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"SOMETHING PRACTICAL."

"Subscriber" wants something practical. He loves the experience of practical farmers. In other words "Subscriber" wants to be told exactly how to do a thing, and cares nothing for the reasons. I therefore ask permission to answer "Subscriber's" questions in dogmatic chunks of practical wisdom. I was educated a farmer for twenty years, and consequently must know all about it.

1st. Does winter wheat do well after millet or Hungarian?

Yes. But it does better after clover.

2d. I have a place that was in corn last year, and want to sow with wheat this fall. I know wheat does not do well after oats, as I have seen it tested. How would barley do? and is it too late to sow now?

Which? When? Where? You have our permission to sow fall wheat on the piece of land you have in corn this year; but the newer the land the better for wheat. Barley will do very well if planted at the right time and in the right place. It does very well for swine and brewers. By the time this reaches you, it will be too early to plant fall barley and too late for spring sowing.

3d. I saw it stated in an eastern paper that there was more nutriment in a bushel of Yankee corn ground cob and all, than there was in a bushel and a half of western corn. If that is the case, would it not pay to raise some of it? Who can give us some light?

I can shed a ray or two. There is more of some kinds of nutriment in a measured bushel of Yankee corn than there is in a measured bushel of western corn, both being unshelled. Shelled and weighed at sixty pounds per bushel, it is "wisa versa." Yankee corn must be "chawed" between cast-iron teeth. The cobs of either kind will not be fed to farm stock by any sensible farmer, ground or unground. They are worth twenty times as much for fuel as they are for feed. If you shell your corn you will not need all creation under a roof to keep your corn. In close bins you can keep out rats; your hog-pen does not become a mass of foul, rotting corn-cobs, nor your stable-floor a wilderness of filthy cobs; nor is your milch cow compelled to "chaw" her teeth out in grinding a bushel of cobs to get a quart of corn. The butter consumed in grinding would pay for half the corn she gets. Yankee corn is better than no corn at all. Roots are better still for reliance in case of a drouth.

4th. I would like to have some one give his method of raising and feeding cattle from calves. If kept in stables, how are they arranged?

Where was "Subscriber" raised? There is but one decent way of raising cattle from calves: Give them plenty of wholesome food suited to their ages and the climate where they are raised, and abundance of clean water. Salt once a week, and always keep them in warm, sheltered sheds or barns in the cold of winter, and especially during the cold rains of spring and fall. Treated thus, they raise themselves.

The common way, however, is to turn them in a stalk-field when "yearlings," (weanlings is a better name), and when they have "chawed" the stalks to within four inches of the ground; then turn them to a straw-pile rarely, prairie-hay cut after frost is substituted; then write to the FARMER for "practical" information on how to free the calves

lice and scabs, and grubs on the back; or employ a boy to scrape them once a week with a hoe. Two men and a boy can usually raise one of these calves at a lift, and it is a pleasant and refreshing sight to see them daily going about setting the poor things on their pins. Their hides should be sprinkled with carbolic acid water on the flesh side, and the hairy side fumigated with burning sulphur, to kill the lice. This industry is principally called "Raising Calf-Boots." If "Subscriber," however, has dreams of cattle-raising without all this trouble, let him go to where the winters are dry and almost rainless; the grass illimitable, and cured on the roots with out cutting—there the cattle can raise themselves, after he drives away the buffalo.

In answer to the last question, I would most emphatically say that the proper arrangement where calves or cattle, bulls or cows are kept in stables, is that they be tied with their heads to the manger and allowed slack enough to lie down. Put the bull at the north end of the row of stalls; he can stand the cold winds better than suckling calves or milch cows. I should have their heads facing directly west. This can be relied on.

"If fed on corn all through the winter, and whether fed prairie grass entirely? and all the minute pertaining thereto."

Oh, certainly not! This subject has been aesthetically, exegetically, practically, and theoretically discussed, settled, unsettled, reset, and re-unsettled more thoroughly, in all manner of agricultural literature, from Le Duc's last report up to the oldest edition known of the Farmer's Almanac, than any other possible question in farming, sub-soil literature excepted.

A careful study of these leads one to the conclusion that in some places and in some winters, hay alone is sufficient. In others, where hay is high in price and corn low, corn is sufficient and the better food, and "wisa versa."

The agricultural colleges of the country are now supposed to be experimenting on the exact amount of each kind of feed that can be produced from an acre of each kind of farm-stock food. Large prizes have been offered, for these many years, for precise data on this question; also as to what grasses will yield the greatest number of pounds of mutton per acre; so while it is easy to answer "Subscriber's" question, it would not be prudent at this time, for I might get some of those prizes that have gone a-begging so long, by communicating this thing to some of the European societies.

"My cattle do not do well on prairie grass alone, and I think it would pay to feed more corn."

Oh dear! dear! dear! To think that in the 19th century! in a free country! in Kansas! at Junction City! a man would puzzle the brains of an editor with matters like that, instead of looking into the cattle pens of some thrifty neighbor, or borrowing a last year's almanac! Are your cattle Texas long-horns? Are they yearlings? milch cows? two-year-olds? Corn-fed? that you are growing, or what are they? When was it they did not do well on grass?—summer, winter, fall, or spring? Was your grass green, or was it hay? If hay, did your cattle have shelter? How did you water? What were you feeding for—beef, butter, or cheese?

"Subscriber" had better sell his hides and hire out to the nearest cattle-raiser in his neighborhood, for if he tries cattle-farming relying upon the experience he can get from cattleraisers through the FARMER, he is as good as "busted" now. C. W. J.

SHEEP-TICKS.

EDITOR FARMER: I saw an article last summer in your estimable paper under the above heading. The writer thereof (some learned professor) went on to tell all about them, but when he was through he referred his readers to Randall, or somebody else, to find out how to destroy them, (the very thing we wanted to know) acknowledging his ignorance in regard to them. I will now try to give my experience with them.

To begin, I will state the proper time to kill them is just after shearing, as they then leave the sheep and go on to the young lambs, and greatly to their detriment, too. And now for my remedy: Last year I had seventy-five lambs that were badly infested with them, and I bought fifty pounds of tobacco stems at two cents per pound—costing \$1, and boiled them, and dipped my lambs in the juice, being sure to keep it as warm as I could bear my hand in. And now for the result: I lost tweek the puddle sides and the stone wall

one sickly lamb from the effect of it, but killed every tick and the lambs thrived wonderfully after the operation, and I have been unable to find a tick in my flock since, although I have examined them closely and often; and I may safely say that I have not a tick in my flock of 500 sheep and over 200 lambs.

My experience in the matter has brought these suggestions to my mind in regard to the best mode of operation: 1st, It requires about fifty pounds of tobacco stems to the hundred lambs, (to be had at any cigar manufactory); probably home-raised tobacco would do as well. 2d, It is best to boil it beforehand, and put the liquor in barrels where it will all be of equal strength—it should be about the color of strong coffee. 3d, The best time to dip the lambs is in the forenoon of a sunny day, and that will give the lambs a chance to get dry before night. A good thing to dip them in is a large kettle, such as farmers use for making soap. There should be a platform fixed with the outer end the highest, to let the lambs stand on and drain; for it is surprising what an amount of liquid their wool will take up.

Now if any readers of the FARMER who are in the sheep business, are troubled with ticks on their lambs, let them try my remedy and report the results. I think they will find it a certain cure if they have the decoction warm when used. My father used the same remedy for scab, when I was a boy, only it requires it to be stronger for that purpose, but will cure it.

I have been trying some of the remedies given for killing lice on a horse. I tried washing in tobacco-juice; it failed. Then I tried washing in brine, or salt and water, and that failed; then I tried feeding sulphur, with no better result; and finally found that kerosene would kill them and take all the hair off at the same time, (a fellow is sure, you know, when there is no hair left for them to roost in); but the last remedy nearly killed my horse. Will some one give a remedy that will kill lice and not hurt the animal, and oblige. E. T. FROWE.

Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

FARM BUILDINGS.

NO. III.

BY W. TWEDDALE, C. E.

The supply of water involves the necessity of drainage, and if the situation is such that the only disposition which can be made of it, is to allow it to soak into the ground, some arrangements should be made for its deposit other than under the kitchen window or at the entrance door. An underground drain can be formed, leading to a cess-pool, at a very slight expense of material and labor, if the ground is unfortunately such that it cannot find an outlet where its contents will not enrich an adjacent hillside. Into this drain should lead this pipe from the kitchen sink, and also by means of some suitable inlet the wash-tubs, etc., could be emptied. The drain pipe should be provided with a trap to prevent the foul air from the drain entering the house; provision should also be made for carrying off the rain-water which falls on or around the house, so that it shall neither form gullies nor stand in pools. In the clay uplands, even where there is considerable declivity, it will be necessary to provide for the drainage of the cellar. As most of the water in Kansas procured from wells, is, by reason of its hardness, not suitable for washing, a cistern should, by all means, be made, with as large a capacity as the means of the person building will permit; if it be used for family purposes it should be provided with a filter and be open at the top, so as to be exposed to the air. Where there is a want of means, and it is difficult to procure stone or brick, lime and cement, an excellent cistern can be made in clay and loam soil, where stone and sand can be obtained, as follows: Excavate for the cistern to the required depth, say between eight and twelve feet. Make the bottom circular, and of a diameter proportionate to the required dimensions; the sides to have a slope from the bottom upwards of one foot horizontal to one foot vertical. Line the bottom and sides with clay puddle one foot in thickness; puddle to be composed of gravel (if it can be had) and clay of equal parts, mixed with a small portion of water, materials to be thoroughly mixed and well rammed. In the absence of gravel, which should be of different degrees of coarseness, sand in part or in whole may be used. On the bottom of the puddled excavation build a circular well of stone, or brick, laid dry; fill the space between the puddle sides and the stone wall

with coarse sand. Build a substantial railing or fence around the cistern to exclude vermin, leaving it uncovered; allow the water from the roof to discharge into the sand, it will filter through the sand into the stone-enclosed portion.

Next to an abundant supply of water of suitable quality, is that of a sure and plentiful supply of pure air throughout the whole building. The want of this is most marked in cellars, where are naturally collected the vapors and gasses from the house, together with the noxious exhalations from decaying vegetables, giving the air a peculiar odor, while the greater density of the air in the cellar by reason of its lower temperature, tends to its collecting and remaining in the cellar. The principle of the diffusion of the gasses, causes the lighter ones generated there to ascend through the house, often producing sickness; it is therefore of the very highest importance that every place be often cleansed, and that provision be made for frequently and thoroughly changing its atmosphere. Whenever water is seen standing on walls or windows, either as dampness or frost, it is certain evidence of the existence of an undue amount of moisture in the air of the apartment. The steam of the kitchen and wash-room should be conducted off, and under no circumstances allowed to penetrate other portions of the house. Above all other things pure air is needed in sleeping-rooms; dormitories and bedrooms should be provided with suitable arrangements for furnishing an ample supply, independent of the judgment of the occupant; this is not only necessary on the ground of humanity, but of economy as well. Contrast the difference in feeling and condition between sleeping in a hot, close room, in say the hotel of one of our country towns, and in a cool, well ventilated bedroom, and then say whether men so lodged are in a condition to work.

Where the cellar does not extend under the whole house, it is important, both for maintenance of pure air and the prevention of the timbers from rot, that there be considerable space between the floor and the earth, with openings for the circulation of air, which should be so arranged that they may be closed and opened at pleasure. In winter the enclosed space will render the floors warm, and in summer a constant draft below the floors will not only cool the floor but also carry off any offensive exhalations from the ground. An indispensable requisite of every dwelling is efficient protection against external heat and cold. The walls, floor and roof must be so tight as to exclude the winds and cut off drafts of chilly air; they must also be so constructed as to retain the heat in winter, and to exclude it in summer.

The most careful supervision should be employed in the construction of chimneys to insure perfect safety in every part. Very many buildings are destroyed through defects in flues and chimneys.

PLAIN TALKS ON FAMILIAR SUBJECTS.

NO. XI.

The longing for acids so prevalent among dyspeptics, is the language of an organic want. It is caused by an excess of saccharine matter in the system, and is the direct result of eating sugar, molasses, cake, and other trash. People who make ripe fruit, either cooked or uncooked, a part of their regular diet, and do not indulge much in the use of sugar, cake, etc., seldom crave pickles or acids, and are not troubled with head-aches, liver complaint, biliousness, and similar ailments.

The systemic craving induced by the use of improper food, is, in a majority of cases, appeased by something that neutralizes the effect, but is equally as improper and injurious; and under such a mode of living the most healthy stomach soon becomes diseased and dyspeptic.

It used to be the generally received opinion among all classes of people, that after gorging themselves during the winter with breakfast-cakes and molasses, mince-pie, sausage, fresh pork, etc., their systems needed "cleaning out" in the spring—and in this they were correct—and, in accordance with this opinion, each family procured a few pounds of Epsom salts at the nearest grocery, and all its members, little and big, were put through a purging process, so their stomachs would be in proper condition for warm weather. Those old codgers were wiser than their descendants. They had no more sense than to cram themselves with unhealthy food;

but they were wise enough to know that their systems, like their houses, required to have the filth cleaned out of them occasionally, and they went at it in the most approved, orthodox style. Their descendants imitate and surpass them in stuffing; but they avoid the heroic "cleaning out" process as too vulgar and barbaric to indulge in very frequently, and flatter themselves they have hygienic ideas somewhat in advance of those entertained by their old foggy grandfathers and grandmothers. It is now conceded by every one that a human body should never be in such a condition as to require vomiting, purging, or blood-letting, as to cleanse it of its gross and poisonous humors; but where it has been so corrupted and demoralized by improper treatment as to be incapable of doing duty cheerfully and satisfactorily, it becomes a grave question how to restore it most speedily and successfully to an average degree of health and usefulness. Over this knotty problem learned doctors of the different schools will wrangle as long as fools continue to stuff their stomachs with improper food, and pay for ineffectual efforts to have the ailments caused thereby removed. But it will never be settled permanently until we learn to live in accordance with the laws of health. Then will men and women secure immunity from dyspepsia and its accompanying woes, and realize more fully each day that the pivotal idea of human existence should not, as now, be centered in the belly. W. P. E.

