to put up No. 1 Apple Grafts, of the leading and best varieties in large or small quantities. Orders must come in before December 25th.

For particulars and catalogue address WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kan.

## WHY ARE THE MONITOR COOKING STOVES?



The Best Coal Cook Stoves? (THE QUICKEST BAKERS) THEY ARE MOST Economical, Convenient, Cleanly, Durable.

Sizes, styles and prices to suit every one. Be sure and ask your dealer for the MONITOR. WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati, O.

For sale by WHITNER & SMITH, Topeka, Kansas. RAYMOND & OFFICER, GIRARD.

## Breeder's Directory.

**Z. C. LUSE & SON**, Iowa City, Iowa, breeders of Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle; also, Light Brahmas, Black and Partridge Cochins and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Catalogues furnished on application.

**JOHN W. JONES**, Stewartville, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of approved blood and pedigree. Also, breeder of both sexes of the best strains in the United States and Canada.

**G. B. BOTHWELL**, Breckinridge, Mo., Breeder of Pure American Merino Sheep, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 Rams for sale this year.

**J. F. TRUE**, Newman, Jefferson County, Kansas, breed Young Bulls for sale.

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

**W. H. COCHRANE**, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, also for sale. Correspondence solicited. Stock shipped from Pickaway County, Ohio.

**SAMUEL ARCHER**, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humptreys' importation in 1852. Also, CHESTER WARR HOGS, premium sows with or without litters. Circulars, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circular. 250 RAMS FOR SALE this year.

## Nurserymen's Directory.

**MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY**, Louisville, Kansas, E. F. Cadwallader, Prop. Orange Plants, Apple seedlings and general assortment of Nursery Stock, wholesale and retail. Price list free on application.

## Southdown Ewes for Sale.

**TWENTY HALF BLOOD SOUTHDOWN** EWES, for sale by G. M. KELLAM, two miles East of Topeka, Kansas.

**THE BATTLE CREEK "PATENT" SELF-FEED WOOD SAWING MACHINE**

Is calculated for two or more horses; adapted to any power with belt or tumbling roll. Light draft and easily handled. Will cut from 2 to 12 inch wood—redwood, per inch. Also, CIRCULAR WOOD-MILLS for long or short work. Power much improved this season. Manufactured and sold with or without power. BATTLE CREEK MACHINERY CO., Battle Creek, Mich. Send for Circular and Price List.

## Carthage Peach Orchard and Nursery.

**AMSDEN PEACH A SPECIALTY.**

This is the earliest and best early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri, specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Haysman, Thomas Berckman and other leading fruit growers.

For full history of the AMSDEN and reduced prices of the trees for the fall of 1876, address

JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

## IMPORTANT TO FLOCK MASTERS

—AND—

## Sheep Owners.

*The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition*

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

PRICE LIST.  
For 500 Sheep, 200 lbs., (package included), \$24.00  
" 400 " 100 " " " 18.00  
" 300 " 75 " " " 12.00  
" 200 " 50 " " " 8.00  
" 100 " 25 " " " 4.00

MALCOLM MCWEEN, Scotch Sheep Dip Manufacturer, Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky. General Agent for State of Kansas, DONALD MCKAY, HOPE, Jackson County, Kansas.

## PROF H.

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

## Broom-Corn.

**GREGG RANKIN & Co.**, 126 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.

Continue to make Broom-corn a specialty. Are prepared to make liberal advances and solicit consignments. Refer to Union National Bank.

## CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

Do not sell your corn at present prices, when it would bring you twice as much for good Chester White Pigs. Send in your orders and I will ship you a first class pig.

C. H. OLNSTEAD, Freedom, La Salle County, Ill.

## GRAPE VINES.

Also, Trees, Small stock and lower prices than ever before. Quality extra and guaranteed. Price and Description List free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

## AMSDEN JUNE PEACH.

Earliest, Hardest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1876, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$3 per 1000.

L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

## RAW FURS WANTED.

Send for Price Current to A. E. BURKHARDT & Co., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Skins, 113 West Fourth St., Cincinnati. They pay the highest prices current in America. Shipping to them direct will save the profits of middle-men, and bring prompt cash returns.

## AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER

OF THE UNITED STATES, showing the grand results of our first 100 years. Everybody buys it, and agents make from \$100 to \$200 a month. Also, for new historical work, Our

**WESTERN BORDER** plate and graphic history of American pioneer life 100 years ago—its thrilling conflicts of red and white foes, exciting adventures, captivities, forays, scout, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths, camp-life, and sports. A book for old and young. No competition. Enormous sales. Extra terms. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCLINTOCK & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.



## Crops, Markets & Finance.

**SHEEP.**

The market for sheep the past week has been quiet on light receipts, with a tendency to weakness. Stock sheep can now be quoted at from \$2 76 to \$3 per 100lbs, and fair muttuns \$3 45 to \$3 50; good muttuns at \$3 50 to \$4 and choice muttuns may be quoted at \$4 25. Fancy sheep higher, though none have been received here for some time. One lot of 2 head of fair muttun sheep, averaging 63 lbs, sold this morning at \$3 40 per 100lbs, and 1 head of good stockers averaging 75 lbs sold \$2 90. Sales for the week will range from \$2 50 to \$4 25. At the close the market quiet, with pens empty.

Ohio has 1,217 Granges in working order "square on the books," and a membership 58,000. Union Grange, of Mutual, has the honor of initiating the largest number of new members this summer 35.



## REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

**The Best of References Given.**  
Correspondence Solicited.

Kansas City Market		[KANSAS CITY, Oct. 24, 1876.	
GRAIN.		C.	
The following are wholesale cash prices from commission men.			
WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red.....	75to77		
Fall, No. 1.....	86to88		
Fall, No. 3.....	94to95		
Fall, No. 2.....	91to93		
CORN—Per bu—White.....	31to31 1/2		
Shelled.....	33to34 3/8		
OATS—New per bu.....	47to47 1/2		
RYE—New per bu—No. 2.....	70to71		
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 3.....	40to45		
BUCKWHEAT—Per bu.....	40to45		
PRODUCE.			
BUTTER—Per lb.....	.25		
CHEESE—Per lb—Choice.....	.17to18		
CIDER—Per bbl.....	90to10		
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....	12.00to12.50		
HARD.....	10to17		
FALLOW.....	12 1/2		
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.....	6to6 1/2		
Prime Live Geese.....	20to.25		
FLOUR—Per cwt—Rye.....	40to35		
XXX.....	2.75to3.00		
XXXX.....	1.90—2.20		
XXXXX.....	2.30to4.40		
POKON—Per cwt.....	2.45to2.30		
Kiln dried, per bbl.....	5.50to.100		
	2.00to2.15		



## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## EVERY HEART KNOWS ITS OWN BITTERNESS.

Oh heart, go out of your hiding place,  
And wander where you will,  
Through the city and through the town,  
Over the dale and hill—  
Over the sea with its thousand isles,  
Over the rivers—go  
In quest of a single human soul  
That ne'er hath "known a woe."

You may enter the palace of the king—  
The poor man's humble cot—  
The place where great wealth beautifies,  
And where it blesses not;  
But should you travel for long, long years,  
Till centuries had flown,  
In search of mortal's sorrow-proof,  
You'd come back heart, alone!

Oh, hands that have too much work to do?  
And weary of your toil,  
That faint would change with idle hands,  
Fair hands, "too white to soil,"  
Work on! for you have the promise sweet  
To the faithful toilers given,  
As you go good seed along the way  
From earth to the gate of heaven.

Oh, feet that are climbing the up hill road,  
Oh, pierced with the sharpest thorns,  
Oh, tempted out of the narrow way  
Into the flowery lawns,  
Climb on, with the aid of your trusty staff—  
Up, upward toward the sun—  
For the goal you seek is just in sight,  
And the bright crown almost won.

## TWO SIDES TO A BUREAU.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

CONCLUDED  
THE OTHER SIDE.

Well, Lawrence, I'm so glad you've come!  
I thought you never would. And I've had  
such a lesson read me!"

"Lesson? Who's been reading my wife a  
lesson, I should like to know?"

"Who do you think? Nobody but that little  
absurd woman there—that Mrs. Jim. But  
I never had such a lesson. Drive slow, please,  
and let me tell you all about it—this horse  
does throw the gravel in your face so! I'm  
expecting every moment to see the spokes fly  
out of the wheels. There, now, that's reason-  
able. This horse is a perfect griffin—has legs  
and wings too."

"Well—steady, Frolic, steady! now let's  
have your lesson. If there's any one can read  
you a lesson, Mrs. Fanny Mulgrave, I should  
like to hear it."

"Now, Lawrence! However, you know I  
came to look at the house, for I've been hav-  
ing my misgivings about that big room. And  
when I went in, it did look so big and bare. I  
was dismayed. I paced it off this way and  
thought about what I could put in the corners;  
and how that window with the sea view would  
be as good as a picture; and how the whole  
mantle-piece, from dado to cornice, with its  
white marble carvings and gildings and mir-  
rors, was a perfect illumination; and how I  
must confront it in that great square alcove  
with a mass of shadow; and how magnificent an  
ebony and gold cabinet like that Mrs. Watrous  
and I saw at the Exhibition—the one I went  
into ecstasies over, you know, that goes from  
floor to ceiling—would fill the place. And the  
more I thought of it, the more indispensable  
such a great ebony and gilt cabinet seemed to  
be. And I knew it was perfectly impossible.  
"How did you know it, may I inquire?"

"Oh, they cost—oh, hundreds of dollars.  
And, of course, the house itself takes all you  
can spare. But I felt that it would be utterly  
out of my power to make that room look any-  
thing like what I wanted without it. And I  
kept seeing how beautiful it would be with  
those gold-colored satin curtains of your aunt  
Sophy's falling back from the windows on each  
side of it. And I sat down and stared at the  
spot, and felt as if I didn't want the house at  
all if I couldn't have that cabinet. And I  
thought you might go without your cigars and  
your claret and your horses a couple of years,  
and we could easily have it."

"Kind of you, and cheerful for me."  
"Oh, I didn't think anything about that part  
of it. Just fancy! I thought you were the  
most selfish man in the world, and I was the  
most unhappy woman; and all men were self-  
ish, and all women were slaves; and that  
ebony and gold cabinet was obscuring my  
whole outlook on life. I felt so angry with  
you, and with fate, and with everything, that  
hot, scalding-hot tears would have shaken  
down if you had happened to come just then.  
I'm so glad you didn't, Lawrence, dear; I  
couldn't have spoken to save my life, and  
should have run directly out of the room for  
fear, if I did speak, I should say something  
horrid."

"Should you, indeed? And do you imagine  
I shouldn't have followed?"

"Oh, I should have been running."

"And whose legs are longest, puss?"

