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AGRICULTURAL DREAMS AND REALITIES.

NO. VII.

We knew a man, years ago, who was troubled with sheep on the brain. By hard labor, caution, and temperate habits, he had become the possessor of 400 acres of land, all prairie. He was making some money every year by raising grain, hogs, cattle and horses, but somehow he imbibed the idea that sheep was the farmers' Eldorado, and they must be fine-wooled ones too, for didn't they yield the most pounds of wool? He purchased some five hundred head that made some approaches to his ideal, and he expected to make them reach his standard soon by the use of a few Vermont bucks, black, oily and awful wrinkly. Now he considered himself on the road to fortune without much hard work, so whispered the rose-colored day dreams which shut out the calm reasoning which would have revealed the ragged edges of said dreams and absorbed the cataract blinding his mental eye. His heart was in the business and he took good care of the sheep, and for a few years all went on swimmingly. He actually had 1100 head, and thought when he had a flock of 1500 head, he could easily make his pile in a few years. At this time he had a dozen head of horses, eight cows, and, perhaps, twenty-five head of young cattle, and some twenty hogs. He had about 1200 head of livestock to provide for, and that very year, as if, to notify him of his folly, crops were short, and before winter was much more than half gone, he was buying corn, oats, hay and straw to carry his stock through. The strong appetite of 1200 mouths soon stowed away all his ready money, and was loudly calling for more, and so he was forced to borrow money at ten per cent, or sell off a portion of his stock. With grass, the heavy pressure on credit was eased up, and the future was only blurred by several hundred dollars borrowed money which never ceased to draw interest day and night. In the natural course of events the seasons brought another winter, and by time grass grew the following May, he found himself in debt several hundred dollars over and above the previous wool clip. This was an unpleasant dilemma of which his dreams had not given the least intimation. Going behind opened up to his mind a new phase of the sheep business; indeed his lovely dreams had received a rude shock, and he began seriously to look into his headlong leap into sheep husbandry on a large scale on a farm of 400 acres. A sober, serious investigation revealed to his erst overwrought imagination that he was overstocked with sheep, that too many to the acre would not pay, that he was really losing money. The feather edge of his gilded dreams was worn off by an unlooked-for pocket drainage—a little circumstance, by the way, which proves a lesson of profit to many who blindly enter the broad track in search of gold, without due consideration. The scales dropped from his eyes, and he forthwith sold off two-thirds of his sheep. He meekly accepted the lesson taught, and now he keeps less than 400 head; he has added to the number of his hogs, and is again on the road to prosperity, a wiser man than when he plunged into sheep-raising without due thought. The dreams of wealth from sheep husbandry

on 400 acres of land, compared with the striking realities of empty pockets, taught a healthy lesson. The gilded dreams of anticipation often carry the seeds of disappointment and loss, and hence the great importance of careful examination and study. Hasty action is one of the predominant traits of American character; we rush without due forethought into a business with which we are not familiar. Of the cost of running and the mode best adapted to insure success we do not learn till after the money is spent and bankruptcy has laid us on the shelf of idleness to seek out an easy way to live without being particular as to the effects on the prosperity and rights of our neighbors. Distrust dreams, though they are your own. Hunt up the experiences of the past and profit by them. Never go into a new business without first counting the cost, without calculating the probabilities and possible circumstances that may intervene to dim the splendor of beautiful dreams freighted with the joys of anticipated realities.

R. K. SLOSSON.

APPLES.

It is a good time now to make observations in the apple orchards, as well as orchards of other fruits, something may be learned from observing the habit of growth, the tendency to blight, drop fruit and anything else that would be of consequence to know, it is somewhat amusing to hear the talk, and read the writings of the very positively informed whose teachings are like their experience of little practical value, and when they lead at all, only mislead. But about apples.

What shall we plant hereafter to give the most, from the least expense and loss of time?

We had better look through the nearest orchard, and see what varieties do the best, and then select from those the kind we prefer. Let us inquire of all and find out who have made a success of orchards, and learn what they planted and how they managed. Then it will be well enough to find out from those who have failed and learn the cause of their failures. Let us not be deceived by the fine made up stories of gentlemen who forage the country with picture books and jars of fruit put up for the occasion. It is all done to get money, without any regard to whether the one who pays the money gets value or not.

The man who sells the Russian apples, or apples on Russian stocks, as being superior to others, is either ignorant himself of the relative value of apple trees, or he knowingly deceives the purchaser. The writer well knows the temptation to buy a superior fruit, but to all the readers of FARMER, let me say again never buy a fruit tree, shrub, flower, plant or vine, that has only recommendation of the one who has it to sell. Pictures and paintings are cheap; and however useful and truthful, may also be made to deceive and defraud.

Nearly all our best apples in Kansas, are of American origin, and we collect the experience of orchardists throughout the state, we will find such variety as Red June, Early Pennock, Coopers Early White, Maden Blush, Rambo, Farmer or Snow, Gabriel, Jonathan, Wine-Sap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Rowles Gent, and some others tried and successful.

Not one of the so called Russian apples has yet become popular, or productive, excepting in isolated localities. The Duches of Aldenburg and Red Astrachan, although both beautiful sour apples have not yielded sufficient fruit in northern Kansas to pay for the room they occupy, the origin of the so called Hybrids is somewhat mystified, or what we are to understand by the term Hybrid when applied to chance seedlings might possibly be explained by the learned who are so eager to crowd their intelligence upon us poor benighted ones.

A Hybrid as understood by ordinary mortals is a crossing of two species and all the cultivated apples are of one species, botanically under the name of *Pyrus*. The "atters" apple was sent out by Mr. Plumb of Milton Wis., several years ago but I don't know that Mr. Plumb was ever able to explain clearly where the apple originated. I had several thousand of them in 1866, and the grasshoppers hurt them more than most other varieties. The tree, however, is quite hardy and the apple a good fall apple.

There is no reason why any of these named trees should be sold for any more than other apple trees, and last spring in setting a nursery of one hundred thousand grafts, the Duches Aldenburg, Red Astrachan, atters and others of like ilk, have been left out; the

leaving out, being caused solely by a full knowledge, based on twenty years experience with fruit in Kansas, that they are not the right kind of trees for any part of Kansas I am acquainted with. I wish again to say, buy trees as near home as you can, get good ones. Buy the kind that have done well in your section of country, and if you cannot trust your home nurserymen, if you have one, it will probably be just as bad to trust a stranger. But if you get deceived blame yourself because if you leave the doors open for fraud it will most likely come in.

LUKE MOORE.

TO BUYERS.

It is hereby gently suggested that those who purchase "education" might find it greatly to their advantage should they exercise the same sense when buying this article that they do when buying other articles. It is also hereby suggested that the great majority of people accept anything put upon the market as "education" without the least knowledge or care respecting the quantity, usefulness or benefit of the article offered, providing it has the regular trade-mark. How many tax-payers know what studies are taught in the common schools? How many school boards or trustees know what is actually taught under the name of grammar, arithmetic and the other titles which together make up the course of study? How many parents, even when paying a high price in cash or sacrifice for "an education," discuss the question whether the knowledge they are buying for their children will be of as much value to them as would some other kinds of knowledge? Being vigorously determined that their sons shall be "educated," they put them at some school, foot the bills, and are happy in the consciousness of having done their whole duty to the youngsters.

Suppose they were buying and equipping a farm for Tom, would they purchase anything called a farm, a horse or plow simply because the seller advertised it as the "regular" thing? Not much. They would want to know that the soil was good, the wagon perfect, and the horse sound; and the principal which would guide them to a decision in all their purchases would be the usefulness of the given article to Tom in his particular business. Because some neighbor has bought for his son a "county seat" of five acres, with a fancy house, gilt-edged garden, and fast team, by the use of which the boy couldn't or didn't make a living, this farmer would not feel moved to give Tom the same outfit under the supposition that he was giving him a farm by the proper handling of which Tom would grow rich.

Will some one please tell us what difference there is between buying an education or buying a farm for Tom? In both cases those who deal in the given article put it on the market and offer it to customers at specified rates. In both cases buyers are supposed to purchase because of the real worth of the article to them. But the real fact is that many a man who will drive the shrewdest possible bargain in the purchase of a farm, sends his boy to the dealers in "education" to receive anything or everything shoved off under that general title, at the dealer's option. Is that business?

Who determines the course of study in the district school? Who decides what shall be taught under the name of grammar or geography? Is it the people who pay the taxes and whose children receive the education, or is it the dealers in education and the maker of text-books? Would these same tax-payers act in the same way if they were buying sugar instead of grammar, or kid gloves instead of geography? With the utmost gentleness we humbly submit that those who are securing an education for their children, often at a great sacrifice to the mother in the house and the father in the field, might find it decidedly advantageous to examine the article before buying, and to have the dealers show wherein its real value consists.—*Manhattan Industrialist.*

In Upper Egypt, where there were only four or five days of rain in a year from time immemorial, the planting of twenty millions of trees by Mahomet Ali has increased the number of days to forty-five or forty-six in the same period.

The late Connecticut legislature, which passed some very sensible laws, had very few lawyers in it. The farmers were in a large plurality.

THE RUSSIAN APPLE—DWARF APPLE AND CRABS, AND OTHER FRUIT SWINDLING HUMBUGS.

We have noticed—almost every week—for months in the KANSAS FARMER mention of these swindlers in fruit stock in your state. And denounced by leading nurserymen and others that are posted up in fruit stock, as a humbug and a swindling operation, and we acquiesce in the same.

Pass them round; we have none of these Russian apples or Dwarf apples and Crabs here. Said to bear fruit in three years, though some of our apples and crabs especially, are from the Russian stock. We are getting yearly—from the United States agricultural department—Russian scions to graft from, which are all numbered, not named, which, to grow and try their qualities—will take years to test, though some may have been tested in the east—and named; but this is almost too much, to have them bearing so abundantly in three years. Buyers had better wait until they have been tested by responsible parties in the west, and proved good and suitable for the different portion, of our country. Any fruit stock that is found good, will be introduced, in due time by responsible parties, as it costs no more to raise good kinds of stock than poor kinds.

ROBT. WATSON

Lees Summit, Jackson county, Mo., July 8th 1878.

FARM BUILDINGS.

NO. VII.

BY WM. TWEEDDALE, C. E.

The most available roof coverings for isolated buildings is shingles or in exceptionally favored localities slates and then both require a conspicuous elevation. Ordinarily the degree of slope is determined (by the carpenter) by the ease and facility of computing the length of the rafters. It is however a matter of importance and requires careful consideration, for more than almost any other external feature it defines and gives character to the house. In the construction of "leanto" either as part of the original design or an added necessity, it is often desirable to give the roof a much lower pitch than would be needed for shingles in which case tin can be used. The partitions in the second story should as much as possible be placed above each other; if this is not practicable additional floor joints should be placed under the partition; stiffness of the frame will be secured by thoroughly bracing the partitions. The warming of the house is important and the number, position, and arrangements of the flues should be carefully studied; the placing of the flues in interior walls will prevent the loss of heat by radiation and also tend to increase the draft. Provision should be made for heating every room in the house. Stoves have been and still continue to be the recognized method of heating a house, their convenience economy of first cost and of maintenance for fuel gives them a marked advantage over open fire places and furnaces, the objection to their use, or rather liability to abuse, lies in the fact that proper care is not taken to secure in our tightly built houses a plentiful supply of air of suitable quality, and this brings us to the vexed question of ventilation, about which there seems to be so much disagreement, and while it is true that farm houses will seldom be so crowded with occupants as to materially affect the quality of the air in them by breathing it, still the inhalations from a small close room heated with a stove to above 80 degrees will be very injurious to health; and while heating air does not change its constituents, the increase of temperature increases its capacity for moisture, if the weather is very cold and dry, heating it will make it parching in its effect on the occupants and furniture of a room; while if warm and damp, the required increase of temperature will but render it suitable for health and comfort. We have all experienced a stifling sensation on first entering a room that has been closed for sometime. Air to be agreeable must be kept in motion be of proper temperature and contain the requisite amount of moisture for that temperature, experience shows that the temperature may range from 65 to 75 deg.

and the relative humidity from 65 deg. to 80 per cent. of saturation. The securing of these conditions is within our control. By frequent changes we can maintain a purity equal to that out of doors; in farm houses this can only be obtained by the ascending power of heated air. In the use of the time honored plan so much favored by the lovers of open fire places, the air of the room, as fast as it was heated in the wide mouthed fire place ascended the great throated chimney and its place was supplied by fresh air entering through the cracks of the doors and window; upon the same principle the effect of the sun upon the roof and walls of a house may be rendered useful. The steep sides of the roof receiving the sun's rays in the afternoon absorb and radiate an amount of heat that if not disposed of, will in very warm weather render the chambers, particularly of one and one half story houses, intolerable; but by means of arrangements hereafter described the air so heated may be allowed to ascend between the siding and plastering of the walls and of the roof to the top, and made to escape either by means of a sheet iron pipe with a cap over it, the diameter of the cap or cover to be twice that of the pipe and to be placed above the top of the pipe, a height equal to two thirds the diameter of the pipe, or by means of an inlet into the chimney provided with a deflecting plate of sheet iron placed in the flue opposite to the inlet to prevent the current in the chimney, from interfering with the entrance of the air from the foul and heated air ducts. This ascend current will draw with it the vitiated air from the rooms by means of inlets in the base boards, while by means of inlets in the water table into other spaces the comparatively cool external air will rush into the spaces and, becoming heated by contact with the external walls ascending and carry off the accumulated heat thus rendering the chamber cool and pleasant. To secure the result make the spaces in the walls formed by the studs between the outside sheathings, and the inside plastering, continuous with those formed by the roofing and the plastering and ceiling of the chamber, by, instead of resting the rafters on plate made of two pieces of studs the same width of those forming the walls, to rest them on two pieces of one by four placed vertically joined into the top of the studs and firmly nailed. The inlets in the water table should be arranged so that they may be closed when the weather is cold thus rendering them non conducting air spaces.