WHO WILL ANSWER THIS?

EDITOR FARMER: Having been a reader of your interesting paper for the past three months, I now send in a communication, which I hope you will publish.

Myself and several other mechanics intend to emigrate to Kansas this coming fall, and as neither of us have any knowledge of farming, we take this method of gaining information, hoping that some of the practical farmers of your state will give us a "little benefit" through your columns. We should like to know what season of the year is the best to strike Kansas; also the best way for "green hands" with a small capital to start in. And please give us the best locality for such a party to take up government land. We should also like to know something in regard to the hot winds which the eastern people hear so much about; what part of Kansas they strike and what direction they take.

Hoping some of your correspondents will please answer this, I remain,

Very respectfully, JOSEPH MOSS.

The K. P., or Solomon Valley rail road construction Co., are pushing things rapidly; the right of way to Minneapolis is all settled for and the advance camp of the laborers is at Buckeye.—*Mitchell Co. Echo.*

Col. White has returned from Ill. where he has been on a successful search for more blooded stock for Oakland farm. He brought out four of the finest cattle ever brought to Kansas. One of the cows has been sold for \$1700 and another for \$1600. Owing to the hard times, the Col. secured this stock at a bargain, although we have not the exact figures.—*New meha Co. Republican.*

Since our last issue we have had an interview with Thomas Heller upon whose farm the bed of pest was found. He says the deposit is from four to fifteen inches thick and entirely free from sand or dirt, and that the lower half of the bed is extremely compact. He estimates that in that single bed there is fuel enough to supply the neighborhood for fifteen years. The bed lies between a precipitous bluff and the bank of the creek, in a half circle containing several acres. He thinks other equally valuable deposits will be discovered. It burns perfectly, leaving only a small residue of white ashes.

Thomas McCampbell lays upon our desk a clam shell taken out of his coal shaft, four hundred and five feet below the surface of the ground.—*Wichita Eagle.*

The great obstacle to emigration from the eastern states to Kansas is the want of buyers for the land of those who want to move. This is a very good thing, for if everybody who wants to come to Kansas could get here, the state would be only a vast camping ground. From one to five thousand a day is about as much as can be comfortably taken care of even in Kansas, where they can do things no other people can do.—*Kansas City Journal of Commerce.*

The Wabunsee county fair will be held at Alma, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 18th and 19th.

A public meeting was held at the court house in Winfield on the 11th day of May, 1878, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society, and to take into consideration the propriety of holding a fair during the coming fall.—*Winfield Courier.*

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

Horticulture.

BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

P. T. Quinn, in *Scraper's* gives these directions for budding orchard trees:

The proper time for budding extends from the middle of July until the first of September. Whenever the bark separates easily from the wood, the buds may be set, with fair chance of success. The outfit for budding consists of some narrow strips of bass matting such as comes on the inside of coffee-bags, and a pocket-knife with a single blade, with a small piece of ivory fastened in the end of the handle. When the incision is made the ivory is used to raise the bark up on either side, so the bud may be pressed into place. The buds to be inserted should be cut from young, healthy trees, and always of the present year's growth, those that are most matured being selected. The leaves may then be clipped off the branch of buds, leaving, say half an inch of the leaf stalk attached to the bud. Then with a keen edged knife cut off each bud separately from a half to three quarters of an inch in length, leaving a thin slice of wood back of the eye or bud. These should be kept moist and protected from the sun or air until set; exposure even for a short time may prove fatal.

When the whole top or any part of it is to be budded over, select the spot for each bud in a smooth part of the branch, not too large, say from one to two inches in diameter. On this part make an incision through the bark in the form of the capital letter T, and raise or separate the bark from the wood with the ivory on the handle of the knife. The bud may then be pressed into place, cut off square the portion that goes above the cross incision. Then with a strip of the bass matting wrap firmly around the branch above and below the eye, fastening the end of the strip by a slip-knot.

LIME FOR APPLE ORCHARDS.

We have used lime on our apple orchards for a number of years, and consider it beneficial in moderate quantities, say twenty bushels to the acre. We have an old orchard that has borne heavy crops for several years, that we have limed with good results.—*J. Blackwell in Gardner's Monthly.*

PEAR CULTURE.

I will now fulfil my promise. My pear trees are looking finely, have lost but three out of about two thousand by blight, while trees generally in this section suffered greatly. I think I have hit upon a preventive for blight. It is this: In June I wash my trees with a wash made of one pint of soft soap to one gallon of water, or take good strong lye and wash the trunks of the trees and larger branches. Applying this to the trees keeps them in good healthy condition. My trees are six years old and have been mulched for two years and cut back, but no cultivation. I have been using this wash for three years, and have lost but very few trees, while before using I lost near two hundred in one season.

[Accumulating facts tend to show that the spores of the Fire Blight fungus develop from the outside, and give increasing weight to the judgment of those who believe that wash will destroy these spores.—Ed.]—*A. C. Fowler, in Gardner's Monthly.*

Farm Stock.

SHEEP ON THE PLAINS.

Sheep love a high and dry climate, and the higher and drier the soil the better it is for them. The countries which they mostly inhabit are Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Australia, South Asia, and North Africa. Of these countries Great Britain has a yearly production of 200,000,000 lbs. of wool; Germany, 200,000,000; France 123,000,000; Spain, Italy, and Portugal, 119,000,000; European Russia, 125,000,000; Australia, South America, and South Africa, 250,000,000; United States, 100,000,000; North American Provinces, 10,000,000; Asia, 470,000,000; North America, 49,000,000.

It will be observed that the European production is 827,000,000 lbs., and the annual yield for the whole world, 1,706,000,000. The enormous value of this wool is shown by the fact that in 1868 Australia exported £30,000,000 sterling worth of wool, or about 15,000,000 in gold, and ever since her trade has been increasing. Those unfamiliar with Australia can never estimate the importance of such a country, and the effect produced upon it by an enormous wool trade. It is the asylum for broken-down Englishmen, and in a few years they grow rich in sheep, and generally return to the Continent to live at their ease. Wool gives the principal prosperity to Australia, and it is astonishing to think, she now has cities larger than New Orleans, with a trade greater than Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Detroit. Melbourne, ten years ago, had a population of 160,000 souls and Sidney was as important.

The importance of wool as a source of natural wealth is shown by its effect on the increase of population and wealth where sheep are most raised. Roubaix, France, rose from a population of 5,000 souls, and a manufactory of 3,000 pieces, to 55,000 people and 400,000 pieces. Rheims began in 1801 the manufacture of merino, and in 1863 had 55,000 workmen running 170,000 spindles, and 19,000 hand looms annually producing 80,000,000 franc worth of cloth. Bourdeaux, from a small

village, has grown to be a great city, and sends out annually 250,000 pieces of cap cloth. Elbeuf also, once a small hamlet, now has 24,000 workmen employed. Verviers, Belgium, from 5,000 people has grown to 40,000 by the manufacture of cloth. In 1864 she sent out 70,000,000 franc worth. West Riding of Yorkshire, England, from 59,000 souls, has increased to 1,375,000; Halifax, from 63,000 to 130,000; Huddersfield, from 14,000 to 38,000; Leeds, from 53,000 to 152,000; Bradford from 14,000 to 100,000. It is in Bradford that the great English worsted works are located.

"Not guarded Colchids gave admiring Greece So rich a treasure in its golden fleece."

Sheep will grow almost anywhere, as is evidenced by the fact that, in 1870, the following countries raised and exported wool to the United States alone: England, Scotland, Dominion of Canada, West Indies, British Africa, British East Indies, Australia, Cuba, France, Brazil, China, Argentine Republic, Dutch West Indies, Guiana, Mexico, Italy, Venezuela, Belgium, United States of Columbia, Uruguay, Russia on the Black Sea, Chili, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Austria, and Turkey. These countries embrace almost every climate on the globe, and the sheep is indeed a rare animal to adapt itself so readily to all circumstances. The finest merino wool is grown in Spain, France, Algeria, Cape Colony on the La Plata, and in Australia.

As observed at the commencement of this article, the best climate for sheep is high dry lands, where little rain falls, and generally the higher the lands, the rarer the air, and the drier the climate, the better will sheep thrive. In Asia sheep are grazed 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, but while this is true, we must not forget that they also range in Holland below the level of the sea. I am told, however, none of the diseases, such as dry rot, balling, scab, and foot rot, so common in low countries, prevail in the high latitudes.

The principal advantage of sheep land is in the fact it will raise sheep when it will not produce cereals or roots. The colonists in the interior of Africa, when they found they could not farm, turned their attention to wool growing, and soon became thriving communities. The high and dry plains of South America, where little rain falls for ten months in a year, exports 100,000,000 lbs. of wool annually. It is there the celebrated "Merino" is grown, from which the finest cloth is made, and so great is the demand for it, that not even one-twentieth of what is needed is yet produced. The whole of the interior of Australia is a high table land, where little rain falls, and from thence comes the fine fibre merino wool, from which French broadcloths and French merinos are manufactured. New Zealand, much the same as Australia, gives us the delicate wools. The lower the lands and coarser the herbage, the coarser are the wools and the higher the soil and the finer the grass the finer are the fleeces.—*Correspondence Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

WHAT IS A THOROUGHBRED HORSE.

The *Live Stock Journal* says: The term when applied to horses, is used to designate one particular breed, and that is the running horse. In England this blood has been kept pure since the reign of Charles II., without any admixture, save an occasional fresh infusion of the Oriental blood, from which it was originally created; and no horse is a thoroughbred unless his descent can be traced, in an unbroken, unmixed current, to this ancestry. Stud books were introduced at an early date and the pedigrees of thoroughbred horses have long been kept with the most scrupulous exactness, nothing being admitted to registry that is contaminated with any out-cross, however remote.

All our American Thoroughbreds are therefore, imported from England, or are descendants, of animals so imported. A recent cross with an imported Arab or Barb, while it does not vitiate the blood nor render an animal ineligible as a thoroughbred, is not usually regarded as desirable, from the fact that the course of selection which has been practiced by the breeders of thoroughbred horses in England and America, for the last hundred years, has given us a race that is generally considered to be far superior to the Oriental horse to-day in speed, size and stoutness. The compilers of stud books for thoroughbred horses in this country have relaxed the English rule somewhat, and admit to registry animals that show an unmixed descent for five generations of pure blood; and while, under this rule, many animals may be admitted that are not, in the strict sense of the word, thoroughbred, yet if for five generations nothing but thoroughbred sires and dams are to be found in the pedigree, the quality of alien blood remaining must necessarily be infinitesimally small; and by usage, the animal so bred is, in this country, ranked as a thoroughbred.

THE HORSE MARKET.

The country is full of horse buyers, and all the good ones that can be got at current prices (from \$60 for the least desirable sound ones, to \$125 for the best) will soon be out of the country. Few, if any, of the horses bought go abroad as Canada horses do, to fill up the ranks of British cavalry, but they go to supply the void left by those which have gone or will go on that errand.

We, here in Central Illinois, are beginning to get at some of the beneficial results which have followed the late introduction of Norman horses. The best farm and general-work horse is now thought to be the quarter-blood

Norman—full-bloods and half-bloods being quite too slow for common farm work and the road. The nearer related the dam to the thor- oughbred, the better the cross—the Norman imparting smoothness, roundness and weight, and the former step, style and action. And besides, an infusion of Norman blood seems to impart strength of constitution to the native horse beyond anything which may be logically inferred from the quantity—quarter or eighth-blood Normans resisting the evil influence of full corn feeding and over-heating in a most surprising way, when compared to the ease with which the thoroughbred and his crosses succumb to such exciting causes. But if the full or half-blood Norman is not the horse for the Illinois farmer, both are wanted for heavy work in cities, and in other parts of the country where the roads are harder, and plowing and other farm work more laborious operations; and under the present state of the market, there is not a sound, heavy horse in Illinois that would not be taken at fair prices, if the fact of his being for sale were known.

There are many reasons for thinking that horse-breeding will develop into much larger proportions than heretofore in Illinois, and especially in Southern Illinois, where conditions obtain very admirably suited to that branch of cattle husbandry.—*B. F. J. in Country Gentleman.*

Dairy.

CARE OF MILK.

The Avery, Wadsworth & Co., creamery company publish the following rules for the guidance of their patrons who furnish milk to the company. Every person who has the management of cows, and attempts butter-making should study them:

RULES.

1. Never under any circumstances put a pail of milk into your can before straining. One pail of unstrained milk may spoil a whole can, and one can of impure milk will certainly injure all milk or cream with which it comes in contact. In the name of decency, we beg in of every patron to be particular about milking and properly straining his milk.

2. Cans containing milk should never be kept in a milking barn during the night. The scent of the stable (however well kept) will injure the milk and spoil the nice flavor fresh butter should have. An open shed a little distance from your barn, your woodshed or your kitchen, is the only proper place for keeping milk over night.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. Insist that your milking be done in a cleanly manner. Too much pains cannot be taken in this particular. Carelessness here will entail a great loss on the manufacturer and insult the consumer.

2. Bed your cows with sawdust, if possible; it will keep your cows clean and the stable sweet.

3. Do not, under any circumstance, leave your pails and strainer at the barn over night. Please carry them to the house and insist that they be properly washed both morning and evening. Much depends on this.

4. Use only tin pails for milking.

5. The tin strainer pails are the best for straining milk. Some dairymen use strainer pails and also a cloth stretched over the can—thus straining the milk twice. We advise this double straining of milk. It costs you but little trouble, while it will greatly add to the value of the butter and cheese from your milk.

EARLY-MADE CHEESE.

The *American Dairyman* says: "The early-made skimmed cheeses that have appeared on the market this spring, are not meeting with the most cordial greeting; while full creams are sought after and command top figures. Fine old cheeses fade a ready sale, often a fraction over quotations; but that which is inferior, or in any way impoverished by the use of the skimmer, drags heavily, and has to make concessions to the buyers. These are among the indications which factorymen had better heed. Throw away the skimmer before it throws you away. It has no legitimate business in the cheese factory."