"Well, that's nothing to do with it. Just  
then the whirlwind came up, and the window  
places being open, all the dust of the build-  
ing, all the shavings and splinters and lime  
and sand about, seemed to make a sudden  
lurch into the room—and I couldn't see across  
it. And there I was in my new hat! And I  
made for the door as fast as my feet could  
fly."

"Silliest thing you could do."

"I suppose so; for when I was outdoors, the  
boards of the scaffoldings were pitching  
through the air at such a rate that I could  
neither stay there nor go back; and I saw that  
little shanty just round the corner, and ran  
in."

"That was sensible."

"Thank! And there she was, pots and pails  
about the door, and a hen just blowing in be-  
fore me, and a parcel of dirty-faced, barefooted  
children tumbling round. And such a place!  
It fairly made me low-spirited to look at it. I  
was in mortal fear of getting a grease spot on  
my dress. But I was in before I knew it, and  
there was no help for it, and the wind was  
blowing so I had to stay."

"And the lady of that house read you a les-  
son!"

"Such a lesson! You'd have thought, to  
begin with, that it was a palace. She did the  
honors like a little duchess. It didn't occur to  
her, apparently, that things were equal. And  
that made it so much easier than if she apolo-  
gized, and you were forced to tell polite fibs  
and make believe it was all right, you know.  
She was a trifle vexed because the face of one  
of the children wasn't clean, and afterward  
she repeatedly gave him the molasses jug to  
keep him quiet; but another of the children  
was such a little darling! Well, presently her  
tongue was loose."

"Humph? Didn't you want to hear about

it? Oh, I know the whole story of my tongue,  
but I find you like to listen to it!"

"So I do, my dear; so I do. And then?"

"Well, as I was saying, presently her tongue  
was loose, and I had the benefit of her expe-  
rience. And I know she has a good-for-naught  
of a husband, whom she loves a great deal bet-  
ter than I love you—oh, yes, she does, for she  
seems never to have thought one hard thing  
concerning him, and I was thinking so many  
of you, you know! And there she is, and has  
been, with her cooking-stove and table, her  
two chairs, a bed, and a crib, with a contented  
spirit and a patient soul, and her highest  
ambition and her wildest day-dream just to  
have—"

"An ebony and gold cabinet?"

"Oh no, no! Do drive faster, Lawrence. How  
this horse does crawl! I want to get it up to  
her to-night. A bureau. To think of it, only  
a bureau! You needn't laugh at me. I've an  
awful cold in my head. And I mean she shall  
have it, if it takes every cent you gave me for  
my last new jacket. I'll wear the old one. I  
think I can get what she'll consider a beauty,  
though, for twelve dollars, or thereabouts.  
Drive to Veneer's, please, dear. I do feel in  
such a hurry, when it takes such a little bit to  
make a woman happy."

"An ebony and gold cabinet, for instance."

"Ah, nonsense! How you do love to tease,  
Lawrence! I never want to hear of such a  
thing again. I wouldn't have it now."

"Stop, stop, good wife! You'll say too much.  
You silly little woman, didn't you know that  
ebony and gold cabinet which you and Mrs.  
Watrous saw was made for the place between  
your windows?"

## LOOKING OUT FOR SLIGHTS.

Of all the people in the world the world the  
most disagreeable, and the hardest to sail  
smoothly along with, is that class among our  
acquaintances and friends who are continually  
looking out for slights. Not a motion, not a  
word, not a momentary silence, but forthwith  
the imagination is busy at work brooding  
over what they are sure is meant for some per-  
sonal indignity to themselves. They cannot  
make a morning call, receive a visitor, meet  
an acquaintance on the street, or even—worst  
of all—carry on the daily intercourse of their  
own family, without meeting with some trivial  
circumstance which forthwith is developed  
into mammoth proportions, whereby they are  
speedily and certainly led to believe that some  
offense is designed. They are as touchy as  
hair-triggers; and their susceptible dignity,  
like the quills of the porcupine, is ever ready  
to erect itself into an embarrased attitude of  
scornful though sorrowful defiance.

This trait is quite like its twin-sister jeal-  
ousy, though not so violent in the attacks, nor  
so deadly in its results. But take the two  
together, and let them loose in some quiet  
town, where the distinction of "high and low"  
has already been made, and the lines of caste  
and aristocracy are slowly creeping in. Let  
these two subtle forces be let loose in such a  
community, and the results will be more dire  
than if a score of the blackest crimes in the  
recognized list had been given the same  
scope; for it is not the high crimes of murder  
and theft that most disturb and destroy peace  
and fraternal security, but the continual bick-  
erings, and suspicions, and the jealousies,  
and piques, and heart-burnings that arise from  
the same degrading, usually, unwomanly  
expectations of having received a slight from  
some neighbor or friend who is doubtless ut-  
terly unconscious of any such act or intention.  
A fit of indigestion is generally at the bottom  
of all such slights and imperfections as they  
imagine they receive. And such people lay  
upon others the fault of their own irritability;  
and, from looking through suspicious eyes,  
they think everything is tinged with the same  
gargled hue.

To say the least, and give the habit the least  
objectionable name that presents itself, it is  
very unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the  
more charitable view of our fellow-beings,  
and not suppose a slight intended unless the  
neglect is unmistakably open and direct. We  
should pass along far more smoothly, and  
have fewer irritations in our pilgrimage, that  
at the best to some of us ever winds through  
paths filled with vexing stones and hedged  
with thorns, and briars, if we did so.