The ventilating fire place invented by Dr. Galten is concededly the very best arrangement known for heating and ventilating a house; it was investigated by and received the endorsement of the eminent French Savan Morin director of Arts and Trades. It gives nearly as much heat as a furnace, all the comfort and luxury of an open fire place and provides a most efficient system of ventilation. It consists of open fire place with a double cast iron back from which by means of a pipe the products of combustion enter into a pipe made of unglazed earthen ware or preferably of cast iron which extends from the floor to the top of the chimney. This pipe or flue is placed in the center of a brick chimney or chamber extending from the floor of the cellar to above the roof and constitutes the chimney proper; the cold air enters this chamber by means of a duct from the outside of the building and becoming heated by contact with the smoke pipe ascends and enters the room in which the fire place is, by means of a register in the chimney at near the ceiling, the room being otherwise tight, the air to supply the fire is drawn from the flues and becoming heated ascends into the smoke flue, drawing with it a quantity of air from the room the vacuum thus formed is filled by the air from the register thus maintaining a constant current of fresh warm air; by means of registers from the hot air chamber at near the ceiling and into the smoke flue at near the floor the room on the opposite side of the partition and also the two rooms above may be heated and ventilated.

SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS

Monopolies.—One of the most glaring outrages, which clearly illustrates the dangerous character of the power of monopolies is now to be seen in the combination of the Erie and other railroads with the Standard Oil Company. The latter, corporation has a capital of forty millions, and practically has the oil region in its grasp. A few days ago it was paying \$1.06 per barrel for crude petroleum at the wells, which was worth over \$3.00 per barrel in New York. It pays 40c per barrel freight to that city. The well owners offered the Erie railroad 50c per barrel for freight, offering to send sixty car-loads a week. But the railway had bound itself to carry the oil for no other party than the Standard Oil Company, which was thus enabled to fix the price of oil at its pleasure, or refuse to buy it at all. We do not hesitate to declare that such a condition of affairs is a disgrace to our country. —*The Husbandman.*

The Orchard in Small Grain.—It not unfrequently happens that wheat or oats are sown in the orchard. This, of course, is not the best way of doing, yet from some cause or other, good, sufficient or otherwise, it is, nevertheless, done. The stubble, after the grain is out, should the weather be dry and warm, is capable of reflecting the heat to such an extent as to endanger the lives of the trees, especially if they be young. To avoid such a condition, the stubble should be plowed under as soon as possible after the grain is harvested. By so doing the risk of injury from reflection of heat is not only removed, but the soil is in better condition to retain moisture, thereby, causing the trees to grow. Young orchards should never be sown in small grain. Older ones are sometimes sown in oats and pastured down by the hogs, without injurious effects. Clover, however, we think, answers a better purpose, and is more profitable even as a food for swine. —*Journal of Agriculture and Farmer.*

Green Rye for Winter Pasture.—It is about the season of the year that farmers should begin to think of sowing rye to furnish their stock green, nutritious pasturage for winter and early spring. Where corn fields are so situated that stock can be turned into them in winter and early spring, a crop of rye pasturage is really worth several dollars per acre. In the winter season stock, and especially young stock, need green, succulent food, and nothing is equal to rye to furnish it. Calves and colts can be kept thriving and growing fat if green rye pasture is afforded them, and it is pretty difficult to keep them in such condition on dry food.

Now is the time to sow rye in cornfields, just as they are laid by. It can be done later if the corn is not thrown down by storms. A man can ride on horseback and scatter the seed. If sown just before a heavy rain, it needs no further attention; but if the weather continues dry, it is better to run the cultivator between the rows of corn to cover the seed.

Where rye is sown on land wholly devoted to it, September or October will answer to sow the seed. —*Coleman's Rural.*

Farmers, Stay Where You Are.—It has always been our sentiments that it was folly for young men to abandon farming, and madness for old, settled farmers to quit their homes and occupations to seek employment in cities in business which is new to them. It is also unwise to move from one place to another, every "three removes, it is said, is equal to a fire." —*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

The Tramp.—Eliated by an increase in numbers, or emboldened by the lenient manner in which he has been dealt with, the tramp now assumes a more threatening front. Late advices from Ohio, report that farmers are commanded to cease from using labor-saving machinery on pain of having their implements destroyed; that notices have been served, warning them that buildings as well as crops would be fired, were not these behests obeyed. Instances are reported of the actual destruction of mowers and reapers, and that timid agriculturists have reverted to the primitive methods of the hand-scythe to secure ripening crops. The braver men have met the crisis with threats of shooting the first tramp that attempts to carry out the programme.

Meanwhile, labor is in demand, at prices ranging as high as one dollar and fifty cents per day, with very little response to the offer. This is a plain demonstration of what has been affirmed, namely, that the cry of "bread or lead" is not sincere. Work is the last thing in the tramp's list of wants, but it is now high time that the subject was taken in hand seriously, and that the fellow be made to feel that law outweighs bluster.

The example set in Ohio, unless checked, will spread rapidly, and not only endanger the harvest, but paralyze one of our most important manufacturing industries. Our laws must, indeed, be impotent, if they are not equal to coping with this new danger. We do not approve of the farmer taking the matter, as he would his revolver, in his own hand.

The constable and his posse were created for nothing, if not to crush just such male factors. The justification is sufficient to warrant the wholesale arrest of tramps wherever found. If this were done, and the prisoners compelled to work for their food under State or county supervision, the active intellects of the leaders would find little appetite for composing threatening notices. —*Rural New Yorker.*

THE KANSAS FARMER AND AMERICAN FOUNT FOLKS sent postage paid one year for \$5.00.

RUSSIAN APPLE FRAUD.

I was much amused at the letter in the FARMER of June 26th, signed D. R. Pillsbury. It has the assumption of a disinterested party, favoring Hybrid or Russian apples. Few men so apparently ignorant thereof they write, would venture an opinion in the public press, and only an unprincipled person would advance such statements if he knew better, and for these reasons I believe the writer of the article in question is the agent for the Russian fraud. He says: "Take up a Duchess or Astrachan, and compare with Yellow Bellflower, or Winesap, the former will have lots of long and fibrous roots, the latter will not." If he but knew the fact, would he have said it? The Yellow Bellflower roots and branches outgrow the Astrachan; and the Winesap far outdoes the Duchess. The microscope falls, when viewed by other eyes at hybrid (?) apples. Winesaps and Bellflowers do not suffer in Kansas winds until hybrids fail.

"We desire to explain what the Russian apples are." Who are the w? D. R. Pillsbury, or two or three more agents? The statement that "Siberian crab family are more hard to stand the drouth or insect depredations," does not accord with experience. They are every way as liable to disasters as other apples, except, perhaps, the extreme cold of the north-west, and for that reason the Crab family is the only fruit grown with any success in the extreme north. They are not a class of apples noted for fine quality, nor are all good bearers. The Astrachan and Alexander are early bearers, but not crabs, neither is the Alexander or Duchess as good an apple as the Early Harvest, Red June or others. Their best use is for cooking, and for that there is none better in the season.

Once more of this wonderful knowledge, "The four most promising varieties I know are plainly of these Russians; Wythe, Morris, Whitney No. 20 and Iowa Blush, and lucky for us," (which us, D. R. Pillsbury?) "the Wealthy, Utter and Walbridge are also in this class of Russians."

Now this last does cap the climax, to claim for this list any Russian descent or origin; they are all American varieties, and names and the most are of western origin. I think the above shows enough of the fraud, he sure, is the agent for his statement or the face of it betrays him; he is quite familiar with the names, but appears to know nothing of the habits or character of any fruit or tree of which he speaks. And no honest man doing a legitimate business, need to use so many falsehoods or absurd statements to cover his fraud. A. H. G.

STRICTURES ON SADDLEBAG NOTES.

Wonders never cease, is an old adage, but, really, Mr. Editor, I never for a moment suspected that any one would give offence in calling attention to the fact that some of our cemeteries need looking after.

In reading the strictures of your Lyon county correspondent, Mr. Thos. Armor, on an article written by your enterprising correspondent, W. W. C., I cannot fully agree with the general drift of his sentiments.

While we must all agree that frequently our cemeteries near large cities, display a great waste of money, and "manifest haughtiness and pride," nevertheless, this is only one feature in the programme.

Civilization and refinement display themselves in various channels, and in showing a regard to those who have been related to us by the ties of consanguinity, or been a long time personally acquainted, when they closed their mortal career on earth, is only one of the visible signs which springs from a more refined state of civilization.

It may be all true that "mineral substances return to the earth to feed new plants and form new bodies," but this does not interfere with our giving our departed friends an honorable interment in some cemetery, where things are arranged in order, and flowers and evergreens give the landscape a cheerful aspect.

"Pride and haughtiness" are frequently made manifest in another stage of the funeral exercises, which is more objectionable to my mind than costly monuments and tombs placed in our cemeteries. I allude to the practice of purchasing caskets and rosewood coffins, and clothing the body of the deceased with fine broadcloths and silk fabrics. We have frequently observed the poorer class of society who are scarcely able to expend an extra hundred dollars in clothing the dead, considered it an extra mark of respect to give their friends a costly funeral. If it be the wish or desire to manifest our warm regard for our departed friends, we certainly consider it more rational to expend our gifts in purchasing a "costly tomb," than it is to bury the like amount in broadcloth and fine silks four or five feet under ground.

Mr. Chas. Dickens, before he died, made a special request that his funeral should be conducted in a plain and orderly manner; he desired that extra expense should be avoided. "Armies," says your correspondent, "scatter their dead upon many battle fields, and these restore to the soil material to make other armies." This is sometimes the case. When I was a boy, I well remember witnessing a cargo of human bones which were shipped from the "deadly Waterloo." They were purchased by a manufacturer of fertilizers. They were sold to the farmers in the neighborhood, being ground into bone dust, and this was spread over the meadow, and also sown broadcast over fields of growing wheat. The meadows were wonderfully improved by the use of

the bone dust. The wheat crop at harvest, presented an extra productiveness.

A London journal, taking notice of this fact some years after, remarked that the bone dust was transported to the northern counties of England. The idea of the Londoners consuming the flour which was manufactured from the wheat fertilized by human bones, was doubtless, an unpleasant reflection. True, it was all a notion; but for a person to reflect while at breakfast, that he was devouring the "mineral substances" of some old friend who had, perchance, traveled the streets of London, perhaps an old schoolmate who, unfortunately was slain in battle on the plains of Waterloo. This, I say, would not be a very interesting reflection, although economy might put in a plea that it was all right and proper, and in accordance with the law of nature.

When an observing correspondent is sauntering through the country, it is his duty to take notes of passing events. Did any of your readers become insulted because W. W. C. published the number of reapers and mowers he witnessed standing out in the weather? I judge not. If he found a graveyard with the fence all down, cattle roaming over the graves displacing or knocking down the tombstones, and brush and weeds scattered over the ground it was, according to my sense of propriety, a proper subject to call attention to.

A little friendly notice published in the newspaper, does good. A year or so ago, while going to our county seat, in crossing one of the streams, the bank was almost impassable. In writing out a short sketch of my trip, I concluded the article by remarking "that the public road at the crossing of — was a disgrace to the township, the county and civilization." Some of the good folks read it, and immediately went to work, and in one week the public could ford the stream with safety.