HINTS ON WORKING BUTTER.

Do not work too much nor too fast. Work slowly until all the salt is thoroughly and evenly absorbed. Otherwise the butter will not be of uniform color. Working it too fast will destroy the grain, and the butter becomes salty and hard-like in its texture. Let it salvy and hard-like in its texture. Let it stand or put it away in the tray for twenty-four hours. Then work it enough to remove all the buttermilk or surplus brine so that the butter may become dry or like a piece of cheese. Mould into rolls, and set these away for twenty-four hours, or until they become hard and firm. The cloth should now be put on, so as to cover one end, while the other is left open for the stamp. The cloth should be cut in pieces of exact size and dipped in brine, and the butter rolled when the cloth is dripping wet. Butter should never come in contact with the bare hand. When in bulk it can be easily handled with a ladle and flat paddle.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Poultry.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHICKENS.

"When my chickens are a month old, I give them all the cracked corn and broken wheat they can eat, at night before sunset. I find the earlier daily feeding is better for their

growth and thrift if it be given often and composed of cooked meal and vegetables. This, with a supply of chopped new grass, or thin sod thrown into the runs (if they are confined to close limits), will keep them in good condition. Chandeliers' scraps are too greasy for young birds. This will scour them. Corn meal mixed in cold water, will do the same thing. Whole wheat, even, should be fed sparingly, as this has a loosing tendency, when overfed to younglings.

"They need very little water, at first. This should be placed in shallow pans, and be always fresh. When they are six weeks old, a little cayenne pepper or a few drops of the tincture of iron, is excellent as a tonic. Let them and the hen-mothers have a box of fine clean dry gravel to roll in (not ashes alone), and mix with this a pound or two of flour of sulphur and carbolic powder. Thus vermin is kept at a distance. After they are two months old, I have very little trouble in raising my chickens—and rarely have any sick ones, under my mode of treatment.—*Talks and Walks in Poultry World.*

A MISTAKEN CONCLUSION.

A correspondent informs us that gapes may be prevented by keeping the chickens free from lice, adding that the lice enter the wind-pipe through the nose and cause the worms. We advise our readers to exterminate the lice by all means; they worry and debilitate the chickens, and make them an easy prey to the gape-worm, should that parasite be also present. But to expect the worm to develop from the lice, is about as reasonable as to expect a chicken to develop from a rabbit. The common hen-lice (so misnamed) belong to the order of acari (mites), the same family of animals that cause scabies or itch, and though they undergo from three to six successive metamorphoses in course of development, they never take on the worm-like form, but are throughout insects furnished with six or eight feet. The true lice of fowls are also developed from eggs into the larva, resembling the adult insect, and never take on the form of a worm-like larva or maggot. On their part the gape-worms belong in a family which has many representatives infesting the different domestic animals, but every species of which attacks only nearly related animals, and never live in invertebrates, such as lice and mites. If further argument is needed, we know of a number of filthy hen-roosts, swarming with lice and mites, where gapes have never been known; also instances to which chickens from infested poultry yards have been raised safely indoors, or even in the open air, at a distance of 100 paces, though the lice were carried on the skins of themselves and their foster mothers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SITTING HENS.

The nests of sitting hens should be made in a good sized box, sufficiently large for the fowl to turn around in or otherwise shift her position, without inconvenience. Three or four inches of moist earth, finely pulverized, should be placed in the bottom of the box, forming the foundation of the nest. Make the surface of the earth slightly concave, line with soft, clean, sweet hay, sprinkled with sulphur. Place the box where other fowls, dogs or other animals will not disturb the sitters; provide food, water and a dust bath for her necessities, place thirteen to fifteen eggs under her, and patiently await results. The dirt in the bottom of the nest should be kept slightly moist during the incubating period. This can be done by gently raising the sides of the hay and sprinkling the exposed surface of the dirt with tepid water.

A great source of annoyance and loss to the poultry raiser is produced by a neglect of the above mentioned precautions. No air must circulate under the eggs, as is often the case when the nest is located in an elevated box, partially filled with hay only. The temperature of the eggs cannot be kept at the proper point and they soon become addled. Disturbing the sitters at frequent and irregular periods produces the same results. The true way is to imitate nature, as far as possible, which provides a moist, cool nest and perfect quiet.

Apiary.

HONEY-PRODUCING PLANTS.

Prof. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College recommends white clover and alsike, which is in bloom all through June and into July. Mignonette and sweet clover, which is also in bloom as early as June 22d, the former continuing for the year, and the latter for a month, and both yielding bountifully of the most delicious honey. This year was unfavorable, and our mignonette did very poorly, yet from the reports of others, and our experience in former years, I heartily recommend it. White mustard blooms in from four to five weeks from planting, and the black mustard in from seven to eight weeks. They are both excellent; swarming with bees, especially during the forenoon, through the entire season of bloom. The former continues in bloom about four weeks, the second some longer. Like borage, these seem less affected by climatic conditions than most plants, being thronged by bees even after heavy rains. Rape, much like white mustard, blooms in about four weeks after sowing. Borage, if planted the first of May, or self-sown, commences to bloom the middle of July, and continues till frosts. Cleome, or Rocky Mountain bee-plant, if planted early or self-sown, com-

mences the middle of July, and continues for more than a month, yielding liberally of the most excellent honey. Catnip and motherwort deserve their high repute. The first commences to bloom late in July, the other late in June. Silver leaf buckwheat is only better than the common, in that it yields better, and thus has more flowers.

KANSAS BEE PASTURAGE.

For two years we have had very fair seasons for our bees, with the exception of the months of June and July. Red bud briars, fruit, trees, etc., in May. In June, bees dwindle; there being nothing for them to forage on. In July they barely live; at the end of the latter month they are not as strong as at the end of May. I was not aware that white clover would succeed in this state, until last year. I was at Leavenworth last fall, and saw there an abundance of it, everywhere in that town and vicinity. For twenty miles west, towards Lawrence, I saw thousands of acres of it, as fine as I ever saw in the state of New York, also twenty miles south of Kansas City, Mo. I sowed about two ounces of seed on the prairie-sod, last season, where the ground had not been broken. I could not have wished it to take better. White clover will, in a very short time, be a grand success here. During the months of August and September, harts' case affords abundance of forage for the bees. In fact, it is worth all the other plants we have in this region. Every cultivated field is full of it. There is plenty of golden rod here, but bees scarcely touch it, when, at the same time, harts' case is swarming with bees, working with all their might.—*H. S. Heath, M. D., in American Bee Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS FARM NOTES.

The total number of hogs packed in this country during the past winter was 6,505,446, or an increase of 1,404,188 head over the previous winter, and at the average weight of 1876-7, equal to an increase of 1,709,117 head. The largest number packed in any previous winter was in 1874-5, when the aggregate reached 5,566,226. For the year ending March 1 the whole number packed was 9,048,566 head, or 1,639,392 more than the previous year.

The clip of Angora goat wool last year, sold at prices ranging from 35¢ to 87 cents per pound, an average of 61 cents per pound. These goats are worthy of propagation by our farmers.

Mr. Lawrence Drew, of Merryton Farm, near Hamilton, Scotland, long known as one of the best breeders of Clydesdale horses, held his annual sale April 9th, and realized £3,160 10s. for forty-eight horses, being an average of over £170 each—the highest ever obtained. Four two-year-old colts averaged £518 3s. 9d. each, and eleven yearling fillies £122 15s.

Mr. B. F. Vanmeter, of Clark county, Ky., met with a misfortune April 6th. A pile of horse manure had been covered heavily with straw, and at 4 P. M., as Mr. Vanmeter, the herdsman, and Mr. Hamilton, were about to leave the barn, an explosion occurred under the straw pile, the result of spontaneous combustion, which was instantly followed by a blaze in the straw. The stables were rapidly consumed, together with two young bulls and two horses. The young bull Double Rose, a finely bred bull on a Young Mary foundation, was cut loose and escaped with a slight scorching. There had been a large number of valuable calves in the stable during the day, but luckily these were with their dams outside, getting their evening meal.

The following instructions about preparing consignments for market, are worthy of perusal by country shippers:

All articles should be packed in clean packages, and care should be taken to pack articles as neatly as possible.

The address of the commission merchant should be marked plainly with marking ink on each package, also from whom consigned; nail or tack an invoice on each package, and also send an invoice by mail.

Articles which are sold by weight should have the gross and tares marked plainly on each package, and those sold by count should have the number.

Country shippers should also make it their aim to send nothing but choice articles to this market if they wish to obtain ready sales. Poor lots, not fit for use, and such as country shippers would not use themselves—they being good judges—should not be sent here to trouble and pester our merchants.

The French minister of finance has caused a placard to be posted, which it would be wise to be wise for citizens of all countries to have before their eyes.

Hedgehog—Lives on mice, small rodents, slugs, and grubs,—animals hurtful to agriculture. Don't kill the hedgehog.

Toad—Farm assistant; destroys from twenty to thirty insects an hour. Don't kill the toad.

Mole—Is continually destroying grubs, larvae, palmerworms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Does more good than harm. Don't kill the mole.

May-Bug and its Larva or Grub—Mortal enemy of agriculture; lays from seventy to eighty eggs. Kill the May-Bug.

Birds—Each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them victoriously. They are the great caterpillar-killers and agricultural assistants. Children, don't disturb their nests.—*Golden Rule.*

TRANSPORTATION.
A Dictatorial Government.

The most humiliating to the pride of Kansas, and perhaps the truest statement of our situation ever made, is that recorded on page 263 of the report of the state managers of the Centennial exhibition of 1876, and reads, "one rail road company gathered up sample products of the empire through which it passes, and much of which it owns, and went down with us to meet the world in a comparison of resources." Thus in plain language acknowledging that in this state there exists an independent and an imperial power owning much of an empire, and which side by side with the state of Kansas, was exhibiting to the world, the products of its own empire, as the fruit of the labor of its own subjects, and as the wealth and the resources of its own dominion.

We have then for the state of Kansas two distinct and separate Governments, the seat of one is at Topeka, Kansas, the seat of the other is at London, England, with a branch at Chicago, Ill.

Our Topeka Government is constitutional and representative, providing for the payment of its members and officers, for the education of the children, for civil actions, and for the restraint, and the comfort of the insane, and of the naughty.

Our London Government is dictatorial, requiring no constitution; it tolerates no representation, suffers no competition, and in order to keep the "balance of power" combines the powers of money. This Government exclusively owns our commerce, thereby taking exclusive care of our finances. This power decides the quality and quantity of our food and clothing, the style and amount of our furniture, the size and comfort of our homes, the amount of education we shall bestow on our children, measures out the knowledge for the farmers and others; this Government establishes the prices of our real estate and public lands, regulates the values of our produce; marks the selling price of our merchandise; indicates the wages of the mechanic and laborer; schedules the rates for the transportation of our commerce, and there is no appeal from the mandates issued from the throne of this mighty power.

Here then is the very living reality of the spectre "seen" by the Atchison Champion, "An enormous devil fish, a perfectly equipped, far-reaching, all-absorbing, all-powerful Government," and this blood-sucking monster is now actually subsisting on the life-blood of the state of Kansas, and complacently surveying the future tolling millions of our Commonwealth as its resources.

Everybody knows that British gold has built our rail roads; that to procure that gold the rail road corporations mortgaged their subside, dies twice and three times over; that to procure more gold they mortgaged our intelligence, our labor, the strength of our 400,000 teams, and the fertility of our 50 millions acres of land as their own resources. Every body knows that their rail roads were built solely and entirely, for the mammoth speculation of, thus mortgaging that ill-gotten property, and the result is familiar to all. Those confusion located, useless, and comparatively idle roads loaded with usury, operated by extortion, controlled by combination are bankrupt and their lands a wilderness, affording neither freight nor passengers to their owners, alternately a vast ocean of luxuriance and beauty, then a very hell of fire with all its unchained fiends scattering death, ruin, and devastation on the helpless and adjacent citizens. Are the producers of Kansas then, who are 83 per cent. of our population, designed to be a foot-ball for the plaything of this foreign money power, and the rail road corporations which are its tools? and must we be taxed to support this profligate monopoly, that has already received from us in subsidies many times as much as its roads are worth, and that charges six times more for carrying our produce than it can be carried for.

The following axiom from the Edinburgh Review, that "all Government is designed to combine the efforts of individuals, and to regulate their conduct when united," is as sound a principle as it is comprehensive, but if the intelligence, and the honesty of the state of Kansas is so deficient, as to be unable to exclusively regulate its own conduct, then it is time for us to take down our emblem of justice who is tired of holding her little and useless scales, and which are too small anyhow to weigh rail road corporations and freight trains, and in its place put up the picture of a lion devouring a lamb, and complacently surveying the surrounding busy flocks as his own resources. Then we will at least harmonize our types and realities; if might is right, let us say so and be honest enough to stamp it on our emblems.

We have aped the joint stock system of aristocratic England, in our rail roads, and the social state of that kingdom is truthfully and tersely expressed in the two following statements: First, "The Duke of Westminster's income is ten dollars a minute;" second, This island (Great Britain) exhibits the spectacle of millions of men toiled to the extremity of human endurance for a pittance scarcely sufficient to sustain life." This is a whole library of volumes on a society divided into classes or casts, on the result of tyrannies, extortions, knowledge denied undeveloped intelligence, and manhood reduced to the level of the brute; of feudalism, dictation, klag and subjugation, &c. &c., and if during less than half a century in the insipidity of the rail road era, we behold the colossal accumulations of wealth in the hands of our rail road potentates. The empires of land taken from the poor and given

to these soulless corporations, the multiplied millions of dollars given to them as subsidies, the combination of these companies for extortions, their combined strength and baneful influence in our legislative halls; their corruption, speculation, and prodigality, and the bankruptcy of nearly every company in the nation, and look at the result of their tyrannies, and extortions on the producers of wealth, on the compulsory toll inflicted on them, on their comparative indigence, caused by their absorption of their wealth year after year,—is there then a sane man in Kansas that can deny that we are on the high road to the social state of the British kingdom, and that the recent prophesy of the Champion against Government railroads, is simply the exact public sentiment against the present monstrous inequality that "The practical common sense of the American people can be relied on to reject the (existing) scheme; it is dangerous to Republican freedom; it is menacing to Democratic institutions; it would wreck our (Republican) Government with the certainty of fate."