How foolish, then, for us to go over such  
ground when there is a flower-fringed and  
shaded highway, beautiful and fragrant  
enough for fairies and angels to tread in. If  
we only will start in the right direction, and  
with the spirit that a superior wisdom ever  
indicates.

## THE SOURCE OF LOVE.

Swedenborg wrote some coarse things about  
unfortunate unions, but few men have written  
so sweetly and tenderly about conjugal love;  
and he, among many, maintains that love al-  
ways begins from the woman. This, of course,  
means love as an effluence, or confessed power  
in the intercourse of a human couple. In  
other words, it is the woman throwing the  
lasso of love round the neck of the man.  
Swedenborg's account of his vision is very  
droll:

"The fact is, nothing of true love originates  
in man. That it proceeds from woman was  
clearly shown me in the spiritual world. I  
was once conversing there on the subject,  
when the men under the secret influences of  
the women stoutly affirmed that they loved,  
and that the women were simply moved by  
their passion. In order to settle the dispute,  
all the females, married and unmarried, were  
completely removed, whereon the men were  
reduced to a very unusual condition, such as  
they had never before experienced, and of  
which they greatly complained. While they  
were in this state, the women were brought  
back. They addressed the men in the most  
tender and fascinating manner; but they were  
indifferent, turning away and saying, 'What  
is all this fuss?' Some replied, 'We are your  
wives,' to which they rejoined, 'What is a wife?  
We do not know you!' whereas the women  
wept. At this crisis of the experiment, the  
feminine influence broke through the imper-  
vious crust which had been permitted to en-  
close the men, when instantly their behavior  
changed, and they heartily acknowledged the  
women. Nevertheless, the women subsequent-  
ly converted them to their former opinion, ad-  
mitting that possibly some small spark of love  
might pass from the men into their breasts."

PUMPKIN POULTICE.—A correspondent of  
the *New York Farmer's Club* gives an instance  
in which a woman's arm was swelled to an  
enormous size and painfully inflamed. A poultice  
was made of stewed pumpkins, which was  
renewed every 15 minutes, and in a short time  
produced a perfect cure. The fever drawn out  
by the poultices made them extremely offen-  
sive as they were removed.

MOLASSES DOUGHNUTS.—One cup of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of cream in a cup, fill the cup with sour milk or butter milk, one egg, salt, spice. Flour to roll.

## RECEIPTS.

## POULTICES, AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* says: A poultice  
usually is only a desirable vehicle for impart-  
ing heat and moisture. By softening the tis-  
sues, poultices facilitate the passage of inflam-  
matory products outward. The heat and moist-  
ure relax the tissues, and to that degree relieve  
the tension due to the inflammation, and to  
that extent relieve pain. The pain can further  
be eased by adding laudanum and such sub-  
stances to the surface of contact of the poultice.

The materials best calculated to take up and  
give out the heat and moisture spoken of are  
in common use. There must be enough of the  
mass to secure and retain enough heat to be of  
use, and therefore a poultice should be at  
least an inch thick. To prevent cooling in  
spreading, the cloth upon which the mass is  
to be spread should be laid out on a heated  
plate or dish, and the poultice, with not  
enough free liquid in it to "drip," rapidly and  
evenly spread over the muslin. A thin piece  
of quite old muslin should then be spread over  
the surface of the poultice, so the mass will  
not come into immediate contact with the skin.  
The spread area of the poultice should be just  
the size required, and the fabric upon which  
it is spread should extend beyond the edges of  
of the poultice material, so the unspread sel-  
lage can be turned over the edges of the mass.  
This will keep the poultice from leaking away.

After having been applied as warm as can  
be borne, a piece of oiled silk—or even oiled  
paper may answer—should be spread outside  
to retain the moisture, and something outside  
of that again to keep in the other useful fea-  
ture of the poultice—the heat.

Such applications must necessarily be re-  
moved, and renewed every little while. If  
poulticing is to be done at all, it must be done  
well, and that is, properly. A few hours of  
poulticing, applied every half hour, will do  
more good than many hours' poulticing done  
in the usual way.

CHAPPED HANDS.—The season for chapped  
hands is fast approaching. Especially does  
the farmer's wife suffer from this inconveni-  
ence; and it is no trifling matter, with her  
hands dipping into brine and suds and slops,  
scores of times a day; she dreads cold weather  
for this reason.

The easiest and simplest remedy is found  
in every store-room. Take common starch,  
and grind with a knife until it is reduced to  
the smoothest powder. Take a clean tin box  
and fill it with starch thus prepared, so as to  
have it continually at hand for use. Then,  
every time that the hands are taken from the  
suds, or dish-water, rinse them thoroughly  
in clear water, wipe them, and while they are  
yet damp, rub a pinch of the starch thorough-  
ly over them, covering the whole surface. The  
effect is magical. The rough, smarting skin  
is cooled, soothed and healed, bringing and  
insuring the greatest degree of comfort and  
freedom from this, by no means insignificant  
trial.

As autumn approaches, be sure to remember  
the starch, as I know many persons formerly  
afflicted with hands that would chap until the  
blood oozed from many minute crevices, com-  
pletely freed from the trouble by the use of  
this simple remedy.

BREAD-AND-MILK POULTICE.—Remove the  
crust from the part of a loaf of stale bread,  
and crumble the bread into a bowl. Pour on  
this enough sweet milk to cover it, and sim-  
mer over a fire, stirring it all the while until  
the bread becomes completely broken up. The  
poultice is now to be applied to the patient as  
warm as can be borne.