I doubt not, our Lyon county friends will take the hint which W. W. C. has furnished and forthwith attend to their duty, and make the cemetery look decent and respectable, so that travelers will have no grounds for complaint. JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas.

STEEL BARBED WIRE FENCE.

In the past few years the attention of stock men has been attracted to the superior excellence of barbed wire for fences. At first it was questioned whether it could be used with safety, and after the failure of the smooth wire in turning stock the farmers were slow to listen to any plea for a wire fence. When once successfully introduced one objection after another has given way and a settled conviction regarding the superior merits of this fence has obtained. So wide spread is this conviction that the numerous establishments engaged in its manufacture are crowded with orders and the demand is rapidly increasing. After years of trial in which the railroad companies of Illinois and Iowa had used some of the best board fences with only comparative success against brachy cattle, they have now torn them down and substituted the barbed wire. This is found to be the nearest a perfect safe guard of anything yet discovered.

In regard to its success in turning stock no question is now raised by those acquainted with it. Animals which heretofore would break down board and rail fence with ease, and no fence in use could hold them, have yielded to the barbed wire fence. One severe contact with it has been sufficient and if they have succeeded in getting through the lesson is good for a lifetime.

The fact that a barbed wire is severe on brachy stock is not denied, but who can deny that it ought to be harshly treated. Then it is doubtful whether an unruly animal will suffer as much injury from once passing through such a fence, if indeed they succeeded in getting through, as they would in frequently breaking through other fences. The damage to stock breaking through railroad fences and becoming mangled and killed, the wrecking of trains and loss of life is immeasurably greater than it would be if the fences were made of spears, in place of the little barbs now used on the wires. Peaceable stock seldom gets injured.

The only plausible objection made against it has been that horses and colts not accustomed to it have run into it and have been badly hurt. This is true of smooth wire. A little common sense in this as in other matters would prevent difficulty. Swing a light pole or strip of pine to the top wire so that the horse when running can see it and he will check and if he strikes it at all the speed will be so nearly stopped, that he will only get pricked a little which will do him good for the future.

For hogs and shoats it is a success if the wires are put close enough together, say three or four inches apart, with every alternate wire barbed and smooth for about two feet in height. Let the wire be stayed every ten feet apart by small strips of pine fastened to it between the posts. Nothing will make a hog stay as peaceably in his quarters as barbed wire, for after he gets used to it he won't go through it, root under it, or have anything to do with it. He is completely disgusted with the whole thing.

The fact, that most kinds of post timber soon decay when in the ground, is making the iron post, which can be obtained at small cost, very popular. These posts are an ornament to the farm and from actual observation regarding the durability of cast iron in

the ground, it is reasonable to suppose they will last a great period. In some cases these posts are all cast and in others the top wrought and the bottom cast iron; but in all cases it is found best to have the bottom cast iron both for durability and economy. H. C. BROWN.

SOWING ON HORSEBACK.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says: "Numerous as have been the instructions of late for preserving the almost 'lost art' of sowing grain by hand, there remains one mode that has escaped mention; and which, when mentioned, will probably be derided by those who have not tried it. I allude to sowing on horseback. Sulky rakes, sulky rollers etc., are regarded as useful contrivances for the saving of human labor, but none of your correspondents appear to have thought of making the horse perform the labor of walking, and carrying the seed-bag and sower to and fro across the field during the operation of sowing the grain. And yet, after a long experience, the writer has found that he could distribute seed-grain more regularly from the saddle than on foot, and with far more ease and comfort—as pay good seamen will find after a little practice. Grass seeds, however, being lighter than grain, are best sown on foot."

RAISING CLOVER FOR SEED.

My observation in regard to clover and clover-seed raising has been greater than that of many, on account of having followed the practice from my youth, prior to my invention, and many seasons have run four machines. I have always noticed that wherever we found a job where there was a large yield, it was where the seed had been sown one bushel to five or six acres, mown the last days of June and plastered after the first crop had been taken off. I have seen a field when one-half had been mown and got off before July 1st, and the balance of the field not till two weeks later, on which the seed that was started first, yielded three and a half bushels per acre, the remainder three bushels. This was quite a loss to the raiser, and the hay first mown was equally as good as that which was mown last. I have raised seed myself that went four and a-half to the acre. I have also taken clover from the field in three different conditions, and laid away in the dry, for the purpose of knowing when was the best time to cut seed clover. The first state was when dead ripe, second, when handsomely brown; and third, still greener, and when thoroughly dry, rubbed out the seed and put the three piles on a plate, and could see no difference. That which was cut the greenest was just as plump seed as that which was dead ripe. This shows that the seed receives enough sustenance from the stalk after it is cut to fully mature the seed, and when cut a little green, you can save almost every seed. Always turn when the dew is on, so that the bolls will not rattle off. —*J. C. Berdell in Clover Leaf.*

TO DRIVE HATS AWAY.

This is how, it is said, the Germans get rid of rats: A mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely chopped bacon is made into a stiff mass, with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes, which are put down for the rats to eat. Several correspondents of the German Agricultural Gazette write to announce the complete extirpation of rats and mice from their cow stalls and piggeries since the adoption of this simple plan.

THE POTATO BUGS.—The quickest, surest and cheapest way to rid the potato vines of this pest, is to use Paris green, a tablespoonful to a bucket of water; apply from a common sprinkling pot. If the holes are too large, have a nozzle made to suit. The mixture should be stirred occasionally, as the green does not dissolve, and will settle to the bottom if left standing. Be careful with the poison, and do not put it where persons or animals will get it.

Of the functions of the tips of rootlets called spangloles, Prof. Pendleton says: "They do not suck up the food from the soil as their name indicates, but merely protect the true end of the root, being formed of detached cells like an elastic cushion. They are filled with air instead of sap. Instead of the extreme ends of spangloles absorbing food from the soil as has sometimes been asserted these are the portions that are not used for that purpose. All the young and delicate parts of the roots, except the extreme ends, are engaged in the work of absorbing food from the soil. The amount of absorbing surface depends largely upon the rapidity of extension and length of the rootlets."

DIVERSITY OF CROPS.

We have always thought it a good plan to raise as great a diversity of crops and animals as possible. It is true that specialists in some instances have been wonderfully successful, but we are persuaded that such cases are the exception and not the rule. There are in every department of farm operations and stock breeding a certain amount of wastage. The cattle feeder after each bullock can fatten thoroughly two hogs, three or four will live and grow. A certain number of stock cattle can be well wintered, preparatory to turning on grass, on "roughness"—corn-fodder, wheat, oat, rye-straw, hay, etc. The same is true of a limited number of sheep. We advise a general assortment from the fact that the prices are continually changing, and because those who have stock on hand—a foundation to start from, can

while profitable, push that particular branch of stock raising that promises the quickest returns, and the largest rewards. At present pork is lower than it has been for twenty-five years, and while it will not be desirable to raise a great many hogs, every farmer should keep a few, and while they are bringing so little money, those kept should be the very best. The American people have frequently been compared to a flock of sheep and not without seeming cause. When an article is sold on the market, all try to let go first, when it is rising all want to buy. It is to avoid these extremes that we write these lines. The advantages accruing to the farmer who diversifies his crops, are of a similar nature but of larger importance. The rotations are not only beneficial to the crops, the soil, and the stock, but enables the farmer to better distribute his labor, consequently working to a greater advantage than he possibly could were he a specialist. —*Journal of Agriculture and Farm.*

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT HONEY DEW.

The many inquiries about, and allusions to honey-dew, have led me to think that some of the subscribers to your paper are not aware of the source and quality of that article, for I do not call it honey. During the last three years I have had considerable experience with honey-dew, owing to continued dry weather which is necessary for its production. Perhaps I am "sinning my mercies," but deliver me from any more of it.

Honey-dew is a substance secreted by the Aphids or plant louse as it is sometimes called, of which there are many species. The kind most numerous in this section of country is the common green fly that lives on the under side of the leaves of house plants. The first honey-dew may be expected about the 10th of May if the weather has been dry and warm for a week or more. At that time a person in the vicinity of a sugar maple tree, early in the morning, will have his attention called to it by the loud hum of bees, and most persons would say that bees were gathering honey rapidly from the blossoms. Now examine carefully. If the bees are at work at the end of the tassel they are gathering honey, but if they are at work where the tassel joins the stem, they are gathering honey-dew. Break off a branch and examine. On the under side of the branch you will find a herd of bluish green lice, and near them, and usually near the foot of the tassels you will see a small drop of sweetish liquid. This is honey-dew. It will last several days if the dry weather continues. Coming so early in the Spring it does no particular injury. It stimulates the bees to breed. If the weather should be dry for a week or two during the month of June another "fall" of honeydew may be expected. The Aphids breed and grow very rapidly, so that in three or four days after any can be seen, there will be an abundance of honeydew. Often the under brush drips with it and no aphids in sight. This has led many persons to think that it comes from some other source, but the aphids will be found on the leaves of the upper branches. The aphids secrete honey-dew in particles as fine as mist. Near sunset when every particle of dust and every small insect in the air could be seen. I have seen honeydew falling from a tree like mist and floating quite a distance on the least wind. This accounts for the fact that it is sometimes found at a distance from any tree or shrub. Should the wind continue for several days in one direction, honeydew might be carried from a forest covered with aphids, and deposited at a distance of seven miles, in quantity sufficient to attract the bees. Another kind of aphid inhabits the seed-pod of the alfalfa, completely lining the inner surface. The dew escapes through an opening in the bottom of the pod. Considerable dew from this source is sometimes collected, if there are many alfalfa near the swarms. The same kind, or similar aphids cause pod-shaped excrescences to grow on the leaves of trees. I have seen many other varieties of aphids in this vicinity, but they are not plenty enough to attract bees. From the large quantity of honeydew at times to be found, (I have seen it dripping from the leaves of large trees) bees do not collect the amount one would think, owing no doubt to its poor quality as food. They have a preference for that secreted on certain trees. Choosing that on chestnut, birch, and maple trees. An elm tree near the hives that has often been covered with it they never touch. Honeydew, if pure, is dark-colored, and of a rank, raw sweetness, and unfit for table use. Remaining long in the cells it thickens into a sticky, nauseating mass, resembling partly melted "Griswold's Salve" more than it does honey. In this state it can no more be extracted than pollen.

There is always more or less honey from flowers collected with it giving it a flavor according to the proportion, and if there is enough, preventing its thickening. It is only fit for swarming bees to build comb with, and to feed bees in the Spring to stimulate them to breed. Bees wintered on it have dysentery. Many persons think honey-dew is made by honey from flowers being evaporated by the heat of the sun, and deposited on the leaves like other dew. This is impossible, as only the water, and perhaps some of the flav or can be evaporated from honey. The Maker has put honey into flowers for a two fold object, placing it so that insects gathering it for food shall get covered with pollen and carry it to flowers of the same kind at a distance, and in this way fertilize the seed germs. —*P. B. Woodford in B. K. Mag.*

July 17, 1879

Topics for Discussion.

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

BY JOHN D. KNOX.

"Owe no man anything, but love one another"—PAUL.

"The borrower is the servant of the lender"—SOLOMON.

"Go sell the oil and pay thy debt, and live thou and thy children of the rest"—ELISHA.

In most instances debt is a disgrace, a dead weight, a mill stone about a man's neck—when it is incurred in living in advance of work—for fine houses, horses and carriages; clothing, ornaments or food.

Work and then eat. To be in debt for living, especially in when, disgrace comes. To purchase to sell again for profit in ordinary legitimate business is altogether different, and even then great care and caution should be taken when you buy and sell to get again. It is difficult to make a rose out of any kind of a debt, unless it be of the kind permitted (in case his first advice was not taken) by a dying farmer who said to his son: "My son never go in debt, but if you go in debt, let it be for manure." If you go in debt let the prospect of a good return be very flattering indeed.

All the chances, risk, mishaps and dangers should be taken into account, and then a margin still left. Over hopefulness has been the ruin of many an honest, hardworking, and kind hearted man.

"He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing."

On running in debt, Horace Greeley, left many gems of advice to young men. As he knew what it was to be pinched by poverty, and experienced, as well, the success that comes from honest effort, the following words on running in debt have more than ordinary weight: I will dwell on this point for I would deter others from entering that place of torment.