There is too much education and consequently too much intelligence in our state and nation to be alarmed for the safety of our Republican freedom, already the "practical common sense of the American people" have abolished the United States Bank,—the mother of all monopolies. Then the Republican administration has strangled to death the wild-cat corporations that were issuing money, even when their owners had a desire to acquire wealth, and anxious to provide a competence for old age and family."—Atchison Champion.

The gold gamblers have been taken care of by remonetizing silver, next the doom of the national banks is certain because the people have "practical common sense enough" to regulate their conduct in the issue of money without the aid of corporations, and this same "practical common sense of the American people," will also wipe out this anomaly in a Republic. These private corporations owning our commerce (we are to-day the only people under the sun of heaven whose commerce is transported exclusively on private roads) subsidies to rail roads are a stink in the nostrils of our citizens now. Last year's carnival of the rail road employees, the frequent riot of rail road men, the sympathy openly expressed for them, the triumph of the settlers on the Osage ceded lands in a suit against a giant corporation, all these are indications of the abhorrence of the present abomination of a despotic power, which at the bidding of its London master, dictates from Chicago rates for the transportation of the commerce of the sovereign state of Kansas; and any opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding the combined individuals united as the state of Kansas, by right, have the prerogative to alone regulate their conduct in every particular, and if they make mistakes it is in their power to rectify them. EDWARD BALLAINE.

Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky; Treasurer, R. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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

COLONIAL STATE GRANGE.—Master: Levi Booth, Denver, Lecturer: J. W. Hammett, Plattville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master: H. Eschbaugh, Hancock, Jefferson county. Secretary: A. M. Coffee, Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES

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

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

GRANGE NOTES.

OHIO.

The following remarks from the Ohio Farmer are very encouraging in regard to the real progress of the order among the Buckeyes: "The Grange work throughout Ohio is full of life, activity and determined earnestness, and is now accomplishing more in three months than it did in six in any former year. Members of the grange are awakening to their material interests more than formerly. They are more earnest in seeing that grange work and principles are carried out properly. The discussions now heard in the grange-rooms of the State are of a character to improve the knowledge as well as practice of its members."

We condense the following report of granges in Van Wert, Co. from "Notes by the Way in the Cincinnati Grange" Bulletin, which seems to be a fair specimen of the grange work throughout the State. The meeting for the afternoon was in the hall of York Grange, No. 274, a building owned by the grange. They now have 105 members in good standing, and in a prosperous condition. From their store room in the hall they are distributing from fourteen to fifteen hundred dollars' worth of goods per year with entire satisfaction.

Liberty Grange, No. 333 numbers 100 members. Their business amounting to from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year. The store-room being a part of the fixtures of the hall. We can also set this grange down among the prosperous ones.

Harrison Grange No. 171, at Harrison Center has a new two-story hall, 20 by 46 feet, not quite completed. Not a large grange, nor can we report them as we could wish.

The meeting for the evening was at Pleasant Grange, No. 899. They have a good hall of their own, 36 by 40 feet, nicely furnished and decorated. They also have a store-room and are doing well.

The Grange warehouse at Van Wert is a

fine building, standing beside the railroad track, and cost the Patrons \$18,000; and has already been of great benefit to every farmer in the county. Before this warehouse was built, Lima on the east and Ft. Wayne on the west were both better markets for grain and had been for many years; partly owing to their superior shipping advantages, what generally bringing from seven to ten cents higher at both places than at Van Wert. The grange warehouse was built; result—ever since business was commenced, wheat has been from five to eight cents higher than at either of the other points; so that all the wheat sold within the past year at Van Wert, whether at the grange house or to other grain buyers, has brought from ten to fifteen cents more per bushel than it would had the granges not gone to "minding their own business" and handling their own grain. The same difference of price noticed in wheat has taken place in all the grain sold at Van Wert; while on the other hand, salt and other articles have come down, just as soon as the Grangers brought a few car loads into town. The Order generally in Van Wert is in good condition; all Patrons need is a little closer union and a few earnest efforts.

Latty Grange No. 631, Paulding Co., is in good shape. They have just completed their new hall, 20x46, this being their first meeting in it. They deserve credit for their good meeting and enterprise generally.

MAINE.

Crystal Fountain Grange reports: There is a good degree of interest manifested among members. They are very punctual in their attendance, also in the payment of their dues.

Victor Grange has 100 members—attendance generally good. Have a paper once a month; also have discussions pertaining to the Grange and farm. Have been in trade on a small scale for three years with about \$500 capital; traded to the amount of \$2,000 last year.

Danforth Grange has lately started in trade. Plan of business is to buy of their agent who sells goods at 5 per cent. above cost.

White Oak Grange has traded seven months; members are not unanimous in the expression of their approval—some are satisfied, some are disgusted. Plan of business is an arrangement with an agent who furnishes goods at a percentage above cost.

Several Granges have a co-operative store at South Paris, which is said to be giving good satisfaction to the order in that region. They favor the Rochdale plan of trading, because it is well adapted to small operations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A live Grange was organized in Campton, one of the finest farming towns in Grafton county, on the 15th ult. Much benefit in the way of co-operation is anticipated from the organization, which comprises some of the best material of the neighborhood.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Granges in this state generally reported in a prosperous condition. Watersburg Grange, Erie Co., has a nice hall, with a good feeling prevailing. Deer Creek Grange in Mercer Co., has had a good deal of opposition to contend with since its organization, but has happily surmounted it, and are building a new hall.

IOWA.

Buena Vista Grange, Jasper Co., proposes to hold two meetings each month during the summer and fall—their regular meeting on each Tuesday on or before each full moon, and special meetings on the first Saturday in each month at 1 P. M., for general discussion, and in connection a supper.

The Patrons of Taylor Co. have got a set of six-ton scales all up in good shape, and good and convenient yards for the reception of stock of all kinds, also to weigh all kinds of grain. They are determined that if co-operation means anything, to prove it to their advantage.

VIRGINIA.

There are thirteen granges in good standing in Mecklenburg county. Among this number a Pomona Grange which meets at Boynton, the county seat, quarterly, with a good attendance.

NEW YORK.

A patron writes to the New York Husbandman in answer to the question "What does the order amount to?" "We have learned to attend to our own business, without having to employ attorneys to attend to it for us; to do without sewing-machine agents, a saving of \$40 or \$50 on each machine purchased; to insure our own lives without calling upon insurance agents."

A member of the Patrons' Aid Society, of Elmira, accompanied his remittance for a late assessment with this feeling remark: "Would that all needy mourners could be thus relieved of the burden of want while sorrow—the tender sorrow for the dead—rests upon them. How much holier than the cold, selfish aim of the average insurance company is this ministry to the suffering! May the aid society long be perpetuated."

CALIFORNIA.

The Patrons of San Bernardino county held a convention, April 27, "to consult as to the best mode of disposing of their surplus crops."

State Master, Henley James, of Marion, Grant county, gives notice that disbanded granges are required to forward to his office, by express, all the outfit received from the National Grange at their organization, also their charter and seal, as a disbanded grange has no need for a seal. All other property belonging to such granges they are permitted to do with as they choose.

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.



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

G. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm
ATCHISON, KANSAS.

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

JOINT PUBLIC SALE

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

The subscribers would announce to they will sell at the above time and place, to the highest bidder, without reserve, TWO HUNDRED HEAD OF SHORT-HORN, fashionably bred Cattle, consisting of 100 bulls and 50 females, representatives of the following well known families: Oxford, Rose of Sharon, Young Marys, Pearl, Arabella, Cambria, Phyllis, Lonsdale, Dulcibella, Jessamine, White Rose, Floras Miss Severe, and Red Rose, and other choice families, well as a few choice-bred aged bulls.

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle. Farm 18 miles south-west of Topeka, and 13 miles south of Roseville.

Walnut Grove Herd,

S. E. WARD, Proprietor. Breeder of Pure bred Short-Horn. 1st Duke of Walnut Grove, 3519 S. H. Record. A. H. Book \$36.42 and Maszuka Lad 2nd 513. S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

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

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.

THOROUGHbred Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry and Dogs. New Illustrated Catalogue FREE. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO. P. O. Box 190, 221 Church St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gedney's Patent Improved WIRE HORSE MUZZLE.

Recommended and used by all the leading horsemen and the Veterinary Faculty; also invaluable for bittern and crabs. Refer to Chas. Backman, Robert Bonner, Henry N. Smith, Budd Doble, Col. D. McDaniel, Gen. A. Buford, Maj. McDowell, and scores of others.

Price, \$5.00 Each. Also Gedney's Invaluable Kicking Straps, especially adapted for breaking Colts, sent only on receipt of price \$3.00 each. Address, JAMES W. GEDNEY, Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, 1714, First Ave., New York, City.

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Breeder's Directory.

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

D. W. H. M. GUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at head of herd weighs 300 pounds. Choice sires and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Planet, 1745 at head of herd.

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 35 competitors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL A. ROCHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humphreys' importation in 1852. Also Carvers, White Hoes, premium stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$200.00 FOR SALE this year.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 100 1/2 ft., old apple trees for fall, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also 50 acres of Hedge Plants in season, prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address, ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

50,000 Apple Stocks, 1,000,000 Osage Plants, 50,000 2 ft. Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants, &c. Apple Root Grafts put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price List. S. F. CALDWELL, Miami County Nursery, Louisburg, Kansas.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florist Cat. 3. A. Logue of Greenhouse, and bedding plants, free.

Dentists.

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

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

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

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

Fowls and Eggs For Sale. I will sell eggs from eight varieties of pure bred, high class poultry. Brahmas, Cochins, Games, Leghorns, Hamburgs and Pekin and Aylesbury ducks. Some good fowls for sale. At the Leavenworth poultry show, held in Dec. 1877, I won 13 regular premiums out of 18 entries. Write for prices. Address, J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas.

"HIGHLAND STOCK FARM." Salina, Kansas.

THO'S. H. CAVANAUGH, BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE AND DORSETSHIRE PIGS.

Premium Cattle, Sheep and Pigs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

GREAT WASTE OF MANURE.

The farmers of Kansas, untaught by the lessons of the past, are pursuing the same reckless course of their ancestors of the older eastern states, drawing on the rich store of plant food in the virgin soil of the prairie, without a thought or care for the near future. Thousands of tons of the most precious constituents of the soil are annually wasted by them, or allowed to run to waste without a thought for the future. The tens of thousands of bushels of corn, and tons of hay that pass through the stock that is fed on Kansas farms, are lost without the slightest concern for the future needs of their now rich acres. The piles of manure which accumulate at every stable in the cities and towns of the state, have to be removed at the expense of the owner, who pays some carters to haul it away, and drop it in a ravine or out of the way spot, where the floods may carry it to the streams.

This is a terribly improvident practice, but it is only a repetition of what was the prevailing custom a hundred years ago in the old Atlantic states, and at a later period in the middle western states. And now the farmers in all of those old settled countries are eager to pay two dollars for a two-horse load of manure, and haul it from the stable door. Here in Kansas the unfortunate owner of the stable, is compelled to pay from 25 to 50 cents to a cart to remove the accumulations of his stable. There, the fortunate owner of a pile of manure is solicited for the privilege of allowing the neighborhood farmers to haul the manure from the premises, and receive \$2.00 cash in hand for the favor. Like history, this same thing will be repeated here in a few years. In the meantime, our present-day farmers complain of hard times and crop failures, while those living near towns might have the vital elements of good crops for the taking.

Our rich, virgin soils produce abundantly at present without manure, but they would produce more abundantly, and better grain by the application of the rich manures which are allowed to run to waste.

It is not wise to put off the use of manure until the soil begins to show exhaustion, but begin to use that which is of easy access at once, and seek to return to the land the grain constituents, which every crop is drawing largely from it. Nothing will make so fine a wheat crop as a surface application of horse manure, either before or after the grain is sown. The straw will be white and clear, the grain plump and heavy, and ripen early. Every eastern farmer knows this, yet he grows careless and improvident, when he moves on to the prairies.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE STATE.

Although the majority of our correspondents continue to give cheerful accounts of the wheat crop in almost all parts of the state, we fear—in fact we consider it a moral certainty—that the frequent and heavy rains and continuous cloudy weather of last week, must work great injury to the wheat. When wheat is in blossom, and subsequent to the blossom period, if it is subject to such weather as experienced last week, the heads become scabbed, destroying the blossoms to a great extent, and the tender, maturing grains, while the red rust affects injuriously the blades and straw. The grain at threshing time, after such seasons as we have experienced within the last fortnight, invariably falls short of expectation based on appearances, while much of it proves to be shriveled and imperfect. This season cannot prove an exception to all former experience, and we do not hesitate to predict much injury to the wheat crop, and a heavy discount of the anticipations which the appearance of the crop, till recently, justified.

LETTER FROM MICHIGAN.

EDITORS FARMER: Last night it froze ice three-eighths of an inch thick. Our grape crop, which was a promising one, is all blasted. Western Michigan will have to look to southern grapes for its supply this year. This is one drawback to our state. We sometimes get a terrible frost after things have got well under way, and then our fruit prospects and fruit results are blasted for the year. I cannot tell you how great has been the damage to other fruit yet, but presume on all early varieties of peaches, apples and small fruits, one-half a crop will be a full average.

This has been a hard winter on our lumber interests—not snow enough to get logs to the streams, so that many mills will lie idle. Others have constructed roads, and with truck wagons—the surface of the truck wheels being from eight to twelve inches wide—will be enabled to get in a supply for part of the season; but we expect a short log crop, and consequently better prices for lumber.

Emigration to northern Michigan this year is very light, compared with the reports of emigration to your state. May your new and old settlers have a bountiful harvest, is the wish of,

Yours truly,
S. F. ASPINWALL.