FLAXSEED POULTICE.—Take of flaxseed  
meal a sufficient quantity and pour on it, little  
by little, enough cold water to make it of suit-  
able thickness. Then heat the entire mass.  
A small piece of lard is sometimes added to  
keep it from adhering to the part.

SMALL SUGAR CAKES.—1 large cup of sugar,  
3/4 cup of butter, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 2 eggs  
well beaten, 2 teaspoonfuls of cream tartar,  
and one of soda (or use instead baking powder),  
salt, nutmeg and cinnamon to taste. Flour to  
roll out. Cut into round cakes and bake  
quickly.

YEAST POULTICE.—Mix a pound of line-  
seed meal or oatmeal into half a pint of yeast.  
Then heat the mixture over a gentle fire, stirring  
carefully to keep from burning. When it be-  
comes warmed through it can be spread on  
linen the same as any other poultice. Yeast  
poultices are often ordered by physicians when  
there is a fetid discharge from ulceration,  
which it is supposed to correct.

BREAD-AND-WATER POULTICE.—Take a  
slice of stale bread, carefully pare away the  
hard, brown crust which lies around the edge,  
and then dip it into a vessel of hot water; lift  
it out at once and if not too hot, apply to the  
part where it should go.

QUICK DOUGHNUTS.—1 cup butter, 2 of sugar,  
4 eggs, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoonful or less  
of soda dissolved in hot water, 1 teaspoonful  
cinnamon, little nutmeg, flour to roll in pretty  
soft dough. Fry in hot lard.

PICKLED APPLES.—Three pounds of sugar,  
seven pounds of apples, quartered and cor-  
ed, one pint of vinegar. Steam the apples until a  
fork will go through them readily. Then  
make a syrup of the sugar and vinegar and  
pour over them while hot. Stick a clove or  
two in each quarter. Very nice.

BAKED BEANS.—All working men are fond  
of a nicely baked dish of beans, but no dish is  
so susceptible of skillful handling in the prepa-  
ration. The beans should be washed after  
careful picking and put to soak over night.  
Parboil early in the morning in plenty of wa-  
ter—put on cold. Have a piece of sweet pork,  
not too fat, parboiled also separately. Then put  
pork and beans together and boil till the skin  
of the beans begins to crack. Put in your bak-  
ing pan, a deep milk pan or crock, with the  
scoured surface of the pork just showing above  
the beans. Bake slowly as long as your dinner  
hour will allow. A relish of mustard, grated  
horse radish, catsup or some of the prepared  
sauces, goes far toward making pork in any of  
of the forms used on the farmer's table, palat-  
able and inviting.

TO COOK RICE.—The following is the meth-  
od recommended by the French Academy for  
cooking rice during the siege of Paris: Take  
one cup of rice and one-fourth cup of water in  
a sauce pan, cover and place over a good fire;  
after an hour the water will be evaporated and  
the rice cooked tender, but dry, and with the  
grains distinct—not in a paste. Sufficient salt  
should be added in the first place, and care  
should be taken not to disturb the rice whilst  
cooking. By adding a little butter, and allow-  
ing the rice to dry a little more over a gentle  
fire, a more delicate dish is prepared. The  
Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says that  
rice cooked in this manner, which is the same  
as that employed in the East Indies, bears the  
same relation to the indigestible paste of the  
New England kitchen as does bread to boiled  
flour.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

The Newest and Best  
MILLINERY GOODS  
IN TOPEKA.

MRS. E. C. METCALF,

Is the first one home, from the Eastern Cities and the  
Centennial, with all the new styles in

HATS, COLLARS,

BONNETS, CUFFS,

TURBANS, TIES,

SILKS, AND

FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS,

Too numerous  
to mention, of various styles and prices to suit old  
and young, grave and gay.

Call and see the Pattern Bonnets. Orders from  
parties out of the city will receive prompt attention.  
New York and Philadelphia openings were attended  
and notes taken, which will enable me to produce  
many new and novel designs.  
All persons calling at 210 Kansas Avenue, will be  
courteously received.

## B. T. BABBITT'S BABY SOAP.

Only the purest vegetable oils used in its  
manufacture. No artificial and deceptive  
odors to cover com-  
mon and deleterious  
ingredients. Unsur-  
passed for the toilet  
and the bath.  
Used in bathing chil-  
dren, will prevent  
eruptions, keep the  
skin soft and smooth,  
contribute to health,  
and prevent disease.  
Does away with all pow-  
ders, chalk or other emol-  
lients. A certain  
preventive of chafing,  
itching, etc., in babies,  
the crying and crossness  
of babyhood. Worth ten  
times its cost to every  
mother and family in  
Christendom; packed in  
boxes of 15 cakes of 4 ozs.  
each, and sent free to any  
address on receipt of  
\$2.50.  
Address B. T. Babbitt, New York City.  
For Sale by all Druggists.

Your valuable medicine  
Simmons' Liver Regulator,  
has saved many Doctors  
silly. I use it for every-  
thing it is recommended  
and never knew it to fail:  
I have used it in Colic and  
Grubbs, with my Mules and  
Horses, giving them about  
half bottle at a time. I have  
lost one that I gave it to,  
you can recommend it to  
every one that has Stock as  
being the best medicine  
known for all complaints that  
Horse flesh is heir to.  
E. T. TAYLOR, Agent for Grangers of Georgia.

For Horses, Mules, Cattle and all Dis-  
eases of Bowls.