"Half the young men in this country, with many old enough to know better would go into business—that is, into debt—to-morrow if they could. Most poor men are so ignorant as to envy the merchant or manufacturer whose life is an incessant struggle with pecuniary difficulties, who is driven to constant 'shunning,' and who from month to month, barely evades the insolvency which, sooner or later, overtakes most men in business; so that it has been computed that but one man in twenty of them achieve a pecuniary success. For my own part, I would rather be a convict in State prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt. Let no young man misjudge himself unfortunate, or truly 'poor,' so long as he has the full use of his limbs and faculties, and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rage, hard work, contempt, suspicion, unjust reproach are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And if it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support of my declining years, the lesson which I should most earnestly seek to impress upon them is never run in debt. Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence or famine."

If you have but fifty cents and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it and live on it, rather than owe a dollar! Of course I know that some men must do business that involves risk, and must give notes or other obligations, and I do not consider him in debt who can lay his hands directly on the means of paying, at some little sacrifice, all he owes; I speak of real debt—that which involves risk or sacrifice on the one side, obligations and dependence on the other—and I say from all such let every youth humbly pray God to preserve him evermore."

All ages, and all nations have sent out a warning voice against debt.

To borrow on usury brings certain beggary. Want is far less uncomfortable than debt.

"Mr. Speaker," said John Randolph, "I have found the philosopher's stone; it is pay as you go." Truly:

"Out of debt, out of danger,"

and yet nothing is so common as debt.

People seem to love to run in debt, notwithstanding the many warnings they have had of its baneful effects. How striking the proverb about debt:

"A man in debt is stoned every year."

That is he is damned, vexed, and perplexed by the perpetual visits of his creditors.

Franklin wrote: "Lying rides on debt's back. The second vice is lying, the first is running in debt."

Creditors have better memories than debtors; and creditors are a superstitious set, great observers of set days and times. Those have a short lent who owe money to be paid on Easter. It is better to eat one meal a day and pay for it, than to eat three and have two charged. A man in debt is mortgaged to the devil. Mortgages of this kind are too numerous by far.

Sidney Smith once said that clergymen might be divided into three classes—nimrods, ramrods, fishing rods. It was not a bad epigram, but it has been beaten by an American, who says that railroads are built upon three gages—Broad gage, narrow gage and mortgage.

The curse of the age is debt—national, state, municipal, ecclesiastical, corporate and individual. Men are not willing to live on the fruits of present toil but mortgage ages and generations to come to minister to their appetites, lusts, avarice and ease. It is a crime against unborn millions in the manner of example and burden. It works a demoralization that is indescribable. The *Zion's Herald* puts forth these bold utterances: "Extravagance is the key to most of our financial troubles. Every

second man thought himself a millionaire, or in a fair way to be one; and as he was so sure of the result, he did not take the precaution to wait till the matter became a fixed fact. He drew upon his fortune in advance, and it is not strange that he should wake up to find himself bankrupt. If you propose to live like a millionaire, be sure first that you have the money in the bank. Imaginary fortunes make a poor showing on change or in the real world. Pay as you go, and go no further than you can pay, is a safe rule and will save you a world of trouble ahead. A comparatively small debt, in a time of panic or financial depression, has brought bankruptcy and ruin upon many men worth tens of thousands and even millions.

A little free from encumbrance is better than to be in the possession of much with embarrassments and hazard: or as Solomon expressed it:

"Better is a dry morsel, and quietness therewith, than a house full of sacrifices with strife."

Peace and quietness are more valuable than gold, and there is but little or no peace in the heart of a sensitive man with the burden of a great debt upon his back.

Percy relates that Peter the first, king of Portugal, to restrain luxury and prevent the ruin of families, absolutely forbade all his subjects to buy or sell any of their commodities, without immediate payment, and made the second commission of that offence, death. This was a desperate remedy. It is better to be a lender than a borrower. "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Topeka Kansas.

A GRAVE DANGER.

Appearances would indicate that America has an autocrat at last, and one whose nod is destined to shake her from center to circumference, unless something can be done to dislodge him from his power. William H. Vanderbilt has always, since he succeeded to the position of his father, been a man who would bear any amount of watching without injury to the community. With his father's millions under his control, and a vast railroad connection under his management, his power has been something to be dreaded, as was that of his father before him. But he was never satisfied with that power, immense as it was, and his life has been spent in devising plans by which he could bring the people more completely under his autocracy, and subject them more thoroughly to his mercy. Instead of devoting his time and abilities to operating the great lines of road, which were already his, and with which he was always able to hold his own against opposition, his aim has been to absorb other lines, and thus become an absolute railroad dictator. Quietly but determinedly he has worked for the accomplishment of this object, until success appears to have rewarded his efforts. The Michigan Southern road long since fell under his hand, and the Michigan Central has more recently become a Vanderbilt road. To those who realized Vanderbilt's nature, and were interested in the question of cheap transportation, these conquests suggested anything but hope for the future. Now, however, the prospect is vastly worse. Under pretence of seeking relaxation from business, Vanderbilt visits Europe, and returns master of the Atlantic and Great Western road, to secure which was evidently the object of his going abroad. Now observe where he stands as a railroad manager. The Hudson River and New York Central in the state of New York, the Great Western in Canada, the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern around the lake, give him an unreasonable autocracy in railroad matters between New York and Chicago. But in addition to this, the Rochester and State Line, and the Atlantic and Great Western roads are now his, and with these means of transportation he is master of the situation. The immediate result of this new combination will be, as some of our exchanges rather joyfully announce, a lowering of freights between the west and the seaboard. The pools must now be broken, or rather kept broken, for already they have gone by the board in consequence of an inability on the part of the managers to agree, and everything in the shape of opposition must be crushed. No doubt that this will be done by cutting freights on the Vanderbilt roads. But the ultimate result? What will that be? As surely a higher rate of freight as Vanderbilt lives. The people must pipe while Vanderbilt dances, and if they enjoy a little respite they might as well conclude that they must pipe the harder to pay for it. Especially will this appear the more probable when it is recollected that he has also secured the control of the White Star Line, and will thus likely control the European grain transportation.

Viewed in any light the present situation seems fraught with grave danger. Perhaps, however, it may set the West to moving actively for the construction of a trans-continental road, according to the plan sometimes recommended in these columns, or according to some other plan, and if so the present danger may, after all, be a blessing in disguise.—*Western Rural*.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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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. Receipt for dues, 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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

PUBLIC CAUTION TO THE GRANGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a special meeting of the "Massachusetts" Grange, P. O. No. 88, held at their headquarters in Boston, June 29, 1878, it was unanimously voted that the Master of the Massachusetts State Grange be requested to send the following Cautionary Circular to the local Granges of Massachusetts and to the State Granges of the United States:

Brothers: We think it our duty to caution Granges against the increasing sale of poisonous articles in our markets.

Arsenic is now sold at wholesale at about five cents a pound.

There has been imported into this country in a single year, two millions three hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-two pounds. A single pound contains a fatal dose for about twenty-eight hundred adult persons! What becomes of it?

We answer, a considerable portion goes into our wall papers, figured and plain, glazed and unglazed; the cheapest as well as the more expensive. It is found in white, blue, red, yellow, green and other colors. The pale colors frequently contain more than the most brilliant.

The editor of a leading Boston paper has recently stated that about eighty-five per cent. of all wall papers now manufactured contain arsenic, and advises his readers to abandon their use, and paint their walls. The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* states that the manufacture of these papers is increasing. Arsenic is also used in tickets, paper curtains, covers of boxes, papers containing confectionery, and other papers.

Arsenic and other poisons are also now used in the coloring matter of ladies' dresses; gentlemen's underclothing, socks, hat linings, linings of boots and shoes. They are found in woollens, silks, cottons and leather.

Prof. Nichols, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, found eight grains of arsenic in each square foot of a dress.

Another of our chemists found ten grains of arsenic in a single artificial flower.

A child recently died, in Troy, N. Y. by taking arsenic from a vial thrown over its crib to keep off flies.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* states that they are now putting arsenic into toilet powders used in nurseries and by ladies, it being cheaper than starch of which it was formerly made.

It would be well also for farmers to be careful in buying new kinds of cooking utensils. It was discovered, last year, that "marbleized iron ware," which had come into extensive use, was, in the words of the Harvard University Chemist, who analyzed it, "alive with poison," the enamel being largely composed of oxide of lead in soluble form. We are assured that other poisonous ware is still sold.

Let Grangers refuse to buy new ware unless guaranteed harmless.

Many flavoring oils and syrups contain poisons. It is well to avoid them as far as possible.

Tee, coffee, cocoa and chocolate are all liable to be adulterated, and to some extent with dangerous articles.

It is well to buy only of the best and most experienced dealers.

Drugs are largely adulterated. It is well to buy only of the most experienced and reliable druggists.

Sewing silks and threads are made heavy with lead, and poison those who use them.

Thousands of barrels of "terra alba," or white earth, are every year mixed in various forms with our sugars and other white substances. Its use tends to produce stone, kidney complaint, and various diseases of the stomach. A large part of our cream of tartar used in cooking contains fifty percent or more of "terra alba."

It is also used extensively in confectionery, and various poisons are used in coloring confectionery.

Mills in various parts of the country are now grinding white stone into a fine powder. It is stated that they grind at some of these mills, three grades, soda grade, sugar grade, and flour grade.

We think it would be a paying investment for the Grangers of each state to employ a competent chemist to detect and publish adulterations, and then withdraw all patronage from those who manufacture or sell such articles.

We think there is quite as much need of organization in all our states to enforce laws for the protection of public health, as there is for organizations to catch and punish horse thieves.

In conclusion we can congratulate the Granges that farmers are exempt from some of the dangers to which other classes are subject.

We make our own vinegar. It is stated in the *Scientific American*, that probably half

the vinegar now sold in our cities, is "rank poison."

We make our own pickles. A Massachusetts chemist, who analyzed twelve packages of pickles put up by twelve different wholesale dealers, found copper in ten of them.

We have pure milk and genuine cream, and not the manufactured material which so largely supplies our cities and populous towns.

It was estimated by a medical commission of the Boston Board of Health, in 1874, that nearly \$500,000 was paid in that city, in that year, for what purported to be but was not, milk.

In a similar period of time there were 487 deaths from "Cholera Infantum," in Suffolk county, while in the same population outside the city there were less than 100.

And lastly, we are not compelled to eat oleomargarine cheese, or any part of the ninety million pounds of oleomargarine butter, which it is estimated will be made in this country this year, in which, we are told by the *Chicago Live Stock Journal*, Professor Church has found horse fat, fat from bones, and fat such as is principally used for the making of candles, and in the preparation of which, as has been recently widely published, upon what seems to be reliable authority, not sufficient heat is used to kill the parasites, which enter and breed in human bodies.

BENJAMIN P. WARE,
Master of the State Grange of Massachusetts.

The above paper was prepared by brother Geo. T. Angell, chaplain of the "Massachusetts" Grange, of Boston, and who is also a Director of the American Social Science Association, and President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



LABELS for marking
cattle, sheep, hogs,
etc. Size for sheep
or hogs, with name and
number stamped to Order, \$3
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Breeder of Pure bred Short-Horns. 1st Duke of Walnut Grove, 3518, S. H. Record, A. H. Book 326, 413 and Masurka Lad 2nd 5, 513, S. H. Record at head of Herd. Young Bulls and Heifers. The get of the above sires for sale cheap. Inspection of my herd and correspondence solicited. Six miles south of Kansas City. Address, S. E. WARD, Proprietor, Westport, Jackson Co., Mo.

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

600 SHEEP!

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

Breeders' Directory.

EMERY & SAYER, Osceola, Clark Co., Iowa, breed & record Berkshire and Poland China for sale. "Beauties Sure," Pairs not taken. Circulars free.

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ALBERT CHANE, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. Herd of 300 head. Also Berkshires.

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

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

JOHN W. CAREY, Canton, Ill., breeders and shippers of pure bred Poland-China hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871 over 36 competitors.

H. M. & W. F. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill. Breeders Young Stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

WATSON & DOBBIN, Wholesale and Retail, 100, 000 2 yr. old apple trees for fall, also 100,000 1 yr. old, all of the best growth and varieties, all fenced in Rabbit tight; also 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 Osgo Plants, 50,000 Fruit Trees, 25,000 Small Fruit Plants. &c. Apple Rootstocks put up to order by experienced hands. Send for Price List. E. F. CALDWELL, ABER, Miami County Nursery, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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

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

Dentists.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 139 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.

HENTIC & SPERRY, Attorneys at Law,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts

Kaw Valley Nursery.

Must Be Sold.

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

Berkshire Pigs at Auction Prices.

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

Three Hundred Head of Good Long-Wooled Sheep For Sale.