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

We have a lengthy article by Mr. Samuel Smett, purporting to reply to Mr. Wm. Pettes. That part which treats of the money question, is but a repetition of what he has said so well before in the FARMER; but the major part of the article is a passionate appeal in behalf of communism—a theory, if carried out to its logical results, would involve in common ruin law, society, labor and property.

SOME PLAIN TALK REGARDING EDITORIAL CONVENTIONS.

As the time draws near for the assembling of the Kansas Editorial Convention, a number of the leading papers unite in ridiculing the idea of transacting business at this convention. They urge that all previous attempts to make business meetings out of these conventions, have proved failures, and further that it is not desirable that they should be more or less than a general frolic; or, to put it in the words of a prominent daily paper: "The real object of the meeting should be to allow a lot of overworked, ill-paid, harassed men, and the poor women who have condemned themselves to a life of mending and darning, by marrying said men, to get away from business and get a good, square rest. They need it and they deserve it."

Now the plain common-sense of all this is that the publisher of a paper is engaged in making papers to sell—it is a legitimate business and should be governed by the same rules and methods applied to other callings requiring capital, energy, economy, and common sense. This bosh about editors and editors' wives being specially overworked or underpaid is not creditable to the business sense or the pride of those who are members of the editorial profession. It is not in accordance with the facts, to begin with, as observation will show. Publishers who know the demands of their business, and then attend to them, do as well, financially, as other men in other business callings having the same ability and capital invested. In the next place this whining about being overworked is not in the main true, as it comes from the laziest men in the profession, who talk politics all day, assume the responsibility of the public and private affairs of the communities in which they live, and imagine they are working, while in fact they are not giving their papers the care and labor necessary to compel business success. The old theory that a country newspaper was a sort of public charity, must give away to the more rational one of business. It might be said that grocers are overworked, ministers, teachers and farmers are overworked, and so are their wives, and they should have a holiday, a convention, a free ride to Halifax and back again, and yet, everybody would laugh at the proposition if they should make one to the railroads to provide them free passes. The "free lunch" idea is the one upon which these deadhead excursions are based, and however "cheeky" they look when applied to other business callings, are believed to be altogether right when applied to newspaper men. Yet, how many papers could give an equivalent in the puffing they may do when they get home for the ticket they used five hundred miles out of the state. We believe that the making of papers may be followed with profit and honor, without the editors and publishers becoming fawning sycophants at home or abroad, or assuming the charity role, and whatever may be the shallow jokes to the contrary, editorial conventions will never do the work they ought to do and can do towards this end, until the press of the state demands a larger idea than a deadhead excursion in which there is neither recreation, sense nor propriety.

"HARD-PAN" FACTS.

In the FARMER of the 8th inst., is an appeal for light in dark places, from one Wm. A. Follette. He asks if it will pay to improve a piece of land having a good soil twelve or fifteen inches deep, and below that what he calls "gumbo,"—Kansas call it hard-pan. The editor quotes from *Punch* something about matrimony, "Don't," etc., just as if getting married had any relation to the conundrum of improving a piece of land. Now F. has money invested in that land, and I cannot stand by and see him answered in any such way as that.

As to whether it will pay to improve a farm in Kansas or not, is a question for him to decide for himself, but as regards "gumbo," twelve or fifteen inches below the surface, I venture the assertion from a twenty-two years' experience in Kansas, that nine-tenths of the upland farms in Shawnee and Osage counties, are underlaid with "gumbo" within twelve or fifteen inches of the surface. Such soils do and will produce from ten to eighty bushels of corn per acre, according to the manner of cultivating; the general average being forty bushels per acre. Such is the nature of all the land in the vicinity of Topeka, in any direction, for many miles, yet such land is covered with fine and profitable farms, many of them with "gumbo" nearer the surface than twelve inches. So long as the plow does not strike the "gumbo," we do not consider the land poor. I, of course, do not include "bottom" lands, nor strong points, in the above statement. I am aware that land-sellers will dispute my statements, but my facts rest on "hardpan."

H. N. WINANS.
Topeka, Kansas.

While D. L. W. doesn't relish our brief advice not to risk expending money on a gumbo farm, he is chary of giving the same himself, advancing the negative assurance that ten to eighty bushels of corn may be grown on such land, which, in short, is to say that in a season of plentiful moisture a good crop may be reasonably anticipated, but if a drought sets in ten bushels is possible. Land in Kansas that will produce only ten bushels of corn to the acre under the most unfavorable natural conditions, is not valuable. [EDITOR FARMER.]

We desire to call special attention to the advertisement of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, which appears in this issue. The goods manufactured by this company are already so well and so favorably known, that we need not dwell on their merits at this time, but we must commend to our readers this important fact: The immense facilities of the company for producing their goods, enable them to offer the best articles at the lowest figures, and with commendable enterprise and liberality, they now offer the best magazine gun in the world at the price of an ordinary single breech-loader.

There will be a meeting of all interested in fruit-growing, in Shawnee county, at the court house, on Saturday, May 25th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., looking to a permanent organization.

Hon. T. H. Cavanaugh, secretary of the state of Kansas, mildly a politician, and an enthusiastic breeder of fine stock, is in Denver this week closing the Hereford stables of T. L. Miller, who, having sold all of his animals that he wishes to dispose of at the present, closes his house in Denver.—*Colorado Farmer*.

See the large advertisement of Nichols, Shepherd & Co., on page 191. Their machinery is first-class in every respect. Deere, Mansur & Co., of Kansas City, so favorably known to our readers, are the western agents.

THE BOSS ADVERTISEMENT.

The attention of our readers is directed to the boss advertisement of the well-known and reliable firm of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City. The growth of the business of this firm, has been of a permanent and steady character for ten years past. Their immense trade now reaches Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Texas, and the Territories.

Swine Husbandry.—The best book which has yet been made upon breeding, feeding, and care of swine, including treatment of their diseases, is "Coburn's Swine Husbandry," which will send by mail upon receipt of \$1.75.

SHOW OF COLTS.

There will be a show of Royal George's colts at the stable of T. K. McGlathery, corner of 12th and Harrison streets, Topeka, Kansas, on next Tuesday, May 28th, 1878. Farmers are requested to call and see them.

T. K. MCGLATHERY.
Topeka, Kansas.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The *Chicago Times*, says: The electric light is no longer an experiment. It is a fact. Its utility will soon be as manifest as that of gas, and it will be many times cheaper, safer, cleaner and more wholesome. The inventors of machinery for the manufacture of the new illuminator are many, both in the old world and the new, and though crudities and defects are now pointed out, it will not be long before a comparison of all the machinery will result in securing methods well nigh perfect. As has been noted in the journals of Chicago, the electric light has been used at the Water-works with almost perfect success, the only adverse criticism made being as to the want of steadiness in the flame, a defect which will be remedied before many months of experiment. The gas jet will soon be as obsolete as the tallow-dip.

From Pike County, Illinois.

May 13th.—Weather for the present, wet. Wheat looks well; a good prospect for all fruits, excepting apples. Wheat, 90c@91 per bushel; corn, 25@30c; hogs, \$2.40 per cwt.; cattle—that is milch cows, \$25@30 per head; rent of farms range from \$3.50 to \$4 per acre, cash rent; grain rent from 1/2 to 2-5 of crop. Farmers generally behind time on account of wet and cold weather. Some are through planting; some are breaking, and some just planting. Price of farm hands range from \$16 to \$20 per month; by the day, from 75c to \$1.

Quite a number of farmers talk of moving to Kansas this coming fall, for the purpose of buying and renting farms.

J. P.

A CANVASSEER'S NOTES.

To be a successful canvasser a man should be a philosopher. He deals with so many different characters and meets with a different reception from each: sometimes rough, often gruff, many times indifferent, yet very often pleasant. Amid it all an earnest, pleasant, steady perseverance is the keynote to success. A canvasser's life gives a man an excellent opportunity to study human nature. His calling leads him among the rich and the poor, the industrious and the lazy, the enterprising and old fogies, the ambitious and the dough-heads, the intelligent and the ignorant, the pious and the irreligious.

He meets with unpleasant mishaps, curious incidents, laughable adventures and makes comic blunders. His life is full of interest, full of adventure, and full of never-ending variety. In fact, he sees the world in her everyday dress, and it is indispensably necessary that he takes it all in a philosophical manner.

If he is canvassing for an Agricultural newspaper, he will find men who "can't spare time to read," men who "don't believe in books," men who "won't never patronize agents," men who "know all they want to know about farming," men who "can borrow the paper of their neighbors," and last, but by no means least in number, are the men who "have weak eyes!"

I can talk with a clear conscience to all the other fellows, but the good Lord deliver me

from the man who has weak eyes. Now this is not a slur on those really to be pitied men who actually do have weak eyes, but my experience is, that nine-tenths of these come complaints from men who can't read.

Then there is the man who takes so many other papers and don't have time to read them all, and the chap who will subscribe if he can get the paper on "time," and the man who complains because there is not enough grange matter, and the fellow who says that there is too much grange matter: "Not any grange for me."

A canvasser can tell in a five minutes' talk, whether a man came from New York, Vermont, Kentucky, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Illinois or Wisconsin &c. Even the man who comes from "Boston," shows the fact in a very short conversation, and the subject of subscription and the manner of presenting the subject has got to be changed to suit the man with whom you are talking.

The canvasser is always a little anxious towards night to know where he will lodge. Will the farmer say he "don't keep a boarding house, and the hotel is only 5 or 6 miles farther on?" Or will he say—"stranger: alight and stay with us." Will the beds be clean and neat, or will they be full of—well, chinch bugs for short. Oh, horrors! It has been said that a canvasser needs a cheek of brass and a heart of steel, and he sometimes needs a body of cast-iron.

In looking back over the time spent in canvassing for this paper, I find I have made many acquaintances, and found many friends. Have many, very many pleasant associations to remember, but none with regret. Have secured a reasonable number of subscribers and the subscribers have got the worth of their money in and through the columns of the paper each week. If they haven't, I'll refund the money when I come around again.

W. W. C.

AMONG THE GRANGES.

About the 20th of April, I met with Oakland Grove Grange No. 827, Doniphan county in this state. The meetings are held once in two weeks in a large, comfortable schoolhouse. There were about 20 members present at this meeting, a good proportion of them being ladies. The members appear to be working in unison, and I should say that this grange is a success, socially, educationally, and financially.

The following are the officers: W. M., S. W. Hinkley; Overseer, J. F. Cook; Lect., Chas. Ladwig; Chaplain, W. Hoerner; Steward, Robt. Ladwig; Asst. S., David Jarrett; L. Asst. S., Mrs. Carrie Ladwig; Treas., W. W. Alkire; Sec'y, Eugene Hinkley; Ceres, Miss Annie Loyd; Pomona, Miss Nettie Haggeman; Flora, Miss Nellie Booth; G. K., John McDaniel.

This grange has a good organ, a piece of furniture now getting to be almost indispensable in all well regulated granges. Good music secures good attendance, promotes good feeling, and insures a good time generally.

In this connection I will mention a little incident that happened at the meeting of the state grange at Emporia, in the fall of 1875. It has never before appeared in print to my knowledge. Although a trifling incident, it illustrates the power of music.

The meeting had been harmonious up to the afternoon of the second day, when a subject was brought forward in a manner calculated to create bad feeling. Personal explanations were given which only increased the mistrust, and added fuel to the fire. A dozen members were seeking to get the floor at the same time, and everything was apparently in wild confusion and disorder. Amid the wildest excitement, when hard words were soon likely to be followed by hard blows from angry men, a sweet strain of music issued from the organ, low and tremulous at first, but gradually filling that large hall with what seemed to me at the time, the sweetest music I had ever heard.

It was like pouring oil upon troubled waters, for those excited men, with quivering lips and downcast eyes, slowly dropped into their seats. Oh, the power of music! Many eyes were moist, and when the music had ceased, those men who had lately shown such angry feelings, now with thankful hearts joined heartily in giving sister Stratton, the organist, a vote of thanks for the timely music. Peace, harmony, and good-will was restored, and those members who were present on this occasion, will always bear testimony to the power of music.

W. W. CONE.

LETTER FROM ANDERSON COUNTY.

EDITORS FARMER:—In your issue of the 8th instant, I see a communication from one William A. Follette, headed "How to Treat Gumbo Soil," and asserting that he had purchased land in Anderson county, underlaid with a stiff, black clay which could scarcely be penetrated with the post auger, etc., and he appears to consider that he has struck hard-pan sure enough; had got his foot in it, and you advise him to "don't," in other words, to let it go in the wilderness of good land all about. Now, Mr. J. E. S. Hunt, real estate agent in this city, sold this land to Mr. Follette. It is situated near the head of Cedar creek, in this county, from where you can get one

dollar per pound for every particle of veritable hard-pan you can find in that neighborhood. The clay referred to is not impervious to water, and where found in the county, and it is by no means general, it has proved one of the best sub-soil adjuncts to our vegetable loam that we have in the county. E. Hampshire, in Jackson township, near the same creek, has some of the clay sub-soil on his land, and he pronounces it, for actual wear and production, the best soil he has on his farm. There is positively less gumbo, or hard-pan land in Anderson county than in any other county in the state through which I have traveled. There is but one bottom in the county, known to the oldest inhabitants in which hard-pan positively underlies the soil, and on this there is no improvements of an agricultural character, but in ordinary seasons it affords two or three thousand acres of first class pasture land.

My object in writing this through your columns, is to correct a grave mistake your correspondent has fallen into, as the land he has purchased is situated in one of the best agricultural regions in the county, where every farmer receives the full meed of his labor, and England has planted a large colony, who have tested the land to their entire satisfaction. Your correspondent, Follette, did not get his foot in it, he only got his head in it. GEO. W. COOPER.

This question of "hard-pan," gumbo and clay seems to be somewhat obscure, we refer the subject to Profs. Kedzie or Shelton, of the State agricultural college, for solution. This "gumbo" question is one of considerable interest to the thousands of immigrants pouring into the State.

[EDS. FARMER.]

From Wilson County.