We were told, a few days ago, that a lady who  
had tried almost every remedy which had been told her,  
for the prevention and cure of Chicken Cholera, and  
all of which failed, in a happy fit of inspiration ad-  
ministered a dose of "Simmons' Liver Regulator." The  
result was a success. As our experience in Chicken  
cholera, rising from the liver, is now running about, two  
desperately sick chicks are convalescing, and the bal-  
ance as yet show no signs of being sick. Dose, two  
sick Chickens, about twenty drops, poured down the  
throat. Others, mix the "Regulator" in meal  
and feed. Try it.

The Newberry South Carolina Herald.  
'It is a very valuable remedy for dyspepsia, sick  
headache, torpid liver and such like diseases.  
W. S. HOLT, President of S. W. R. R. Co., of Ga.'

## Wanted 50 SALESMEN on

CINCINNATI NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO.,  
162 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## \$15 SHOT GUN

A double-barrel gun, bar or front-action gun; war-  
ranted as being the best made, and a good shot to stop the  
SALE; with Flask, Pouch and a Wad Cutter, for \$15.  
Can be sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before  
sending. Send coupon for circular to E. POWELL,  
4 SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

JOYFUL News for Boys and Girls!  
Young and Old!! A NEW IN-  
VENTION just patented for them,  
for Home use!  
First and Scroll Sawing, Turning,  
Boring, Drilling, Grinding, Polishing,  
Screw Cutting, CORN SHELLING,  
Churning, Washing, Hay Cutting, Meat  
Chopping!! All on one Cabinet Laid  
on Wheels. Price \$5 to \$50.  
For Pamphlet send stamp and address  
EPHRAIM BROWN, LOWELL, MASS.

THE TRIUMPH  
TRUSS CO., 834  
Bowerly, N. Y., to  
whom was awarded  
the Premium Medal  
for the Best Elastic  
Truss and Supporter,  
at the late exhibition  
of the great American In-  
stitute Fair, cure Rup-  
ture in from 30 to 60  
days, and offer \$10.00  
for a case they cannot  
cure. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. Exam-  
inations free. The usual discounts to "Grangers."  
Send 10 cents for descriptive book. Orders filled by  
mail.

## Brown's Remedies

SAMPLES FREE.

A compound extract of Rock Rose and Stillingia is  
a powerful Blood Purifier. The life is the blood; it is  
the centre of our being. Probably no one is free from  
taint in our day and generation, therefore the great  
need of such a remedy. This remedy is prompt in all  
ordinary cases; in extraordinary cases it is a vegeta-  
ble calomel, yet perfectly harmless to all, and more  
pleasant to take. Sample bottle sent free by  
mail.

Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand St.,  
Jersey City, N. J.

GRAND CENTRAL  
MILK  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## THE GALT HOUSE,

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

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

## SAVE YOUR EYES!

Restore your Sight!  
THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illus-  
trated PHYSIOLOGY  
AND ANATOMY OF THE  
EYESIGHT. Tells  
how to Restore Impair-  
ed Vision and Overworked Eyes; how  
to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and  
Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Dis-  
eases of the Eyes.

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

## Agents Wanted,

Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed.  
Full particulars sent free. Write immediately,  
to DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 987.)  
No. 91 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.

BANKRUPT SALE  
OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

Every body has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWEL-  
RY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten  
years, and worn by the best and richest class of our  
population. Still, it takes an expert jeweler to dis-  
cover MILTON gold from VIRGIN gold. We will  
send for the next thirty days ONLY the following arti-  
cles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents:  
ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVE BUTTONS, retail \$1.00  
ONE SET SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS, retail 75  
ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN, retail 75  
ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, retail 1.50  
ONE COLLAR BUTTON, retail price 50  
ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, retail price 2.00

Total, \$10.50  
Remember, we will send you the above-named six  
articles, which we have retailed for \$5.50, by mail,  
post-paid, for 50 cents, or 4 sample lots for \$1.50,  
and 12 sample lots for \$4. Circulars of Watches, free.  
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address  
W. W. BELL & CO.,  
Importers of Watches and Jewelry,  
8 North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

Is the only one West or South of the lakes with  
which BRYANT has any connection, or that is con-  
ducted by an experienced, practical accountant. Par-  
ticulars and Specimens of Penmanship sent to any  
address.

THOS. J. BRYANT, Pres.

HOW DA SHINE

A GREAT DISCOVERY!

By the use of which every family may give their  
Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry  
work. Saving time and labor in washing, more than  
its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.  
Sold everywhere.  
DOBBINS, BRO. & CO., 13 E. Fourth St., Phila.  
For sale by DAVID & MANSEK KEEL,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

And Chronic Diseases.

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

Registered 1875.

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PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT







## Let us Smile.

## Bottled Bumble-Bees.

No man can tell when a boy of nine or ten years is going to break out in a new spot. A Cass farm lad, who has been noted for his quiet demeanor and steady ways, all at once took a notion to hunt bumblebees. He armed himself with a wide-mouthed bottle, and tramped over lots and fields and entrapped many a luckless stinger. After securing them he had no further pleasure except to see them crawl up and down the sides of the bottle and whack their stingers at each other. He was out early the other morning, gathering in the bees while they were benumbed, and when he entered the house for breakfast he had about thirty great, over-grown, wicked-looking bumblebees. They were packed into the bottle, heads and tails and other ways, and the father, catching sight of them, spoke up:

"See here, boy, I don't want any more of this fooling around after bees. After breakfast you leave that bottle out of doors, and don't bring another bee around this house."