The most of them are grade Cotswolds. For particulars, call on or address, JOHN T. FRATHER & BRO., Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale. Also Berkshire pig bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not taken. 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, GLOCK & CARMICHAEL.

Park Nursery

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

—2nd year in the State. Very large and complete stock of ornamental trees, grape vines, &c., &c. Wholesale prices very low, and terms reasonable. Address F. P. PHILLIPS, Lawrence, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE

65 Head of Thoroughbred

Short-Horn Cattle

And 50 Head of

IMPORTED COTSWOLD SHEEP,

AT COLUMBIA, BOON CO., MO.,

ON AUGUST 15th,

Including a Lot of Fine SHOW CATTLE, and the Fine Young Bull

Grand Duke of Sharon, No. 129,739. Bred by Abe Rankin, of Kentucky. This sale includes the top of our Herd. For Catalogues and further particulars, address, J. H. & MOSS P. PARKER, Columbia, Mo.

The Kansas Farmer.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.TEACH THE CHILDREN TO REMEMBER
NAMES AND FACES.

The faculty of recognizing persons we have previously met, and being able to address by name and locate them, is most valuable to every one, and particularly so to a man whose business throws him much in contact with the public.

Nature is lavish with this gift to only a few persons, but it, like every other good habit, or branch of useful knowledge, may be cultivated and improved to a surprising extent. This, like every branch of knowledge intended to be utilized when the child becomes the man, should be taught with the common rudimentary branches of education, but like many other useful things is totally ignored, while things purely ornamental, and knowledge rarely or never used in business, consume many precious weeks and months in mastering them, to be forgotten in less time than has been wasted in their acquisition.

The merchant who has the rare faculty of recognizing, and being able to name at once, every person he has been introduced to, even at a considerable period previously, has greatly the advantage of his rival who does not possess this important part. There is nothing places a stranger so much at his ease, and establishes cordial relations between him and the former casual acquaintance, as an immediate recognition and cordial shake of the hand. The man endowed in any considerable degree with this happy faculty, possesses a reserve fund or capital which he can turn to incalculable advantage in any business he may choose to engage in. In politics it gives its possessor an advantage which nothing else will begin to approach. Hotel clerks who have acquired or inherited the faculty of remembering names and recognizing faces afterwards, they have heard and seen but once previously, are eagerly sought after and command the highest salaries.

In legislative assemblies this trait of "knowing" names and faces is an indispensable prerequisite to success. In ancient history there is recorded an instance of this wonderful knowledge of recognition. When Pyrrhus was at war with the Romans he had occasion to send his minister to the Roman senate on diplomatic business. The Roman senate was composed of upwards of two hundred knights. In a few hours after the minister had been introduced to the senators, he could address every knight by name, and converse on subjects most familiar and interesting to him. It is not easy to estimate the wonderful influence such a man would exert over individuals or assemblies of men he might be thrown in contact with.

This valuable quality of mind, though inherited by few, may be acquired by any one if pains were taken to teach and encourage the children to learn and remember the names and faces of every person in their town or neighborhood. Any faculty of the mind that is cultivated by use and discipline, will grow and strengthen till it becomes a marked trait of character in its possessor, and surely no more valuable mental acquisition is possible, to serve its possessor in every conceivable condition of life, than the ability to name and locate, without hesitation, those we have once come in contact with. The child who is induced to cultivate this trait of the mind will possess a rare ability which he will find most valuable under every condition in after life.

BLACK LEG.

This disease is a fatal malady among calves and yearlings in the west. We do not ever remember of hearing of it in the east, and from its prevalence among western young cattle, we are disposed to attribute its cause to the food of young stock in this country being so largely composed of corn. Indian corn is essentially a fat producing constituent, and this is not the kind of food young growing animals require. A concentrated food that will build up bone and muscle is what the young animal demands to keep it in a healthy and growing condition; and for this purpose there is none within convenient reach of our western farmers equal to oats. Oats is a muscle producer, and to keep the young animal growing, and at the same time avoid undue accumulation of fat, is the grand secret to success in raising calves. Feeding corn in large quantities to the exclusion of all other concentrated food to calves and young cattle, creates an injurious amount of fat, while the system calls for more bone and muscle food, deranges the system, and diseases the blood. The very natural consequence is congestion and sudden death. If oats and wheat bran, both or either were mixed with ground or crushed Indian corn and the calves and young stock fed this mixture in moderate allowance daily with a plentiful supply of hay and corn fodder, and other coarse provender to serve, the purpose of distending the stomachs of the

growing animals, it is our opinion that "black leg" would be rarely heard of, instead of the scourge it is among the finest calves in the herd.

The practice among prairie farmers of turning their stock into corn fields after the corn has been gathered, to feed on the dry husks and stalks that are left standing as they grew, causes the death of many fine animals. Any one who loses a cow beast by feeding on dry fodder, will be convinced, if a post mortem examination is made, of the danger that is ever prevalent to the owner of stock which is allowed to feed in this volunteer manner. The stomachs will be found packed with a hot, dry, hard mass of stocks and husks, which no remedy can reach or remove. Animals which die from eating this dry food suffer the greatest agony, expiring in convulsions. Feeding at will on dry corn stocks left standing in the fields, is almost—probably altogether—as fatal to larger cattle as "black leg" to calves. While there is no other feed more wholesome and nutritious than corn fodder cut and cured in the shock before frost touches it, it becomes a dry, harsh, dangerous food when left standing to dry by the frost and wind where it grew.

Every farmer who raises calves—and every farmer should rear all the calves possible—should provide a few acres of red clover hay for winter feed for them. Red clover hay, cut when the bloom has begun to turn, and properly cured and protected from the weather is the most wholesome coarse food that can be provided for calves and sheep. It is almost as cooling and grateful to the stomach and bowels as green grass.

Calves given one feed of clover hay daily with a generous lick of meal composed of half corn and half oats or wheat bran, would never be troubled with "black leg." But it is less trouble to feed prairie hay and dry corn stocks, supplemented with heavy doses of whole corn, with the inevitable percentage of death from indigestion and "black leg," though the more enlightened treatment would prove the more profitable in the end.

STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS
OF KANSAS.

The Nationals have held their state convention and placed in the field the following ticket: For governor, D. P. Mitchell, of Lyon; lieutenant governor, Alfred Taylor, of Johnson; secretary of state, T. P. Leach, of Neosho; state auditor, A. B. Cornell, of Russell; state treasurer, A. G. Wolcott, of Wyandott; attorney general, Frank Doster, of Marion; superintendent public instruction, I. T. Foot, of Lynn; chief justice, H. V. Vrooman, of Greenwood; congress, P. P. Elder, of Franklin.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.
A delegate convention of the Republicans will be held in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1878, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, viz: governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, chief justice of the supreme court, state central committee.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.
The convention for the First Congressional District will be held at Manhattan August 14th.

The convention for the Second Congressional District will be held at Garnett, August 7th.

The congressional convention for the Third District will be held at Topeka, August 28th.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
The democrats of Kansas propose holding a state convention at Leavenworth, September 4th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the above named state offices.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.
The democrats of the Third Congressional District will hold their nomination convention at Emporia on Wednesday, August 21st.

THE TOPEKA DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION
SUMMER RACES.

The summer races of this Association came off over the race track of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society's Fair Grounds at Topeka on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The races were rather slimly attended, owing probably to the intensely hot weather. There were a number of fine horses entered and very creditable time made.

FIRST DAY'S RACES.

The first race was a trot for \$250, best three in five. The following are a list of the horses and summary of the heats.

Horses.	Position.
Dick Lewis.....	1 1
Sleepy Bill.....	2 2
T. F. Oakes.....	3 3
Seal Skin.....	4 5
Nellie Whitney.....	5 4

Time—2:40½, 2:44½, 2:42.

The last heat was a dead one, but it was decided by the owners of T. F. Oakes and Nellie Whitney to divide the money.

The next was a pacing race—but two entries, Clinker and Sleepy Tom. Heats best two in three. Clinker winning in 2:39, 2:29.

The last race was a running race of half mile and repeat. Purse \$75.00. Contested for by Theodore Tilton, Little Sis, Bosworth and Horace Greeley. Tilton won the first heat, Little Sis the second and Tilton the third. Time, 1:51½, 1:51½, 1:51½.

SECOND DAY.

The first race of the day was in the 2:33 class, for a purse of \$250. There were three entries, and the summary of the heats is as follows:

Entries.	Heats.
Ned S.....	1 1

John Bender..... 2 2 2
Charles Westbrook..... 3 3 3
Time—2:35—2:35½—2:36.

The running race for a purse of \$100, open to all, mile and repeat, had four contestants, and resulted as below:

Entries.	Heats.
Bosworth.....	1 1
Sleepy Jim.....	2 2
Baby Prince.....	3 3
Little Sis.....	D

Time—1:52½—1:54½.

The next was a three minute trot for a purse of \$250. In this race there were seven entries, and the result may be found in the summary below:

Entries.	Heats.
Dick Lewis.....	2 1 1
Tattler Chief.....	1 4 2
Kentucky Chief.....	3 3 4
Nellie Whitney.....	4 2 4
Major Winchlip.....	5 5 5
Minnie Bell.....	6 D
Joe Nab.....	D

Dick Lewis won by half a head.

THIRD DAY.

There were six entries for the 2:40 purse best three in five, for a purse of \$250. The summary is given below:

Horses.	Heats.
Henry Ward Beecher.....	1 1 2 1
Tattler Chief.....	4 5 1 3
Sleepy Bill.....	2 3 2
Rocket.....	3 4 6
Kentucky Chief.....	6 5 4
Empress.....	6 4 dr.

Time—2:42½, 2:38, 2:36½, 2:41½.

The next was a free for all trotting race, purse \$400. The following is the summary:

Horses.	Heats.
Ned S.....	1 1 1
Monroe.....	2 2 2
Randall.....	3 3 2
T. F. Oakes.....	4 4 4

Time—2:35; 2:35½; 2:35.

The running race, one mile and repeat, for a purse of \$175, had four entries, and resulted as below:

Horses.	Heats.
Bosworth.....	1 1
Little Sis.....	2 2
Sleepy Jim.....	3 3
Baby Prince.....	4 4

Time—1:50; 1:51.

This closed the performance, which was very satisfactory to the horsemen present who promise to patronize the Fair to be held at Topeka next fall with some of their finest horses.

RING-BONE AND CHICKEN-CHOLERA.

"B. B." of Coffey county, Kansas, has ring-bone among his horses and cholera among his poultry. It requires a surgical operation to effectually cure ring-bone. Lay the skin open over the bony part and cut down until you find the crevice that always exists between the ring-bone and the cartilage that lines the joint or bone. Having previously procured a gouge-shaped instrument, press it down in the crevice, separating the ossified or bony substance, which can thus be removed from the horse's leg. Bandage the wound with a clean cloth, and bathe it frequently with cold water to keep down inflammation, and it will heal in a short time.

Avoid all applications of oils or ointments in hot weather. All afflictions of this nature are liable to be transmitted to the offspring, though they may not be.

The following is given as a successful cure for chicken cholera. Cholera being a liver disease: "Take enough corn-meal to give all fowls, big and little, a tolerably good feed, then mix in this meal dry calomel, reducing the dose for a fowl from that of a person, as we would other medicines. After stirring well together, wet up the meal until it attains the consistency of crumbling dough, being careful not to have it wet enough to be pasty, and feed it to the fowls. The best time to feed is in the evening, immediately before the fowls go to roost. Next morning, instead of calomel, stir castor oil into their food. For that day the fowls may appear droopy, but by the next they are all right." Preventive is better than cure. Give the fowls plenty of clear, cool water twice a day, a clean yard and shade. They should have clean earth or sand to wallow in. Tomatoes are very wholesome for fowls, and they are very fond of them. Feed them charcoal frequently, either by powdering the charcoal and mixing it with their food, or roasting corn until it is thoroughly charred, which the fowls will eat when thrown to them.

A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING
STOVES.