May 13th.—The wheat crop of this county promises well. There was a larger acreage sown on the Verdigris and Fall rivers. In the northern corner of the county, but little was sown, and I hear complaints of chinch bug. There was a large breadth of oats sown, which is generally up and growing finely. The largest part of the corn crop has been planted, and some of the early planted is ready for cultivation, but some sod is still being broken for corn.

I have been a resident of Kansas for 13 years, and never knew a season so early, or farm work so far advanced. The past two weeks have been very dry, with a hoar frost on the 10th; but a fine rain to-day (13) has broken the drought. Very little old corn on hand, last year's crop having been light, averaging 25 to 30 bushels to the acre.

The apple orchards in this section are all young, the oldest being but 8 years from planting. Owing to frost or cold N. E. storms while trees were in bloom, there will be but few apples, the trees are in a thrifty condition.

There is no government land in this part of the county, but few farms selling. We have the best of schools, and propose building a church in this corner (near Chanute) of the county the coming summer.

Plug horses selling at \$20 to \$50; fair to good animals at \$50 to \$100; cows, \$15 to \$30; stock hogs plenty, and quality good; an increase in number of cattle over last year, and stock in good condition.

Corn, 20 and 25 cents per bushel; butter, 7 @ 10 cents; eggs, 5 @ 6 cents; hogs, \$2.25; cattle, \$3.50; potatoes, 50 @ 75 cents; oats, 20 cents.

F. J. COOPER.

Markets.

New York Money Market.

New York, May 20, 1878.
GOLD—Opened and closed at 100%; with sales in the interior at 100 1/2.
LOANS—Borrowing rates, 10 1/2 per cent.; loans made at 10 3/4 per cent.
RAILROAD BONDS—Strong.
GOVERNMENT BONDS—Government bonds exhibited marked strength throughout to-day, and prices advanced 1/4 to 1/2 per cent., the latter for currency sixes, under break demand.
STATE SECURITIES—Fairly active and strong.
STOCKS—Market declined 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. at opening, but subsequently became strong and there was an advance in the entire list ranging from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.; the market continued strong in the afternoon, with a further improvement of prices of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.; in final dealings the list was up to the highest figures of the day.

New York Produce Market.

New York, May 20, 1878.
FLOUR—Dull and heavy; shippers holding off; superfine western and state, \$4.00@4.50; common to good, \$4.05@4.50; good to choice, \$4.05@4.75; white wheat extra, \$5.00@5.50; St. Louis, \$4.75@7.75.
WHEAT—Moderate demand; No. 2, spring, \$1.18@1.19 1/2; red winter, \$1.28@1.29 1/2; No. 3, \$1.23; No. 2, Milwaukee, \$1.19 1/2 bid.
RICE—Steady.
BARLEY—Quiet.
CORN—Demand active; No. 2, 50@50 1/2; steam, 40@50c; high mixed, 50 1/2c.
OATS—Dull and heavy; mixed western, 32 1/2@33c; white western, 32 1/2@33 1/2c.
COFFEE—Quiet and firm.
MOLASSES—Quiet but steady.
SUGAR—Fair demand and firm for raw; refined 4 firm.
RICE—Steady.
EGGS—Steady; western, 12 1/2c.
PORK—Dull and heavy; \$9.70@9.80.
BEEF—Steady.
MIDDLINGS—Western long clear heavy, 4 1/2c.
LARD—Prime steam dull; \$6.80@6.85.
BUTTER—Quiet and firm; western, 10@22c.
CHICKENS—Dull and heavy; Ohio, 8@9c.
WISKEY—Nominal; \$1.00@1.07.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, May 20, 1878.
The receipts of cattle and hogs this morning are very light. Market active and firm at quotations.
Choice native shippers, 1400 to 1500, \$4.50@4.70.
Good to choice shippers, 1250 to 1400, 4.25@4.50.
Texas and native butchers' steers, 900 to 1200, 3.00@4.20.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays For Week Ending May 22, 1878.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltz, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Thos. Hunt, Walker Tp., April 22d, 1878, a brown pony about 5 years old, with a few scattering white hairs in forehead; no other marks or brands. Valued at \$70.
HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Hargrave, Putnam Tp., April 27, 1878, one bay horse, bright colored nose, black mane and tail, right hind foot white up to the pastern joint, some white on left, harness and saddle marks, supposed to be 7 years old, 15 hands high, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$70.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Arthur Bernard, Elm Tp., April 1st, one dark bay mare, about 7 years old, small white spot in forehead, white on right hind foot, about 15 hands high. Valued at \$30.
MARE—Taken up by the same, one brown mare about 14 hands high, some white on left, harness and saddle marks, supposed to be 7 years old, 15 hands high, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by James N. Dongan, Mt. Pleasant Tp., April 1st, one gray horse, about 15 hands high, one sorrel horse, harness and saddle marks, blaze in face, about 15 hands high, smooth shod when taken up, about 8 years old. Valued at \$40.
COLT—Taken up by W. V. Bechtel, Kapoma Tp., (Nortonville P. O.) December 1st, 1877, one black mare, pony colt, 3 years old. Valued at \$25.

Butler County—H. S. Healy, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Thos. Eakins, of Franklin Tp., (Morrill P. O.) April 12th, 1878, one dark bay horse, harness marks on side, 7 years old. Valued at \$40.
MARE—Taken up by the same, one dark bay horse, harness marks on side, 7 years old. Valued at \$40.

Butler County—Vincent Rown, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. O. Griggs, of Eldorado Tp., one iron-gray mare, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, shod before, mixed color in face, right hind foot white, left foot white, branded D on left shoulder, being the same mare sold by him to E. P. Howard, of Emporia, Kansas, July 2d, 1877.

Clay County—E. P. Hanton, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Gilbert Eib, of Clay Center Tp., April 14th, 1878, one cream colored mare, light mane and tail, white stripe in forehead, right hind foot white half way up to gambel joint, 14 hands high, about 8 years old.

Cherokee County—C. A. Saunders, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Hubbard, in Garden Tp., April 6th, 1878, one gray horse, about 15 hands high, shod on the left shoulder with the letter P, about 15 hands high. Appraised at \$40.

Davis County—P. V. Provinger, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. A. Hunt, in Smoky Hill Tp., on the 12th day of April, 1878, one light bay mare pony, 4 years old, four feet, blaze in face, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Doniphan County—D. W. Morse, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Benj. Tracy, Iowa Tp., April 25th, 1878, one bay mare about 14 years old, with blaze in face, black mane and tail, no other marks. Valued at \$40.

Jefferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by A. King May 13th, 1878, in Grantville, Kaw Tp., one 3-year-old filly, small spot in forehead and light eye color. Valued at \$40.

Lincoln County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by J. W. Gilstrap, Pototsi Tp., March 23rd, 1878, one black filly, 3 years old, 14 hands high, scar on top of back like a saddle mark. Valued at \$30.

Lincoln County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Joshua Derrick, Pototsi Tp., April 26th, 1878, one mare pony, strawberry-roan, 14 hands high, saddle and harness marks, 12 years old. Valued at \$15.

Lincoln County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by O. O. Bridges, of Boloit Tp., small-sized bay mare, about 10 years old, small-sized spot in forehead. Valued at \$40.

Morris County—A. Moser, Jr., Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by T. A. Hann, in Parker Tp., on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1878, one dark-bay horse pony, about 4 years old, about 15 hands high, has a white spot on left nostril, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$15.

Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by S. C. Black, in Parker Tp., on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1878, one brown horse colt, about 1 year old, has star in face, left hind foot white, no brands. Valued at \$25.

Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by S. A. Hall, in Noble Tp., one bay mare, supposed to be 3 years old, both hind feet white, small spot in forehead, end of nose white. Valued at \$25.

Marshall County—G. M. Lewis, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Geo. W. Thorn, in Noble Tp., the following strays, to-wit:
One brown horse colt, 3 years old, shod on front feet. Valued at \$20.
One sorrel mare colt, 1 year old, white in forehead. Valued at \$20.
One sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, scar on left hip. Valued at \$20.
One bay mare colt, 2 years old. Valued at \$20.
One bay horse colt, 1 year old, white on left hind foot. Valued at \$15.

Miami County—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.
MARE—Sorrel mare, thin in flesh, some white on both hind legs, also some white on right fore-leg, and some white in forehead.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by John Tyler, Rock Creek Tp., March 29, 1878, one light red cow, 3 years old, white face, and a lump on the left side of jaw. Valued at \$15.

Neosho County—C. F. Stouber, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Alexander Baird, on or about the 24th day of April, 1878, at his farm three miles northeast of Chanute, in Floyd Tp., one chestnut sorrel mare about 3 years old, small star in forehead, 14 hands high, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Norton County—M. J. Fitzpatrick, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by O. P. Moffet, of Solomon Tp., March 26th, one bay mare, white blaze in forehead, saddle marks. Valued at \$25.

Ottawa County—D. D. Hoag, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Garrett, of Ottawa Tp., one light gray horse, about 16 hands high, about 7 years old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$30.

Pawnee County—E. A. Hanson, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Joseph Stohr, Brown Grove Tp., one spotted horse pony, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, white mane and legs, black tail, has half moon branded on left jaw. Valued at \$25.

Pawnee County—E. A. Hanson, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by the same, one clay-bank horse pony, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, has diamond brand on left shoulder and hip, black mane, tail, legs and feet, large depression in back. Valued at \$15.

Neosho County—C. T. Stauber, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Geo. C. Hewitt, of Lincoln Tp., on the 30th day of March, 1878, one 2-year-old clay-bank horse colt.

Neosho County—C. T. Stauber, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by the same, at same date, one 2-year-old clay-bank mare colt.

Rice County—W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John P. Johnson, on the 18th day of April, 1878, one bay mare, 15 hands high, white mane and left hind feet white, collar marks. Valued at \$25.

Wilson County—Gus. McFadden, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by S. A. Dawson, of Clinton Tp., one red yearling heifer, drop off left ear, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

Wyandotte County—D. B. Emmons, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by B. F. Tefft, of Colfax Tp., on the 11th day of April, 1878, one iron-gray colt, 2 years old, no brands, black in left eye, small lump on left side near flank. Valued at \$25.

Wyandotte County—D. B. Emmons, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jacob Hon, of Pleasant Valley Tp., on the 26th day of March, 1878, one dark bay mare, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, saddle marks, 4 to 5 years old. Valued at \$20.

Wyandotte County—D. B. Emmons, Clerk.
STERE—Taken up by J. G. Pratt, Maywood, October 20th, 1877, 1 white steer, 1-year-old, right ear cropped and left ear split, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

Wyandotte County—D. B. Emmons, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by L. T. Holland, Wyandotte City, May 20th, 1878, one stray pony mare, about 7 years old, 13½ hands high, both hind feet white above pastern joint, some white hairs in forehead, collar and saddle marks. Valued at \$20.

Wyandotte County—D. B. Emmons, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by the same, at same date, one 2-year-old clay-bank mare colt.

Wyandotte County—D. B. Emmons, Clerk.
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\$200,000

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY.

For ONE DOLLAR we will send as below, all Warranted Gold Plated: 1 Pair Gold Stone Sleeve Buttons; 1 Pair Engraved Stone Buttons; 1 set Pointed Studs; 1 set Amethyst Studs; 1 Wedding Ring; 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring; 1 Amethyst Stone Ring; 1 Elegant Ring, marked "Friendship"; 1 Handsome Scarf Pin; 1 splendid Silver Hat Pin; 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops; 1 Misses' set, Jet and Gold; 1 Ladies' Jet Set, Ornamented; 1 set Handsome Rosebud Ear Drops; 1 Gent's Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud; 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace; 1 Pair Ladies' Pearl Ear Drops; 1 Ladies' Ornamented Jet Brooch; 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of 30 pieces sent post-paid for \$1, or any 8 pieces you choose for 10 cents. Club Premium—Any one sending us a club of twelve at one dollar we will send a Coin Silver Watch Free.

F. STOCKMAN, 21 Bond St., New York.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

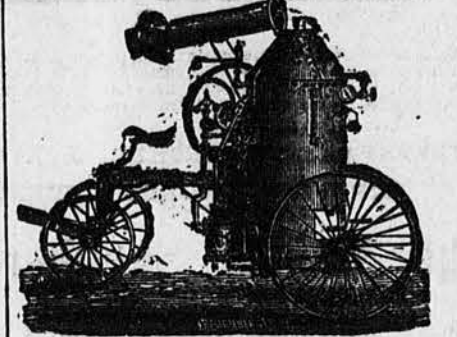
RASPBERRY PLANTS.....\$5.00 per 1000
STRAWBERRY PLANTS.....3.50 " 1000
ASPARAGUS.....4.00 " 1000
RHUBARB (2000 for \$40.00).....25.00 " 1000

For small lots, send a list of what you want and let me price it. Address, A. G. CHANDLER, Leavenworth, Kansas.

\$10 Reward.

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

CANTON MONITOR ENGINE,



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SWEETSTAKE'S
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CAULMAN & CO.
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Send to Company for Circulars.

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Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES
IN
Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's,
KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE
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On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

20 Per cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,
John A. Clark,
LAND COMMISSIONER.

Fort Scott, Kas.

Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age.

"The Best Thing in the West."

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Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years credit with 7 per cent interest.

33½ PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Free over A. T. & S. F. R. R., refunded to purchasers of Land.

Circulars giving full information sent FREE.

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STORAGE, COMMISSION, GRAIN.

Agricultural Implement Warehouse

MUSCATINE PLOWS.

CROSSLEY SULKY PLOW.

Call and see it. We warrant it to be as good as the best Sulky Plow made. We have Corn Planters, Cultivators, Spring and Farm Wagons, Reapers, Mowers, and all other Agricultural Implements. We are agents for the Stover Wind Mill, and for Autman and Taylor Threshing Machine and Engines.

To the local trade we say, it will pay to call at our warehouse for Implements. Consignments of goods to be sold on commission or for storage, is solicited.

Orders for Grain, Produce, or Implements promptly filled at lowest rates. Warehouse on A. T. & S. F. R. R. Track, South of 6th St. S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas.