The boy placed the bottle behind the dining-room stove. There was a gentle fire, and the bottle had no cork. The family had got through the first cup of coffee, when they heard something going:

"Jing-ring-ding-ong-long-rong-g-g!"

The fire warmed the bees up, and they left the bottle to warm the family up. It was a business affair, and the bees went in to do their best. The boy slid out at the first alarm, but the old folks flourished their napkins until sliding out would have done no good. The old gentleman got a sting on his left ear and another on his head at the same second, while the old lady was punctured on the shoulder, and yelled "murder" with all her might.

"Maul-maul 'em!" shouted the old gentleman, waving the butter dish around and getting another needle into his neck.

"Police! police!" squealed the old lady, diving under the table as a big bee settled on the lobe of her ear.

It was a very even fight for a while, but then the old man got down the cellar and the old woman flew for a bed-room, the one's deep bass voice shouting, "Glumme the camphor, Betsey!" and the other squeaking out, "If you love me, go for a doctor!"

No one knows what became of the boy. He is reported as missing. Seated under the swaying head of some stunted thorn trees on the commons, he looks longingly towards home; but he realizes that his reception will be red hot.

The tramp who strayed into a farmer's premises and tried to make off with a cheese came out with a black eye, acknowledging he had been rather dairymilked in the pursuit of his duties.

It is not believed that there is an artist in the world who can catch the expression of a woman's face as she puts her nose into the milk-jug and finds that the thunder has soured the contents.

"Speaking of bathing," said Mrs. Partington, from behind the steam that arose from her tea as a veil to hide her blushes when touching upon so delicate a subject, "some can bathe with perfect impunity in water as cold as Greenland's icy mountains and India's coral strands, but for my part I prefer to have the water a little tepid."

This note from a Chicago girl to her lover was made public through a lawsuit: "Dear Sammie, Pap's watermillions is ripe. Come and bring some poetry like you brought afore. My love for you will ever flow like water running down a tater row. Bring a piece as long as your arm, and have a heap more about them raving ringlets and other sweet things. Come next Sunday and don't tulle me."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Bake better: burn less fuel, give better satisfaction, and are the Standard Stoves of the day.

Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

**EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.**



For Coal or Wood are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Broil and Roast equal to any Wood Stove; are fitted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect.

Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir. We also manufacture Enamelled Work of all kinds, Cullinary and Plumbers' Goods, &c.

**Soft Coal Self-Feeding Base-Burners**

"AUROCRAT" and "JUPITER."

See them before buying. Every Stove warranted to operate perfectly.

**BUCK'S STOVE CO.,**

No. 720 and 722 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo. Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

**21,880**

(Or if placed in a line, over)

**16 MILES OF**



**SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1875.**

**EVERY STOVE IS UNHESITATINGLY RECOMMENDED**

WHEREVER USED OR SOLD

**As Absolutely Without a Fault.**

Our New Sizes Nos. 37, 38, 39, 47, 48 and 49

ARE A MARVELOUS COMBINATION OF

**Convenience, Neatness**

**& Economy,**

And all the essential points that go

to make up the

**MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE**

Ever offered to the public.

MADE ONLY BY

**EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.**

Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY

**A. W. KNOWLES & Co.,**

TOPEKA, KAN.

**The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press**

(Manufactured in Chicago.)

PORTABLE. VERY STRONG.



TEN TONS IN A CAR.

Presses a smooth, round bale, any length, from one to four feet. Driven by horse or steam power. A fast and powerful Press. Fully warranted to perform as represented.

Address, W. J. HANNA & Co.,

24 & 26 South Canal Street, CHICAGO.

## CAUTION

To Farmers and all others who put barbs upon wire fences, making a barbed wire fence, and to all manufacturers and dealers in fence barbs and barbed fence wire.

You are hereby notified, that in putting barbs upon wire, making a barbed wire fence, or in using or dealing in barbs or barbed fence wire, not made under license from us, you are infringing upon our patents, and we shall hold you strictly accountable for damages for all infringements of Letters Patent Nos. 66,181, 67,117, 74,379, 84,002, 133,965, 157,134, 157,538, 164,181, 173,667; re-issues, Nos. 7,136, 6,976, 6,902, 7,033, 7,036, 6,913, 6,914, and other patents. Copies of our claims can be obtained of our attorneys, Coburn and Thacher, Chicago, Illinois.

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUF'G CO., Worcester, Mass.

\$200 a month. Outfit worth \$1 free to agents. Excelsior Mfg Co. 151 Mich. Av., Chicago.

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

\$552 \$77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE.

P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

**VINEGAR.** How made in 10 hours

from Older, Wine or Sorghum without using drugs. Name paper and address

F. I. SAGE, Springfield, Mass.

**FARMING LANDS** for sale on long time in South

Eastern Kansas, apply to John A. Clark, Land

Commissioner, Fort Scott, Kansas.

**WANTED AGENTS** to canvass for Trees, Grape

Vines, Small Fruits and Strawberry. Park Nur-

series, Lawrence, Kansas. P. F. PHILLIPS.

\$3 Buy the best Washing Machine. Write I. S.

RICHARDSON, 150 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

**25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards**, with name, 10c

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**GUNS** Revolvers, &c. Latest styles; lowest prices.