The utility and convenience of a shelf-attachment to the oven of cooking-stoves is now universally acknowledged by all housekeepers who have used or seen them, and it is a matter of choice whether the shelf is permanently attached to the side of the stove or opened and closed inside of the oven by the movement of the door. The Grand Charter Oak will hereafter be constructed so as either the automatic or permanent shelf can be ordered with any size. Our attention has been called to a circular containing a caution against the use of automatic shelves, issued by certain parties who claim to own letters patent No. 180,001, stating that they have brought suit against this company for infringement on said patent, and warning all persons not to buy or use stoves having such shelves and made by us. We have only this to say in regard to the matter, that we shall vigorously defend this suit, and have no doubt of our success in such defense, and hereby agree to protect each and every person buying, selling or using our Grand Charter Oak, or other stoves of our manufacture, from any

damage by reason of any claim said parties can have under said letters patent. As our construction of shelves is not only covered and fully protected by valid letters patent owned by us, but are acknowledged by dealers and all others who have seen them, to be much more simple in construction to operate easier and to be less liable to get out of order than any other kind in the market, and we will cheerfully ship a sample of our Grand Charter Oak, with an automatic shelf, to any responsible dealer or housekeeper who desires to examine it before purchasing, and at end of ten days, if it is not acknowledged as having more conveniences and being the best constructed, finest finished, most elegantly proportioned; perfectly operating and heaviest cooking-stove ever made or offered for the price at which it is rapidly being sold, it can be held subject to our order, and we will pay all expenses. Respectfully yours,
EXECUTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Nos. 612-618 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

TOPEKA ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND LANGUAGE.

The fall term of this institution opens September 24th, 1878, under the direction of Mrs. P. Amanda Washburne. This is the only institution in Kansas where instruction on the pipe organ can be had. Mrs. Washburne has received many complimentary notices from the press of the country, as a very superior music teacher.

For the purpose of developing the best musical talent, and encouraging the study of music, one pupil will be taken each term and educated free of charge, provided proper advancement is shown after the first term. These pupils will be selected by competitive examination, and wholly on the natural adaptability of the applicant.

The following are the names of the incorporators of the Topeka Academy of Music and Language: John Guthrie; J. C. Funk; Geo. D. Hale; Geo. S. Brown; Mrs. P. Amanda Washburne.

S. Ettinger, of Chicago proprietor of the Golden Clothing House, will on Thursday July 18th, open a new and very extensive stock of Clothing of the latest and best styles. Call and see him.

THE KANSAS LAND OWNER.—This is the title of a new real estate paper published at Topeka by Rudolph & Learned. The paper contains a large list of lands for sale, and are unusual amount of valuable and useful information concerning Kansas generally, and Shawnee County in particular. It also contains a state map, and a map of Shawnee County. It is one of the very best Real Estate papers; typographically ever published in Kansas, the printing having been done at the KANSAS FARMER OFFICE. A sample copy will be sent free to any person by addressing Rudolph & Learned, Topeka, Kansas.

SADDLEBAG NOTES.

NO. XXXII.

Pratt county is not yet organized; it is south of Barton; east of Edwards, west of Reno and Kingman, and north of Barbour. A bogus organization was effected a few years ago, by persons who resided in other counties. They built, near the classic shores of the beautiful Ne-ne-squaw river, a ten by twelve house which they denominated a "court house and jail." They then issued county bonds and sold a portion of them, variously estimated at from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Soon after this, some say the next day, this court house and jail was stolen and carried away.

The fact that county bonds to a large amount had been sold and were now in the hands of innocent parties who had bought them in good faith, and the fact that justice demands the prompt payment of these bonds by the people of Pratt county, has deterred men from settling here until very recently. But the extraordinary richness of the soil, and the fact that less than five per cent. of the land was owned by railroad companies, added to its many other advantages, was too strong a temptation to resist and the result is 2800 inhabitants where there was less than 100, three years ago.

As I propose to tell the advantages of this county, it is but justice that I also tell what I consider its disadvantages, which I now proceed to do.

In the central part of the county, water is very difficult to get, many wells being from 60 to 75 feet deep. Then there is no stone within 25 miles of some parts of the county; and there is no wood in the county; what fire-wood is used is brought, in some cases, thirty miles. Here, then, is lacking what many people consider the three essentials in a prairie country, wood, water and stone. Nevertheless, I consider Pratt as a superior county for a poor man; for here a poor man can get a home. I want to tell right here a case of a man who lives in the northeastern part of the county, who well represents what I call a poor man.

His name is Frank Cooley, and his post office is Freeman. He came here in the spring of 1877, with a family of seven children. He had three horses, sold one to buy lumber for his house, then with his team he

would gather up a load of buffalo bones and haul them 50 miles to the railroad; these he sold for \$6 per ton, and with the proceeds kept his family in provisions. During the summer he also broke 40 acres of prairie; this he sowed to wheat that fall.

This season he broke 30 acres more, 10 of it being in sod corn and 20 in oats. His wheat will average 15 bushels per acre, or 600 bushels. His corn 10 bushels per acre, or 100 bushels, and oats 800 bushels at a low estimate. The land is a "homestead," and cost him \$14 for 160 acres.

Now these are facts, and while every man cannot sell bones and thereby keep his children from starving, yet he can, if he has any "grit" about him, make a living in Pratt county, if he can in any part of the United States.

Four-fifths of the houses in the county are built of native lumber (sods). These sod houses shelter the families of both rich and poor, and I am sure that some of these families will have more solid comfort, real happiness and genuine, downright enjoyment in these sod houses than when they get able to build them a "brown stone front" with all the modern improvements.

I spent the fourth of July in the county, and I never enjoyed that day better in my life than I did among the people who live in sod houses in Pratt county. Now, don't let anyone imagine for a moment that they are going to bring the only good society there is, when they come here, for I know anything about society, this county has got its share, even to that poor man who gathers buffalo bones.

Now let me tell what I saw here. On the farm of James Figger, I saw peach trees set this spring, with peaches on them. I also saw on this place as fine a stand of Kentucky blue-grass as I ever saw anywhere. On the farm of Mr. Samuel McComb, I saw sod corn with "roasting ears" ready for use. This gentleman came here one year ago, and has, with one team, plowed 135 acres of land, and has most of it in crops.

My time was limited in this county, as it was off of my original route, but my impressions of the county are, that it is a very superior locality for fruit-raising, an excellent soil for raising wheat, but not so good for corn. The people who have settled here are intelligent and enterprising.

I should neglect an important item if I failed to say that it costs but little to dig a well here, for they are never stoned up, as the wells in this soil do not cave in. And now as to fuel. Fire wood is brought from the Medicine river, in Barbour county. I saw in many places corn stalks being used for fuel. Buffalo and other kinds of bones are used to some extent. A few use coal, but as it has to be drawn from 35 to 50 miles, it is not used very freely. The salvation of this county, so far as fuel is concerned, is in raising quick-growing timber, and for this purpose cottonwood, Lombardy poplar and peach will give good returns.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Stafford in the northern part of the county, in real old-fashioned style, with music, speeches, basket dinner, etc. The grounds used were near the city of Stafford, on what had been two years before, a prairie-dog town. The speaker's stand, was a "header barge." Wagon sheets spread over poles kept the sun's rays from the audience, who were seated on rough boards. Over 600 people were in attendance; this was the first celebration of the kind ever held in the county.

The city of Stafford consists of less than a dozen houses, one of them being a story and a half house, the only one of the kind I ever saw.

To say that I was astonished and delighted with what I saw in my short stay in Pratt county, but half expresses my feelings, and I am sure that justice cannot be done the subject in so short an article.

There is a cheese factory needed here; the people are ready to take hold of the enterprise and wish to get the address of some practical cheese-maker with capital who will come here and erect a building, and they will furnish all the milk he can manufacture. Letters of enquiry as to the cheese factory can be addressed to J. B. Cook, Stafford, Pratt county.

There is some government land here but it is fast being taken up. Juka, near the centre of the county, will probably be the county seat. The land office for this district is located at Larned, Pawnee county, Henry Booth, Receiver.

This article I hope will suit friend Moss, of Illinois. In my article on the best time to come to Kansas, I was in earnest, for I do consider the best time to come here a "grasshopper year." A dozen reasons, good and sufficient, could be given, but probably two or three, at this time will be sufficient. In a "grasshopper year," thousands of people leave the state, and farms can be bought for less than half what the improvements cost. Then from these people he can learn the disadvantages of different locations, and this knowledge will be worth a hundred times more to him and to any

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

A LOST JEWEL.

I had a precious jewel,
A gem a queen might wear;
I never saw another
Was half so rich and rare.

I wore it in my bosom,
A talisman 'gainst pain,
To still the restless fever
Of aching heart and brain.

With jealous care I kept it,
Until one evil day,
Half mad with pride and passion,
I threw my gem away.

An angry wave received it,
And swept it from my sight;
In vain I strove to grasp it,
I could not stay its flight.

I prayed the cruel billows
My treasure to restore;
The mocking winds and waters
Answered with sullen roar.

And thus I lost the jewel
I never may regain;
One moment's reckless folly
Has cost a life of pain.

—Mrs. M. P. Handy.

KEEP COOL.

It is very exasperating we know to be told to keep cool such weather as this, and yet what better advice can anyone offer considering the temperature. Perhaps it might be improved by putting it, get cool. That is evidently the paramount desire with every body and a few suggestions may help a little.

The eastern city papers report more sun-strikes than for several years before; but then they do that at the beginning of every "heated term," so we need not be unusually alarmed on that account. It is well to remember, however, that there is always danger when the mercury stands in the nineties and above a hundred. It is no trouble to gather a few green leaves and put them in the crown of the hat, and they protect the brain, perhaps not so well as a wet napkin with leaves over it, but better than the hat alone and every boy who makes a practice of wearing them in the field will feel better for it. It is not much trouble either to fill a couple of tubs with water and let them stand in the sun to warm for a bath. Of course if one has water in the house and a bathing-room they need have no trouble at all, but there are few country homes in Kansas, as yet, that are furnished with a bath, and the occupants of little warm houses suffer greatly for bathing conveniences; if there is a smokehouse that can be utilized for a bath house in summer it can be put to a better use; or in the absence of that if the boys will club together and buy a very few dollars worth of lumber, they can put up a bath-house themselves that will be the greatest luxury and the best invigorator they can find. It is too much like work to go to the creek every night and if it was not, there is the rest of the family left to swim in a basin all summer. Every member of every family should bathe all over every day this perishing weather, and it is so much more enjoyable as well as healthier, if there is a place always ready where one can splash to their heart's content. The little ones take to it like ducks and an hour of play in pleasantly warm water won't hurt them a bit. The collar should be shut up as soon as the sun rises this kind of weather, but it should have a good draft through it all night, both to cool it and ventilate it.

Why is it that our potters do not manufacture the porous pottery used so much by the Mexicans for keeping water cool; one of those large ewers swung in the shade in a harvest field would be almost as good as a spring. Of course there are no trees in Kansas harvest fields but a little shade of some kind could be improvised purposely for the water jug and the harvesters could have cool water all the time.

We read a description the other day of a butter cooler, made on the same principle, of a flower pot and saucer; the saucer was filled with water, a small plate with the butter in it was set into the water and the pot after having been water-soaked was inverted over it, a wooden pin inserted in the whole in the bottom of the pot served as a handle. The evaporation even from that kind of earthenware, is sufficiently rapid to keep the butter quite cool during the time of one meal.

In preserving the most essential thing is to have it well drained; of course, it must be well wrapped and protected from the air, but of two pieces wrapped alike one left in its own drippings will not last half as long as the one laid on a grate, or four crossed sticks so that every drop of water will run away from it. After doing a piece of ice up well in a blanket, coarse brown paper is a good thing to put over the top of it; and to preserve a little piece in a sick room, put a piece of flannel over the top of a goblet, lay the ice on it, press it down inside the glass so that it can be covered tight but not so that it will touch the bottom, all that melts will then drip through the flannel and the piece will last a long time.

Umbrellas and green leaves and temperate habits will do a great deal to prevent men and boys from being sunstruck, but how are the women to be saved from being cook-stove struck! We know an excellent cook who always has cold dinners such weather as this and she does not live on pastry and cookies either. She cooks vegetables and meats and has them good too; it is all in habit she says whether we like our food hot or cold, and more encouraging still, her husband says so too, after trying it two or three summers. She prepares her dinner at breakfast time and then

conscientiously lets the fire go out until the next morning. Why cannot more of us be so sensible, at least why can we not be reasonable enough to try it, instead of continuing to fry our brains out while we say "Oh I know my husband would never be satisfied with a cold dinner." Husbands are rather tractable after all if one only uses the right philosophy.

AIMS AND FAILURES.