Special Master's Sale.

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

Lydia T. Hawkes, Complainant, No. 1973
vs.
David Shannon, Defendant, In Chancery.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, rendered on the above entitled suit, I will, on Friday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, offer at Public sale at auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, State and District of Kansas, the following described real estate lands and tenements, viz:

The east half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼) of Section twenty-three (23) in Township twenty-seven (27) of Range sixteen (16) east, containing eighty (80) acres, situated in the County of Wilson, and State of Kansas.

A. S. Thomas, Special Master.

Alfred Ennis of Topeka, solicitor for Complainant.

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A smart schoolboy says it takes thirteen letters to spell cow, and proves it thus: "See O double you."

A young lady on being asked to dance recently, said that she "preferred to husband her strength for better purposes." Sensible.

Sitting Bull says "he will commence suit for libel against all the papers if they don't stop talking about him." He means war.

A young man of 20 recently took as a wife a Pennsylvania widow of 50 the sole proprietress of a couple of paying petroleum wells. He loved not wisely but too well.

"Now, sir, are you willing to take this lady to be your wedded wife?" Bridegroom—"What do you mean by willing? You've nothing to do with 'willing.' I've said 'I'll take'—and by thunder I'll take!"

"I'm ashamed of the age in which we live," said a maiden of thirty-eight. "You may be ashamed of yours, but I'm not of mine," replied a nineteen-year-old companion. And it wasn't much of a nose that went up, either.

During the late storm in the west, the sky was at one time overcast with green. This will disconcert the old hard-money parties when they are assured that it is a greenback sign. Here, then, we give three cheers for the greenback earth and the green-tinted heavens.—Indianapolis Sun.

ROUGH ON THE DOGS.—A "digger" from California, eulogizing the climate, says: "There's a mountain there—the Sawyer Nevada they call it—with a valley on each side of it. The one is hot, and the other cold. Well, git on the top that mountain with a double-barrelled gun, and you can, just as well as in, kill either Summer or Winter, game just as you will." "What have you ever tried it?" "Tried it often, and should have done pretty well but for one thing." "Well, what was that?" "I wanted a dog that would stand both climates. The last dog I had froze of his tail while pinta' on the Summer side. He didn't get entirely out of the Winter side you see.—Exchange.

HOW TO WIN HIM

"Eliza," said a fond mother to her offspring recently, as that offspring was about going forth in tow of a young man who worships the very sidewalk she walks upon, "go to the bread-box and eat a good big crust of bread before you go out." "Why, maw," replied the blushing girl, "I don't feel the least bit hungry. We've only just had tea." "I know it, but you will be hungry before you get back; and when Adolphus takes you into a restaurant you'll eat ice cream, and sponge cake, and ham sandwiches, and oysters enough to scare him out of a year's growth. You silly girls don't think of this, but we experienced women do. I was once young and giddy myself, and but for sixty-five cents' worth of macaroons—a cake for which I have ever since entertained the most profound contempt—your paw could have been a congressman, with an aquiline nose and Hyperion's curls. Beware how you sit down on the budding flame of Cupid. Of course Adolphus will spend the money you save him on billiards and things; but that makes no difference. When he asks you to go in and have some oysters, even if you are hungry, don't. Say you do not approve of girls wasting the money of their future husbands on trifles, when it might be applied to furnishing a house. Point out that for the price of an oyster stew you might purchase a couple of towels, now that towelings is so cheap, and that a Saddle Rock roast is the equivalent of a silver fork—plated of course, but not easily distinguished from solid silver—or a glass sugar bowl. This always takes the young men; it sets them to thinking of housekeeping and matrimony; it makes them believe you are the incarnation of economy, and would make an excellent wife; and so they often say things which give you a hold over them, and are effective before a jury." Eliza treasured up these sagacious counsels, and acted upon them with such earnestness and effect that when she came home she was an engaged woman.

FURST & BRADLEY
SULKY HAY RAKE
DOUBLE COIL SPRING STEEL TEST
TEMPERED IN OIL
BOTH A HAND DUMP RAKE AND A COMBINED HAND OR SELF DUMP RAKE
Will rake cornstalks or bunch up. Teeth can be raised for gleaming stubble fields.
Send for Pamphlet (sent free) giving full description of our Rakes, Plows, Sulky and Gang Plows, Wheel Cultivators, Harrows, etc., also containing valuable Tables, Recipes, Fertilizer Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, etc.
FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO.,
68 N. Desplaines St., Chicago.

Pocket Photoscope.

Has great magnifying power, detects counterfeit money, shoddy in cloth, foreign substances in the eye and wounds, flaws in metals, examines insects, plants, etc. Free by mail for 10 cent stamps.
VAN DELF & CO.,
20 Ann Street, N. Y.

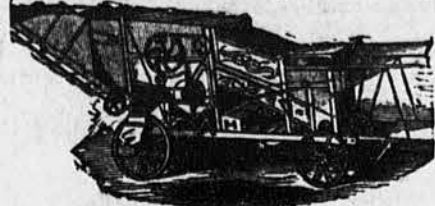
EMMERT'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE Animal Power
It can be adjusted to perform more or less labor.
While in Motion.
Send for Catalogue Manufactured by
W. P. EMMERT,
Freeport, Ill.

FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO.,



WALKING BEAM CULTIVATORS
Wrought Iron Frame, Wrought Couplings, Wrought Steel
Shovel Blocks, and All the Latest Improvements.
Wood or Iron Beam Plow, and Double Tongue or Single Tongue
with Hounds, can be used on the same frame, being interchangeable.
They do PERFECT WORK, draw lightly, and are easily
handled. We also make a Combined Riding or Walking Cultivator.
Send for Pamphlet (sent free), giving full description of our Wheel
Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Plows, Sulky and Gang Plows, Harrows,
etc.; also containing valuable Tables, Recipes, Fertilizer Laws, Rates
of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, etc.
FURST & BRADLEY MFG. CO.,
68 N. Desplaines Street, Chicago.

UNRIVALED POPULARITY.
LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.
THRESHING MACHINES,
Thresher Engines,
Mounted, Down and Tread Horse-Powers,
J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.

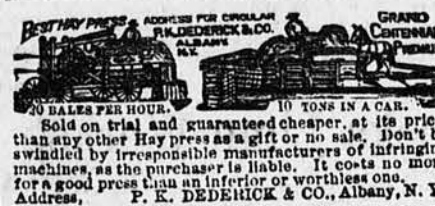


Eclipse and Apron Machines.
Will thresh and save per day, 1,000 bushels wheat, 1,500 bushels oats, 400 Rax, 300 timothy seed.
Durability unparalleled. "19 successive Falls and Fractions have yet." "18 years' work with same Separator and Power." "Every Fall since 1859, and good now."
Most Complete Assortment of Threshing Machinery made. Eight sizes of the Apron Separator, and three of the Eclipse.



Finest Threshing Engines 6-10-15 horse-power, combining Safety, Economy Power-Strength, Finish.
Splendid List of Horse-Powers: Mounted Plows, 4-wheel Woodbury, 2-wheel Woodbury, Down Plows, Down Oilskin, one and two horse Sweep, Tread Power.
Catalogues with full particulars of Improvements, etc., sent free on application.

OUR IMPROVED PEST POISON
IS A SAFE, PURE AND CHEAP DESTROYER OF THE POTATO BUG.
Curran Worm, and all insects that prey on Vegetation. Guaranteed to kill FIVE BUGS where Paris Green kills ONE, yet it is SAFER TO USE, and is not injurious to plants. Cost only 25c. to 50c. per acre, \$10 box sent free by mail for 50c. Send for circular with hundreds of testimonials.
Our Cabbage Worm Destroyer
IS NOT AT ALL POISONOUS, but sure death to the worm. Sample for trial sent free on receipt of 15 cents. FULLY PATENTED. Discount to the Trade. **KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, J. R. DEY, Agent, P. O. Box 2127, Chicago, 66 Cortland St., New York.**



BURNHAM'S WATER WHEEL
WARRANTED BEST & CHEAPEST.
Also, MILLING MACHINERY.
PRICES REDUCED APR. 20, '78.
Pamphlets free. OFFICE, YORK, PA.

WINCHESTER REPEATING FIRE ARMS.
Large Reduction in Prices May 1st, 1878.



Every Variety of Metallic Ammunition at Lowest Market Rates.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., or 245 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ATTENTION, LADIES.

READY MADE GRASS LINEN SUITS at Wholesale Prices.
3 Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, \$2.00.
3 Piece Suit by Mail, Post Paid, \$2.50.
Orders for 10 or more Suits by Express and charges prepaid. The accompanying ILLUSTRATION is a CORRECT COPY of the SUITS made from PHOTOGRAPHS taken EXPRESSLY for the ENGRAVERS. These SUITS are manufactured in LARGE QUANTITIES for the Summer Trade. They are NICELY made and ELEGANTLY TRIMMED, in BROWN or BLACK, headed with a WHITE Name, Post Office, County and State PLAINLY, so that no mistake will occur. Send all money by Registered Letter, Money Order or Bank Draft. We solicit your orders and guarantee satisfaction.
Address all Orders to **J. B. GAYLORD & CO.,** 53 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW BUCKEYE MOWER.



THE "Old Reliable Buckeye" in a new form. CAN BE READILY COMBINED WITH THE CELEBRATED BUCKEYE TABLE RAKE. We manufacture also the
BUCKEYE HARVESTER AND SELF-BINDER.
For further information, address;
AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., Akron, O

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



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wasteage.
GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wasteage of grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.
THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 2 to 3 times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Radicles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bowled.

NOT ONLY Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "Attachments" or "Revolving" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Littering or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Threshers Outdo all Competitors.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.



THE TOBER HAY RAKE
Is admitted by all to be the Standard Self-Operating Rake. It is no experiment but a PROVED SUCCESS, and has double the sale of any other Rake in the United States.
Send for circular. **J. W. STODDARD & CO.,** Dayton, O. Sole Manufacturers.



CORN PLANTERS, CARRIAGES.
OLIMAX and BOSS two horse corn planters, SICKER STATE two horse corn planters, Capital hand planter; all unsurpassed for excellence of work, simplicity of construction, ease and perfection of operation. Prices to suit the times. CARRIAGES of latest style, good work, handsome finish. Ask your dealer for them. State where you saw this advertisement.

Western Agency Peoria Plow Company

SEERY & KENNEDY,

PROPRIETORS.

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

WE ARE GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE FOR

Peoria Plows, Cultivators, Breakers and Sulky,

— ALSO FOR THE —

Triumph Grain Drill,

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

CHAMPION REAPER & MOWER

SIMPLE, LIGHT AND DURABLE.

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

MARSH HARVESTER,

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

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

The Nichols, Shepherd & Co. Vibrators,

ARE AMONG THE GOODS REPRESENTED BY US.

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

Remember the Place,

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO'S OLD STAND,
220 KANSAS AVENUE,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SEERY & KENNEDY.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.
DEALERS IN FARM MACHINERY.
— ALSO —
Mill Machinery and Engines



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

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

Light
Durable and
All Iron
THE SKINNER SULKY PLOW
The Father
of all Sulky
Plows.

THE SKINNER SULKY PLOW
Winner of the Field Trial at Kansas City Exposition, September 18, 1877
We also have a full line of Fish Bros. Wagons, Platform and three spring wagons, Sidebar and end Spring Buggies, Northwest Walking Cultivators, Davenport Walking Cultivators, Bureka Combined Riding and Walking Cultivators, Princeton Stalk Cutters, McSherry Grain Drills, Sucker State Corn Drills.

FARMER!
Ask your merchants for these Implements and do not buy until you see them. They will please you beyond any doubt. If your merchant has not got them write to us. Remember all of our goods are warranted. We make a specialty of Engines and Mill Machinery. Correspondence Solicited.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 22, 1878.

VOL. XVI. NO. 21.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

One Copy, Weekly, for one year.	1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months.	.50
One Copy, Weekly, for three months.	.25
Three Copies, Weekly, for one year.	3.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year.	5.00
Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year.	10.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line, (nonpareil) 20 cents.	
One month, " " " " " " " "	1.50
Three months, " " " " " " " "	4.50
One Year, " " " " " " " "	15.00

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can maintain itself. Our readers will please understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be successful and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

Facts and Figures.

LETTER FROM ALLEN COUNTY.

I have just been reading the communication from G. S. Kneeland in regard to signing initials and *nom de plume* to articles for publication, also in reference to using abusive or slang language, and, as he says, "Difference of opinion is no crime," I beg leave to differ with him in the first part of his adverse criticism, (not the last part, far from it). I don't see how it shows any want of frankness or honesty on the part of the writer by wishing to withhold his or her real name from appearing in public print. If I should feel it my duty to abuse some one by way of a newspaper article, or if I wished the public to know and appreciate from whence came these soul-stirring sentiments, so profusely laden with eloquence and poor ink, then it would be wise to "put it all down," for obvious reasons. I don't wish to be understood, however, that I see any harm in subscribing the full name if one chooses to do so, and vice versa.

Well, to change the subject a little, we are having quite a dry spell all along the Neosho valley, and quite cool as well. Farmers are well along with their work; corn-planting about done and cultivating commenced. The wheat crop promises an abundant yield; some fear one-third above last year. Some fears were entertained during the late wet weather, of rust; but the present dry spell will, in my opinion, check the damage it otherwise might have done. My Little May has been in full bloom for the past week, and will, I think, be ready for harvest by the 25th of the present month. Although wheat culture has met with many discouragements during the past few years in this section of the state, this year she promises a full redemption of her former good name. The prospect for fruit is simply immense, especially peaches.

We are receiving our full quota of immigration, and our local land agent, Geo. A. Bowler, reports some extensive sales in real estate. Still we might make room for a few more of the right kind by crowding a little. Unimproved land selling from \$2 to \$10; improved from \$10 to \$30. Timber and water in abundance; plenty of stock range and no herd law! and the people of Allen have decided, most decidedly, that they don't want one, either. Will try and tell you, in some future article, something of the towns and "trade-centers" of the county.