Sent anywhere c. o. d. for examination. Price

List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1

free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

\$180 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent

everywhere, to sell our **INDEX**

Sample free. Address the HUNSON WINE MILLS, 128

Malden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

**A. HOUSTON & CO.,**

General Commission Merchants,

AND STATE AGENCY

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois,

FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

FARM PRODUCTS, FAMILY SUPPLIES, FARM-

ING IMPLEMENTS.

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**A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,**

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

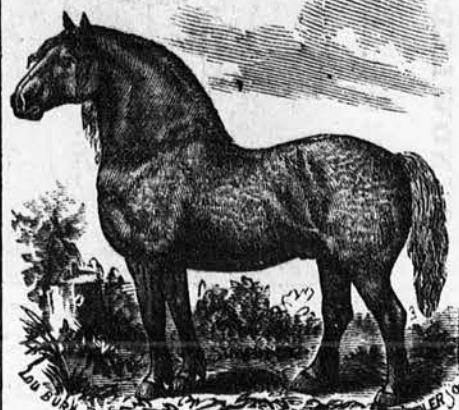
Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter

Eggs, &c. Particular attention given to Wool,

192 S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

## Farm Stock Advertisements.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.,  
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
**NORMAN HORSES.**



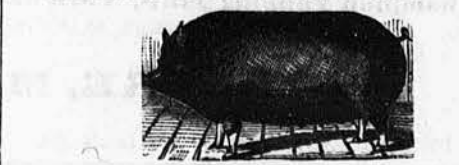
Imported and Grade Stock for sale on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to buy will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Correspondence solicited.

Stock Barn in Bloomington, Ill., Madison St.,

104 South. Stock Farm Shirley, Ill.

**GEO. M. CHASE,**  
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI.



BREEDER OF

**Thoroughbred English**

**BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

—ALSO—

**Dark Brahma and White Leghorn**

Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

**NORMAN HORSES**

E. DILLON & CO.,

McLain Co., Illinois.

Have made the Breeding and importing of Norman

Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on

hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on

terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock

can be had for any where in the United States. Send

for illustrated catalogue of stock.

**E. DILLON & CO.**

**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 pre-

mium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

Address GLICK & KNAPP,

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling

on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison, will be

conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

**BOURBON PARK.**

**D. A. ROUNER,**

Eight miles west of Newark, Missouri, Breeder of

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phyllis,

Galathea, Rose Buds, Rose Mary's, Lady Carolines, De-

monias and other good families.

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE,**

—AND—

**POLAND CHINA PIGS.**

**S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo.,**

Breeder and Shipper of Short-Horn Cattle and Poland

China Pigs. Bulls for sale. Fine Pigs \$10 to \$20 each.

**PLUM CREEK HERD.**

**D. B. BURDICK,**

Nine miles South of Carbondale, Osage County, Kan-

sas, has for sale

**SHORT-HORN CATTLE,**

of good pedigrees, sired by the premium bull Lone

Elm Prince, from Meadon Lark, Prairie Flower, Nellie

and other hard-bred and premium animals. Prices

reasonable. Address—

Fairfax P. O., Osage Co., Kansas.

**Premium Short-Horn Bull**

**FOR SALE.**

I offer my Premium Short-horn Bull, Lone Elm

Prince, for sale at a reasonable price. This is a splen-

dific stock getter, and the only reason for selling is

that he can no longer be used in my herd

D. B. BURDICK,

Osage County.

Fairfax, Kansas.

## BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY!

Can be Attached to any PLOW.



We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market. It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to use on either right or left hand plow. It is adapted to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be set stationary in finishing lands when desired. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left loose and adjustable for very rough and stony land. This Sulky has been thoroughly tested and came off victorious at every Fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years.

This is just what every farmer needs, and has been looking for. For particulars address

**SMITH & KEATING, Gen. Western Agents,**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

To the Citizens of Shawnee and adjacent Counties.

Having purchased the Grocery establishment of Messrs. Davies and Manspeaker, 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka. I propose to make it the interest of all old customers of the store to continue their patronage, and also invite all their neighbors to participate in the same advantages of

**First Class Goods at Low Prices.**

In addition to every article in the Grocery Line, we keep a Large Stock of

**Wood and Willow-Ware, Stone China, Glass, Nails, &c.**

Always on hand.

Farm Produce taken at the best prices in exchange for Goods at the lowest rates.

I will make it pay every farmer to deal at 227 Kansas Avenue. Special inducements for large orders.

**E. E. EWING.**

**USE ONLY THE BEST.**

**THE RUBBER PAINT**

IS THE

**BEST PAINT IN THE WORLD.**

There is no Paint manufactured that will resist water equal to it. It is Smooth, Glossy, Durable, Elastic, Beautiful, and Economical; and of any shade from PURE WHITE to JET BLACK; and as evidence of its being the BEST PAINT, the necessity of their establishing the following Branch Factories will abundantly testify.

**BRANCH FACTORIES:**

506 West Street, New York. 83 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

210 S. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.; and a Wholesale Depot at Wm.

King & Bro., No. 2 North Liberty Street, Baltimore, Md.

Sample Card and numerous Testimonials sent FREE on application.

Please state in what paper you saw this.

**Best WAGON**

ON

**Wheels.**

**K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,**

Kansas City, Missouri.

—GENERAL AGENTS FOR—

**SKINNER'S IMPROVED PLOWS, FISH BROS. WAGONS, VANDIVER AND**

**QUINCY CORN PLANTERS, ADAMS AND FRENCH HAYSTERS,**

**OHIO SULKY RAKE.**

Examine these Implements before buying.

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