I remember the ambition that stimulated me when I took possession of our home soon after marriage. I had learned housekeeping thoroughly in the homes of different aunts and I had experience, strength and ambition to assist me in making home all that it should be and well did I succeed by method and industry in satisfying my hopes and aims. Our little parlor was always cheerful, inviting and clean. Our dining table was invariably set with care, the linen spotless and the silver polished. No labor did I spare to keep my kitchen as nice as my parlor, the cook stove like a mirror, the tins arranged in dazzling brightness on the walls, the kitchen table and floor as white as pine could be made. I had no sympathy with housekeepers who plead occupation and lack of time as excuse for disorder. It was so easy to keep everything in order when there was nothing to put it out of order. After a while a little one came to us. I was determined that the dreadful "nursed girl" should never invade our precincts, and so I undertook the care of baby and house too, firm in the belief that a strong will would direct me through. But I had miscalculated my strength and found that the care of colicky babies was not compatible with orderly housekeeping. The washing of the breakfast dishes would run into the hour for preparing the noon meal. The table was set not so much with a view to looks now; and often it was but half set, with pepper, salt and napkins left off, and the bread only remembered after we were seated at table. I found all my work accumulating on my hands and no chance to get through it. Housekeeping and care of baby alike became a burden because I could do neither well, and I became thoroughly disheartened, and my estimation of my own ability was lowered because I had set for myself an impossible task and could not accomplish it. After the little one outgrew her babyhood, and I had more command of my time I realized my mistake in aiming to do everything myself, and thereby depriving me of the sweet delights that a baby creates in the house, letting it all be swallowed up by the thought and worry of the work that was lying undone. Having passed through similar experience, twice since, I do not accept it with the same worry, but regard it, like the measles—a worry that must have its course, extending over three or four years instead of days as do the measles.

As the little ones grow on apace, my ambition widens and I learn to regard something before perfect, housekeeping—to stand first in the opinion of these same little ones, so that they will trust surely to my guidance never doubting it, through all the years of their lives. Are my hopes here too high? Even now I see the tendency of the elder to be guided by others, tastes and opinions rather than my own. May mine be the wisdom to draw her confidence to me that I may see more surely whether her footsteps may tend.

This is woman's noblest ambition, the crowning of it her highest wisdom: to be always excellent in the eyes of her husband and children. I recently heard a gentleman say who now has children of his own "my mother opens all the letters I receive, I have always accorded her the right." The confidence in his mother was so unusual that I desired to hear more of her and so encouraged him to speak of her. He said, "she is a remarkable woman. Having no daughters, but four sons, she has succeeded in making home so attractive that we have never sought our pleasure or amusements elsewhere. She introduced every kind of games into the house, even furnished a billiard table, and herself always participating in our pleasure and games. Our house has always been the resort of the young people of both sexes of the neighborhood, and her sons have never found a pleasanter spot." Blessed mother and blessed woman to have so well accomplished her mission! Such praise from home lips is the sweetest a woman can hear.

M. A. H.

To PICKLE PEACHES.—To fourteen pounds of peaches, peeled, put three pounds of brown sugar, three tea-spoonfuls of cinnamon, three tea-spoonfuls of powdered cloves, to one quart of strong cider vinegar. Let the vinegar, sugar, and spices boil a very little while; then put in your peaches, and let them scald enough to stick a straw through them with ease. Take them out, put them in an earthen jar, seeing that the vinegar covers them well, which must be poured over the packed peaches. Place a cover tightly over them the first day; the second pour off the vinegar, heat it to the boiling point, and return it hot to the fruit. Repeat this process until the peaches are fit for use. Four or five times are generally enough to cure them. Cover up tightly then. Watch from time to time, and if the slightest fermentation occurs, scald the fruit once more, skimming off the juice any sign that rises to the surface. These pickles generally, however, keep admirably; the main point to secure this being the seeing that the fruit is freshly gathered and sound. The black Georgia peach is a good variety to select for this purpose, or the large white Heath peach.

COMFORT IN OLD CLOTHES.

It is wonderful what an amount of adaptability there is in old clothes, and how readily they consent to be made over, brushed up, washed, sponged, dyed or otherwise rejuvenated, till it would almost require an expert to tell that they were not new. A cunning hand can indeed make a very presentable garment from two old ones; and who of us that has bestowed some ancient article upon our washer or herb woman, but is more or less amazed to see to what good account she turns it, how fairly it rewards her pains, and what a lesson drops from the folds of this bit of cast-off clothing? If there are sermons in stones, old clothes preach to us sometimes, as well. There is a charm, perhaps, in wearing them which those who make haste to put on new ones fail to recognize; there is always the certain pleasure of saving the new ones; at least the surety that no accident of the day can greatly afflict us; that we are not obliged to move in deference to our attire; that we can ramble in the woods without anxiety; that neither sun nor rain can disturb our tranquility; that a careless or awkward neighbor at table has no alarms for us. In our old clothes we can play with the children, and little fingers where finger bread and molasses have no terrors for us. If we need to transplant our flowers, to weed the garden bed, to pick the peas for dinner, how plainly precept and example point to the old clothes! how comfortable we are in them! It is the old shoe that never pinches nor squeaks, the old gown that never interrupts digestion or peace of mind, the old glove that has shaped itself to the hand, the old cloak that advertises our approach to our neighbors, and gives them notice to change the baby's apron and set the room to rights, the old hat that is not afraid to be caught in a shower. They have adapted themselves to our requirements; they suit us as nothing new was ever known to do. "If you have any enterprise before you, try it in your old clothes," says the sage of Walden Woods; yet such is the prejudice against them, that a stranger thus apparelled would fall under some suspicion among us; being in possession of no other data from which to infer her social and mental position, we should naturally accept the antiquity of her clothes as a certificate of her inferiority. At the same time, this fact in no way diminishes the ability of old clothes to confer a happy-go-lucky mood upon the wearer; who is not obliged to mind his p's and q's for fear of ruffling his plumage.—Harper's Bazar.

BRYANT'S TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Bryant's longevity he attributed in a large degree to the regularity and temperance of his habits, and much physical exercise. Every morning, before dressing he would go through a light amateur performance with dumb-bells and on the horizontal bar, varied with swinging a light chair around his head. An hour later he would bathe from head to foot. His breakfast was the simplest—"hominy and milk," as he himself says in a letter to a friend; "or, in place of hominy, brown bread or oat meal or wheaten grits, and in the season, baked sweet apples. Buckwheat cakes," he adds, "I do not decline, nor any other article of vegetable food; but, animal food I never take at breakfast. Tea and coffee I never touch at any time. Sometimes I take a cup of chocolate, which has no narcotic effect, and agrees with me very well. At breakfast I often take fruit, either in its natural state or freshly stewed. . . . In the country I dine early, and it is only at that meal that I take either meat or fish, and of these but a moderate quantity, making my dinner mostly of vegetables. At the meal which is called tea I take only a little bread and butter, with fruit, if it be on the table. My drink is water; yet I sometimes, though rarely, take a glass of wine. I am a natural temperance man, finding myself rather confused than exhilarated by wine. I never meddle with tobacco, except to quarrel with its use." When in town, Mr. Bryant always walked to his office, six miles, down and up, no matter what the weather. His bed-time was ten, or earlier. He never took any kind of drug as a stimulant, nor even the usual condiments with his food, such as pepper and the like. For many years he avoided every kind of literary occupation in the evening, doing all his work in the daytime.

A SIMPLE INSECTICIDE.

The Gardeners' Chronicle has the following testimony from Mr. Knight, of Floors Castle gardens, England, on the destruction of scale, etc., on plants. It is simply, he says, to syringe plants infested with bug and scale with water diluted in the proportion of one wine-glassful of paraffin oil to four gallons of water. The oil and water must be kept thoroughly mixed with the syringe—one charge into the can and one on the plant. He has used it with oranges, gardenias, crotons and many other plants which had bugs and scale on them, and while it is said not to injure the young leaves in the least, it is certain death to the insects.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

In answer to the correspondent who desires recipes for dyeing black we copy Dr. Chase's BLACK FOR WOOL.—Five pounds goods, blue vitriol six ounces; boil few minutes, then dip goods three-fourths hour, airing often; take out goods, make a dye with three pounds log-wood, boil one-half hour, dip three-fourths hour and air goods; and dip three-fourths hour more. Wash in strong soda. This will not fade by exposure to sun.

RECIPIES.

JELLY.—A nice way to make jelly of juicy fruit, currants, cherries or berries. Put the fruit in a stone jar and set them in an iron pot, with water sufficient to reach the top of the jar without its running in while boiling. After they are done, mash and strain the juice from them. Add one pound of white sugar to a pint of juice, but first put the sugar into the kettle with a little water, and let it boil to a very thick sirup; then add the juice, and let the whole boil very rapidly and without stirring for twenty minutes.

TOMATO CATSUP (very fine).—One gallon of tomato juice, two pounds of sugar, seven table-spoonfuls of salt, four table-spoonfuls of black pepper, a little horse radish, six onions chopped into the very smallest pieces. Pound the spices. Boil well for about two hours, being very careful to stir from time to time, that it may not stick to the bottom of the kettle and burn. Just before taking off add one quart of good sharp vinegar. Bottle, cork tightly, and keep in a cool place.

All meat-producing animals should be killed when they are in the coolest state, or when respiration is the least active. Their flesh will then keep much longer fresh, and be more beautiful, sweet and healthful. When killed in a heated condition, or immediately after a hard drive, the flesh will take longer to cool through, spoil sooner, while the flesh and fat will have a dark, feverish look, caused by being full of blood, and hence will not be so inviting in appearance or so healthy as food.

CANNING BERRIES.—It is an excellent way to sprinkle sugar over the hulled berries, and let them stand two or three hours. Say a heaping tea-spoonful to a quart of fruit. Pour off the juice into the preserving kettle, and add sufficient sugar to make a good syrup. When hot, put in enough berries to fill one can, and allow them to boil about two minutes. Dip out the berries, boiling hot, into the bottle, and pour in enough of the boiling syrup to fill the can. Seal immediately. Put a fresh lot of berries with a little more sugar into the remaining syrup, and treat in the same way. If syrup remains when all the berries are canned, it makes excellent jelly. If the berries stand too long in the sugar, it injures their color and leaves them less firm.

RUGS.

If the eyes of any man chance to fall upon this word he need not shrug his broad shoulders and turn the paper over with a "bump" which expresses so much contempt and superior wisdom, for I am not going to talk of those rugs that turn over with every touch of the foot, but of those which stick to the rigid carpet and ruin the carpet with a sense of rigid propriety. Life is too brief and time too precious to spend in returning a rug to its proper place a dozen times a day.

Those made of Germantown yarn and burlaps are becoming too common to need description. Unless taken to the floor they will not stay down any more than the Brooklyn scandal; but a friend of mine who is a perfect oracle in such matters (rugs, scandal) says she likes them with a sense of rigid propriety. Life is too brief and time too precious to spend in returning a rug to its proper place a dozen times a day. These are all right when the shillings lie about pretty thickly in the house; but when there seems to be a scarcity, why, we must cast our wits about for something cheaper. Last year I took a coarse potato sack, cut rage finer than for a carpet and threading them into a sail or sack needle, cross-stitched them into the sack—just as the yarn is worked into the burlaps—and in due time finished a rug that is much admired. The border is of scarlet and navy blue, the centre a large black and white dog reclining upon a background of light grey. The edge is finished with black cloth plinked.

This spring the "rag fever" came upon me again, and I fashioned two for my kitchen floor. One is braided rugs such as Whittier speaks of in "Snow Bound," not that I claim any poetic merit for it, but it is durable and easily made. Any one who can braid can make them. They should be sewed as strong as possible, for they never wear out but keep breaking apart when old. The other rug was to put before the door to wipe feet on, so of course I did not want to waste much time on that. I doubled some old rag, carpeting the required size and hemmed some coffee-sacking smoothly over it. Then threading rags in the sack needle, I tied it just as we do bed comforters. I think that by tying with scarlet yarn and finishing the edge with some scarlet plinking, one might be made very pretty to spread before a bed. Another method of making rugs or mats for the kitchen is to bind a piece of carpeting and then paint it. If two or three colours are handy they may be made quite fancy, but if ever so plain they are suitable to put beside a cook stove and catch any stray drops of grease.—A. H. J., in Michigan Farmer.

THE FARMER AND HIS HELP.—The price of wheat is lower now than at any other time for the last twenty-five years. Corn has not been so low in the eastern markets in more than thirty years. Oats have not been lower in fifty years. Pork is below the cost of production—so low in price that there has been no parallel in the memory of this generation. Dairy products are not marketable at remunerative prices. So with all of farmers' products—they are either too low to repay their cost to the farmer, or if they give any profit in their sale, it is so small as to suggest close economy in production. The day laborer on the farm is keeping up the inflated price which drove him out of employment years ago. He wants twice as much for his ten hours as he used to get for a full day. Failing to get it except when sheer necessity compels the employer, he gives his energies to obstructions on the times, while subsistence in too many cases comes from thinly masked charity or still worse—from crime.