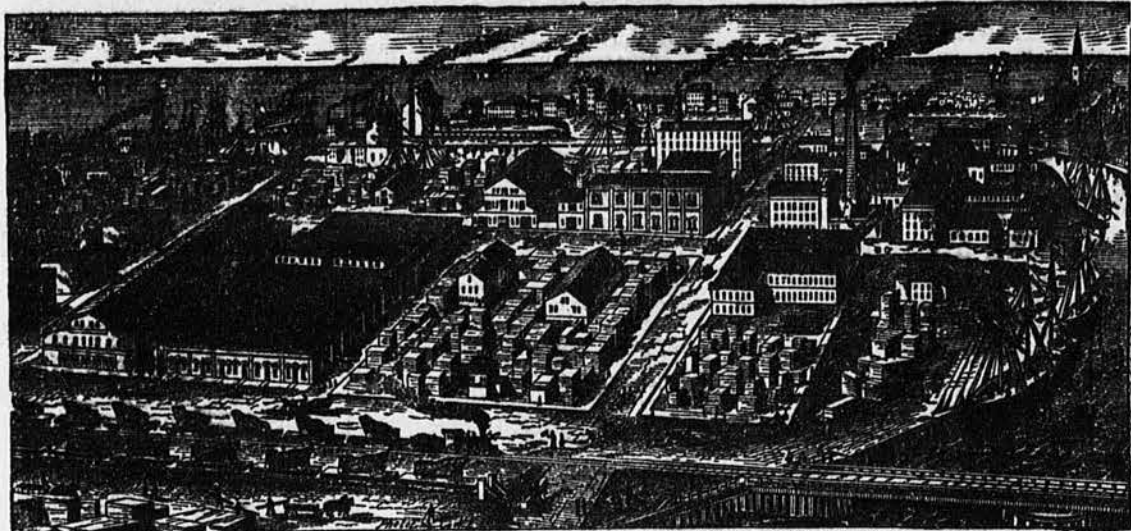
D. D. S.

P. S. Since writing the above we have had a splendid rain, fully satisfying Nature's demands for drink.

LETTER FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A correspondent in the FARMER of May 8th, remarks: "If I could only have had the opportunity of testing by practical experience the suggestions I have seen in the FARMER, when I came to Kansas five years ago, it would have saved me enough to have more than paid for the FARMER for twenty-five years. Give us practical experience, and your paper will become almost invaluable to the farmers of Kansas."

This remark was more forcibly impressed on my mind when I read it as I had just returned from a visit to one of my old neighbors,



THE THRESHING MACHINE WORKS OF J. I. CASE & CO.

In 1842, Jerome I. Case settled at Racine and entered upon what proved to be not only a wonderful business enterprise, but a life work for himself. The business now forms the crowning glory of Racine's Manufacturing interests, the center and chief of its great and busy industrial system, and is the magnet which has largely attracted the other factories and enterprises to this locality, as well as adding largely to the upbuilding of the city. This immense establishment is universally

acknowledged to be the largest Threshing Machine Manufactory in the World. Not stopping to trace the several steps of growth which have led to what it is, it will suffice to give some statistics showing what it costs, in labor and money, to carry on an establishment which turns out eight complete Separators and Horse Powers per day; and, annually one hundred Threshing Engines, \$150,000 worth of repairs, besides over two hundred Heading Machines for the Pacific Coast—to which the State Fair of California awarded the Gold Medal. Upwards of 400 men, with a roll of over \$20,000 per month; with Shops

and Warehouses covering over 15 acres; involving a capital of over \$2,000,000; consuming yearly 1,000 tons of iron, 3,000,000 feet of lumber, \$50,000 for belting, \$25,000 for paint, \$50,000 for freight, \$20,000 for printing and advertising, \$2,000 for postage stamps, with over four hundred agencies extending from Virginia to the Pacific, and from British America to the Gulf of Mexico.

From this data one can form some idea of the magnitude of the works and extent of country over which the firm of J. I. Case & Co. transact business.

who had a fine bearing apple orchard of well selected fruit; but there was one serious error which the owner had committed fifteen years ago, in planting his trees twenty feet apart. In various parts of his orchard, the trees are touching, and they are not arrived at their full growth. It is with difficulty that a wagon can pass between the trees. My friend remarked, "I committed a great error in crowding them—and yet it is only a few weeks since I read an article which recommended setting out apple trees from 18 to 20 feet apart."

Some apology may be urged in behalf of our old settlers. When we first came to Kansas, the growth of our native timber attracted our attention. It was of low growth, as in other limestone sections of country. Being a prairie country, consequently the winds had a more powerful sweep over the country. We concluded that fruit trees adapted themselves to the condition of things; hence apple trees &c would not grow as large and vigorous as they do in a timbered country. In place of planting our trees two rods apart, as was the practice in Ohio and Penn., we concluded to plant them only thirty feet. Our orchard has been planted out 19 years last fall, and even at that distance apart, they are in some cases touching each other.

My opinion has been in favor of setting trees wider apart in bottom land than on the high prairie. My friend's orchard which I have referred to, is on the second bottom. He says in a year or so more, he will have to cut out every other tree. Notwithstanding these errors of judgment, we find in traveling over the country, a majority perhaps, of new orchards are set out about 20 feet apart. In most of these cases, I have no doubt the owners will live to regret in a few years that they did not take the "practical experience" of those who have been the pioneers in the fruit business. There is another suggestion worthy of consideration. Those contemplating putting out an orchard, should avail themselves of the experience of those who have by years of observation, learned what varieties to select.

Nothing is more true than that some favored varieties which were extensively cultivated in the older states, will not be found profitable in Kansas, or at least in this section of the state.

The Rhode Island Greening and Russet family were considered among the favored varieties forty years ago, but they are found to be very unprofitable in Kansas. I have two fine Russet trees, 19 years old, vigorous growth, which have not yielded one bushel of apples since planted, and this year there is not a vestige of fruit to be seen. Perhaps after a few years they may turn out to be good bearers, but who wants to wait twenty years, when fruit can be grown of other varieties equally as good in one-third of the time.

Those who now settle in Kansas have the "opportunity of testing" many mooted questions, which the old settlers had not; but the difficulty is the new settler thinks he knows everything concerning fruit-growing, and is

frequently unwilling to subscribe for a paper which might save him, as your correspondent remarks, the subscription "price for the Kansas Farmer for twenty-five years."

The wheat crop is still very promising. There are some fields which have taken a light coat of rust. We have just secured a fine rain, this will destroy at least the little chance, and as it was needed, all other farm products will flourish. Our apple crop is not as favorable as it promised a month since—a large amount of the early formed fruit has fallen off. For one I shall be well satisfied if the crop is one-half what it was last year. All the small fruit is above average. What do you think of eating cherry pie on the 10th of May (Governor Wood). This is about 12 or 15 days earlier than we have ever had them in the past. Most fields of corn have been plowed once. Never was a better stand known than this year. Wheat will be ready to harvest by the first of June, or the first week in June so predicted.

J. HANWAY.

LETTER FROM LINCOLN COUNTY.

I have only been reading your valuable paper a few months, but I am well pleased with it; yet I have not seen a single notice from our county. No letters, not a line nor a word. But, I presume, the fault lies at our own doors, and although I have been a citizen of the county but a short time, I take my share of the blame. We have been expecting your agent, with his saddlebags "taking notes." We see he has been close around us, but still he comes not. He must not conclude, that because we are out from the railroad, that we are out of the world. But if he wants to see as fine a country as there is in Kansas, and meet a people who are wide awake, and as full of generous impulses as any in the world, let him come to Lincoln county.

Our county is twenty-four by thirty miles, and lies directly north of Ellsworth Co., and south of Mitchell Co. It is traversed from west to east, by the Saline river, and it is intersected by quite a number of smaller streams which reach almost all parts of the county, thus giving running water and timber to every neighborhood. Prominent among these smaller streams are Salt creek, Spillman, Elk horn, Spring creek, Bullfoot, Battle creek, Rattlesnake, Beaver creek, Proser creek, Lost creek, &c. Most all of these are well timbered, making timber more plentiful here than in any of the surrounding counties.

Our county is well adapted for both farming and grazing, but farms are getting too thick for the convenience of large herds. There is no Government land left in this county, except such pieces as are scarcely worth having. Wild lands range in price from \$3 to \$5 per acre, and improved lands rate from \$5 to \$10 per acre, according to improvements and location. A great many claims have been taken, and many tracts of land have changed hands in the last few months. I think the population of the county has nearly doubled

in the last year. Work horses vary in price from \$75 to \$125, and are quite scarce. Milk cows are also scarce, varying in price from \$20 to \$30. Farm laborers are worth \$15 to \$18 per month. Winter wheat is looking very fine, and harvest is fast approaching. Spring wheat is at least an average, the amount sown will far exceed, if not double last year's crop. There is plenty of old corn for home use, but the immigration has been so large there is no surplus. The yield of corn to the acre is generally guess work—and as I am not a good guesser I shall not venture, but will say the yield was good. Corn sold last fall at 15¢ to 20¢; and now is worth about 20¢ to 25¢. Corn is generally planted and up, but there are some few places yet to plant. We have good schools, and Sunday schools, and a good number of church organizations, but very few buildings. Our county is fast filling up with a good class of citizens, and buildings and stock are being very much improved. We think we have some "short-horns" and "Berkshires" that will compare favorably with any in the state. Come and see.

J. T. S.

From Ellsworth County.

May 11th.—Wheat looking splendid; winter wheat will be fit to cut the last of this month. Potatoes and corn up. Eggs, 7¢; butter, 10¢; corn, 25¢; potatoes, 90¢ to \$1.20; fall wheat, 75¢. Mostly Texas cattle up here; they are looking well, and will be ready to ship in June.

There are a great many immigrants settling in this and adjoining counties. This county is well adapted to wheat, although there is good corn land in the creek bottoms. Ellsworth, the county seat of Ellsworth county, is a flourishing town on the K. P. railroad and Smoky river. Weather is quite dry at present. Raw prairie sells at \$1.25 to \$10 per acre.

The German Immigration Society is doing good work in this part of the country. The Fort Harker Reservation, four miles square, was entered in the homestead list the first of this week, and has all been taken by the town chaps, and the poor country fellows got no show whatever; in fact, knew nothing about it until it was too late.

Good work-horses are worth \$100 to \$150; good cows, \$15 to \$40; farm labor, \$10 to \$20 per month. Churches are few, but schools are numerous.

CHAS. F. MARCH.

LETTER FROM EDWARDS COUNTY.

The magnanimity you have shown in not beheading your Edwards county correspondent, is highly appreciated by his very solicitous friends in this vicinity.

The busy tide of immigration is still pouring in upon us, not in such great numbers, however, as a few weeks ago, which is accounted for in the fact that the class from which we derive our increase in population—the farmers—are busy with their spring planting in the states to the north and east of us. But of those that do come, a much larger per cent. make purchases or

locate upon the vacant government lands.

For the past three weeks we have worried a good deal in consequence of the lack of rain, which led many to fear that the story of interested parties and land agents down the line, that "It never rains in western Kansas," might border on the ragged edge of truth, and result in disaster to our wheat crop, which never looked better. But the copious rains that have more than blessed the farmers of eastern Kansas and Missouri, set in here last night and still continues. We doubt if any one cares to have it let up for three or four days. This rain will insure our crop so far as moisture is concerned.

Our acreage of small grain is at least five times as great as last year, and we all look forward to a bountiful harvest, and a consequent continuation of the flush times of a year past.

Stock are looking better than ever before. The dairy interests are increasing and paying well. Our winters being so open, very little expense is incurred in the care and feed of stock.

The railroad company are now building long needed stock-yards, from which we will be able to ship our surplus stock, of which there are a large number, particularly of wintered Texas cattle. Heretofore stock men have been compelled to drive either to Great Bend or west to Dodge City.

A large number of horses, mules, work-oxen and cows have been shipped in the past few months, and found ready sale at remunerative prices.

Building is the order of the day, and in contradistinction to the building of King Solomon's temple, where the sound of axes, hammer, or any tool of iron, was not heard. You hear but little else in this new, uncultivated Garden of Eden.

The Washington Territory fever is breaking out among some of our settlers, who hope by a sale of their improvements while there is a good opportunity, they can realize some surplus money with which to make a start in another new country. There is always a moving, roving class who are never satisfied long in a place, and then only on the extreme border of civilization.

Land here is cheap, both improved and unimproved, while government land is plenty. The golden opportunity to secure a fine home where the land is rich, easily tilled, and very productive, should not be permitted to pass by those who desire to stick their stakes in a mild climate like this, where stock are wintered on half the prepared food that is required two hundred miles further north.

FARMER HUBBS.

STATE NEWS.

Of the hundred or more newspapers published in the state, all but fourteen, including the three Emporia papers, approve the Governor's promptness in calling out the militia and suppressing the strike.

The planting of orchard and shade trees goes bravely on, and in a few years no city in the west will present a finer appearance than ours in this respect. The country exceeds even the city in this industry.—*Abilene Chronicle*.

We are reliably informed that Major Schofield, is very hopeful of being able this summer to secure the funds with which to extend his road—the Kansas City, Burlington and Santa Fe—from Burlington, the present terminus, southwest as far as Wellington. This road is a standard gauge, and when completed into this valley, as it must and will be at no far distant day, will furnish a very direct outlet via Kansas City, to all the markets of the world.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Teacher's Association will be held at Atchison this year, commencing on the 24th day of June and continuing in session three days.

A large number of the colony from Cumberland county, Pa., which landed at Wilson, recently, are settling in Russell county.

About twenty buildings, ranging in value from \$200 to \$6,000, are in process of construction in this town; and at least thirty have been completed since the first of January last.—*Russell Co. Record*.

The demand for good hogs, pedigree Berkshires especially, in Northern Butler and Marion counties, is active, and shoats bring good prices.

A great many of the miners who left here some time ago are now returning, as the works are now running, and good miners can get work at old prices.—*Crawford Co. News*.

The Blue Rapids woolen mills have received the contract for furnishing the Kansas penitentiary with prison striped cloth.