We do not advocate low wages for the laborer nor low prices for the products of labor. The latter is an incident of the times, and by natural law its influence must extend to labor itself. With labor fully employed there would soon come a rise in the prices of farm products and with more active demand for labor at increased prices. The sooner idle men in all classes conform their demands to this plain rule the better for all, for it will bring general prosperity to all industries.—The Husbandman.

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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, 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 July 3, 1878.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. E. Dale, Humboldt Tp. one light roan cow, 4 or 5 years old, square crop on the right ear. Valued at \$12.
BULL—Taken up by Thos. Bartlett, Iola Tp. one pale red bull, with white face, one year old. Valued at \$10.
PONY—Taken up by Wesley Morris, Cottage Grove Tp. one dark sorrel pony mare, about 1 year old, 11 1/2 hands high, heavy with foal (May 18th), collar mark on top of neck, shod all around. Valued at \$30.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. H. H. Sawyer, of Washington Tp. (Normanville, Doniphan Co., 2 1/2 miles S. of May 18th, 1878, one dark chestnut sorrel horse, about 10 years old, white spot in forehead, branded W on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.

Cherokee County—C. A. Saunders, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Albert Willard, May 20th, 1878, at Baxter Springs, one dark brown mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, branded G B on right shoulder.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.
COLTS—Taken up by Thomas Rogers, of Goshen Tp. June 1st, 1878, one bay horse colt, about 3 years old, 12 hands high, right hind foot cut. Valued at \$30. Also, one dark gray mare colt, about 3 years old, about 10 hands high, both hind feet white, small white spot in face. Valued at \$20. Also, one yearling horse colt, dark brown. Valued at \$20.

Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by R. M. F. Read, Burlington Tp. one sorrel mare, 3 years old, branded with P on left hip, little white on left hind foot and on hock. Valued at \$20.
MARE—Taken up by Samuel Hale, Neosho Tp. one bay mare, 12 years old, saddle and harness marks, and shod in front, no marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by J. W. Funkhouser, Liberty Tp. one red and white spotted cow, short horns, crop off left ear and underbit in right, 9 years old. Valued at \$15. Also, one roan cow, nearly blind in right eye, and branded with letter O on right hip. Valued at \$15.

**COLT—Taken up by D. M. Barr, Rock Creek Tp. one two-year-old bay horse colt, 14 or 15 hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.
STALLION—Taken up by J. B. McCartney, Liberty Tp. one bay two-year-old horse, white stripe in face, black mane and tail. Valued at \$25.**

Cowley County—M. C. Troup, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by A. McCarty, of Creswell Tp. May 28th, 1878, one sorrel horse, 15 hands high, white blaze in face, J D on left shoulder, collar and saddle marks, shod all around. Valued at \$35.

Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by E. H. Courtwright, of Washington Tp. (Girard P. O.) May 10th, 1878, one bay mare, three years old. Valued at \$20.
HORSE—Taken up by same, same date, one bay horse, three years old. Valued at \$25.

**MARE—Taken up by same, same date, one black mare, two years old. Valued at \$15.
MARE—Taken up by Perry Knowl, of Sheridan Tp. May 2, 1878, one bay mare, five years old, about 15 hands high, weight 925 pounds, shod all around, right eye seems dull. Appraised at \$30.**

**PONY—Taken up by Austin Mann, of Sheridan Tp. May 3d, 1878, one roanish brown gelding pony, two or three years old, four white feet, a slight star on face, saddle marks, broke work and ride, branded on left shoulder and thigh J F. Valued at \$25.
MARE—Taken up by Thomas Tarrant, of Lincoln Tp. June 1st, 1878, one bay mare, three years old, raised at \$20.**

**HORSE—Taken up by same, same date, one bay horse, original, three years old. Appraised at \$25.
MULE—Taken up by same, same date, one black mule, two years old. Appraised at \$30.**

Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Eliza Edwards, of Lyon Tp. April 19th, 1878, one horse pony, color iron gray, 13 1/2 hands high, about 15 years old, branded M G on left shoulder, shod all around. Valued at \$25.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by E. H. Perkins, Noble Tp. (Chapman Creek P. O.) June 15th, A. D. 1878, one black horse pony, 13 1/2 hands high, shod for 8 years old, has a little white on right hind foot, shod in front. Valued at \$25.

Doniphan County—D. W. Morse, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John B. Wilson, Wolf River Tp. May 24th, 1878, one dark brown pony horse, 12 years old, 13 hands high, mane ruffled, little white on both hind feet, white stripe in face, slit in nose, branded on left hip with letter J C. Valued at \$10.
FILLY—Taken up by Wm. Sweeney, of Burr Oak Tp. May 15th, 1878, one bay mare colt, about 3 years old, 12 hands high, both hind feet white, left hip knocked down. Valued at \$25.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Nancy Lilly, of Olathe Tp. May 5th, 1878, one mare colt, two years old last spring, dark bay, black mane and tail, white in the face, both hind feet white, medium size, no other marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$30.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Patrick McKeever, in Kickapoo Tp. May 12, 1878, one bright bay filly, 4 years old, 15 hands high, star in forehead, right hind foot white, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$25.
HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Hennessey, of Easton Tp. April 10th, 1878, one red heifer, with white black face and tail, about 3 years old. Valued at \$15.

Linn County—John W. Flora, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by E. Fricker, Paris Tp. May 24, 1878, one chestnut sorrel mare, fifteen hands high, white spot on left side, comes in contact with tug, collar and saddle marks, four white feet, one hind and one fore leg white, white face, 15 years old. Valued at \$25.
COLT—Taken up by A. J. McCoy, Centerville Tp. March 1st, 1878, one dark brown mare colt, star in forehead, one year old. Valued at \$15.

**HORSE—Taken up by John Thompson, Liberty Tp. June 4th, 1878, one sorrel horse, star in forehead, some white on right hind foot, 12 years old. Valued at \$30.
LYON COUNTY—W. F. Ewing, Clerk.**

THE STORY OF INNACH GARDEN.

"Armo virumque cano."
The man with two arms and a hoe,
I sing.
The spring
Saw him with spade and hoe and rake,
With back and arms that burn and ache,
Dig and sweat
At the hard earth, where
Over the adamant sod
All winter long the family trod.
All day long like a slave he wrought;
The spade was dull and the day was hot;
When a cooler or softer place filled the spot.
Sunstroke and brick bats filled the spot.
From rosy dawn
Till the day was gone,
With tears and sweat he labored on.
By Luna's light the lettuce bed
With seed of *Lactuca sativa* were fed;
Where the onion wept at its breathful taste
The bulbs of the *allium cepa* be placed;
And you never have seen a
More charming verbenas
Than those he put in the oblong mould
With *solis tricolor* bordered around.
And on each side of the walk from the gate a
Row of the *reseda odorata*
Back in the kitchen garden bed,
Euphorbia sativa, white and red;
Where the tall poles burden the haunted air, is
The place where he plants *phacelia vulgaris*;
All the seeds that the grocer had;
Lots of things good, and some things bad;
Things that he didn't know how to spell,
Roots that bite and bulbs that smell;
Unknown vines of suspicious breeds;
Sprouts that come up and turn to weeds,
Things it would poison the children to pull,
Every inch of his garden he filled it full.

Daybreak came, and its earliest ray
Shined on the garden just as it lay;
Eight o'clock and the man went down
To his office desk in the busy town.
Nise, and his family flitted away,
With a rich relation to spend the day.
Then,
Just as the whistles were tolling ten,
A hen,
Pride of the flock that lived next door
(Numbering a hundred and seventy-four),
Peeped through the crack of the neighbor's fence,
And said to her comrades, "Lettuce, hens,"

Hens!
They come by ones, by scores, by tens;
Callus old birds, a clarion crew,
Came with the crowd, as they always do,
Bantams, hardly as big as a match;
But worse than a monkey plough on the scratch;
Dorking fowls that makes things whirl
When they dig up the ground with their extra spurs;
Malays and Hamburgs, spanned and plain
White checked chickens that hail from Spain;
Fighting game chickens, Poland black,
Guinea hens, with eternal "quack";
Hens with chicks that weep and cry,
Hens bereaved, whose weeties had died;
Giddy young hens, that never had set,
Grave old hens that were at it yet;
Forty old roosters solemn and stout;
Old time brewers with one eye out;
Hens, with broods of awkward ducks,
That paid no heed to their anxious chicks,
And never regarding their worried looks,
Plunged into gutters and ponds and brooks;
Mortified roosters, with tail feathers lost;
Fowls whose claws were nipped by the frost;
Business-like birds, with no ear for fun,
Pallies whose troubles were just begun;
Tough old fowl, for the boarder's collation,
Yellow-legged hens, of the Wesleyan persuasion,
Bright gems in the circuit: like a vacation;
Baptist-like ducks, with their awkward totter,
Hunting around for some waist-deep water;
Blue looking turkeys, scratching a living;
Fowls ordained to die next Thanksgiving.
And here in the mob was a solemn passer
Of geese, with tremendous feet for a wren;
Not much on the scratch, but 'twas easily seen
They were worse on the grass than a moving machine
Where they all came from nobody knew,
But over the fence in clouds they flew;
And into the garden, for life or death,
They scratched till they panted out of breath;
No pause, no stop, no stay for rest,
Till the sun went down in the crimson west;
Till the man came home from his work and found
The yawning clefts in the river ground.
And he gazed for space, with a fearful start,
While the deep sobe broke from his grateful heart;
And he clasped his arms his babe and spouse,
"Thank heaven, the earthquake spared my house!"
—Burlington Hawkeye.

The only class of men in the world who are not in the habit of disparaging their neighbors are the tax assessors. They never under-rate anybody.

A BRAVE SHEEP.

Toby, the sheep, hated the whole canine race. One day when the Captain and his pet were taking their usual walk on the promenade, there came on shore the skipper of a Palomouth ship, accompanied by a very large formidable-looking dog. And the dog only roared as he saw Toby he commenced to set his dog upon him; but Toby had seen him coming and was quite on guard; so a long and fierce battle ensued, in which Toby was highly wounded and the dog's head was severely cut. Quite a multitude had assembled to witness the fight, and the ship's rigging were alive with sailors. At one time the brutal owner of the dog seeing his pet getting worsted attempted to assist him, but the crowd would have pitched him neck and crop into the river, had he not desisted. At last both dog and sheep were exhausted, and drew off as best by mutual consent. The dog seated himself close to the outer edge of the platform, which was about three feet higher than the river's bank, and Toby went, as he was wont to do, and stood between his master's legs, resting his head fondly on the Captain's clasped hands, but never took his eyes off the foe. Just then a dog on board one of the ships happened to bark and the Palomouth dog looked around. This was Toby's chance, and he did not miss it or his enemy either. He was upon him like a bolt from a catapult. One furious blow knocked the dog off the platform, the next moment Toby had leaped on top of him, and was chasing the yelling animal towards his own ship. There is no doubt Toby would have crossed the plank and followed him on board, had not his feet slipped and precipitated him into the river. A few minutes afterward, when Toby, dripping with water, returned to the platform to look for his master, he was greeted with ringing cheers; and many were the plasters spent in treating our woolly friend to fruit. Toby was the hero of Galatz from that hour; but the Palomouth dog never ventured on shore again, and his master as seldom as possible. —Chamber's Journal.

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\$30 to \$125 A MONTH.
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Everybody, every business.
Saves many times cost.
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Combined cast and wrought iron posts with Steel Barbed Wire make the cheapest and most durable fence in the world. In the older states it is superior to all other stock fences as fast as it can be procured. Address the SOUTHWESTERN IRON FENCE CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

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KILLS all the FLIES in a room in TWO HOURS.
10c. worth will kill more flies than \$10 worth of Fly Paper.
No dirt, no trouble.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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**Economy of Fuel & Labor,
PERFECT OPERATION,
Quick & Uniform Baking,
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HANDSOMEST COOKING STOVE
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UNTIL YOU HAVE CAREFULLY EXAMINED THE
GRAND CHARTER OAK
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY
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612 to 618 Main St., St. Louis, Mo.
AND
A. W. KNOWLES & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

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of 140 acres in Onaga county, 18 miles south of Topeka, one and a half miles from Carbondale, a thirty-acre containing stores, shops, churches and schools. Will give long time on part or the whole with low rate of interest, or will exchange for notes or mortgages on other property. Price \$2500. H. K. WINANS, Topeka, Kansas.

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Durability unparalleled. "19 Successive Falls and Frames have yet." "18 years' work with same Separator and Power." "Every Fall since 1858, and good now."
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