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

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# Agriculture.

HOW TO GROW A HEDGE. BY W. D. JONES.

As the time for setting hedge plants is near at hand, we propose giving some information which may be useful to those designing to plant this spring.

1st, procure good plants and take good care of them after you get them. Plants that have stood sufficiently scattering in the nurse ry row, and have received good cultivation and made a strong and vigorous growth the first season, are good, and better than older plants, yet two year-old plants succeed very well: older ones are useless. Nurserymen frequently grow their plants two thickly, which causes them to make a weak and slen evil practice will not cease until purchasers usually is. "What is the price of your plants, old so much the better they think.) and not a cure good plants grown near home, if such can throw up the soil so that the hedge will stand market. above the level.

First, to prepare the plants by cutting the tops of good cheese; but bad milk from sick cows, three or four inches, and the roots five or six or from cows that have just calved, or from inches long. Scatter them along the row, cows eating bad food, drinking bad water, or dry, poor, crumbly cheese. Sour milk cheese dry, tough and crumbly cheese. Avoid all about 50 in a pile, and cover them with moist breathing foul air, is often made into cheese. generally has about the same character. The earth as soon as dropped, having previously Much of the soft and pasty cheese, or that butter in such cheese decomposes and drips dipped the roots in thin mud to prevent their which is porous and full of small holes, comes out with the whey. Skimmed cheese is hard | ly, or as being good cheese far gone in decay. drying while transplanting. Stretch a line to from this kind of milk. Milk shut up in a tough, and poor-tasting, and partly skimmed plant by; thrust a spade down in the line, at close can and carried to the factory in hot approaches this character. The practice of least a foot deep, and press the handle forward; weather, makes this kind of cheese. If its putting in more rennet and dipping the curds let a boy with a handful of plants insert one in character is concealed by skillful manipula- softer and sweeter does not disguise its charthe opening thus made and hold it there until tion, so far as appearance is concerned, it nev- acter. Though it prevents dryness, it does extreme, and all that is elastic and Indiathe spade is withdrawn; let the boy press the er keeps well and soon takes on an offensive not entirely get rid of the tough, leathery rubber like on the other—the first is sourced the spade is withdrawn; let the boy press the spade is withdrawn; let the boy press the soil firmly with the foot while you make an opening for the next plant. See that the plant is set deep, so that the 'top is but little above the surroundings of the factory or prisher and implements, the lack of butter. Adding other fats, as in the surroundings of the factory or prisher and unless in utensils and implements, the lack of butter. Adding other fats, as in the surroundings of the factory or prishe case of the cleomargarine, does not respond to the surroundings of the factory or prisher and unless in utensils and implements, the lack of butter. Adding other fats, as in the surroundings of the factory or prisher and writer and the other is skimmed and dried to death, and the other is skimmed and dried to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced of the death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and dried to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and dried to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced or drive, and will be to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and dried to death, and the other is skimmed and gets over the ground rapidly and in fine style, he is better to ride or drive, and will occur the safe in the total butter. Adding other is skimmed and gets over the ground rapidly and in fine style, he is better to ride or drive, and will occur the safe in the total butter. Adding other is skimmed and great to death, and the other is skimmed and great to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and great to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and great to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and great to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and great to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and great to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and great to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and great to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and great to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and great to death. It is safe to avoid all low priced and great to death. I boy can set about half a mile per day in this vate dairy room.

with one hand, and press the soil to the roots with the other, and finish by throwing the soil to them with the plow. We prefer and practice the first mode. If the hedge is to be made by plashing after it has made three or four years growth, one foot apart is the right distance to set the plants; but if you prefer making a hedge by cutting back each year, and thus thicken it at the base, eight inches would be right. We prefer the plashing system to any other, though a good hedge may be made by the other system, provided you get a good stand and keep it thoroughly cut back until sufficiently thick at the base.

The hedge being now set, the cultivation is next in order. Do not come to the conclusion that because they are trees they can take care of themselves, as too many have done after setting out fruit trees and have thus made a failure. Hedge plants and other trees can no more take care of themselves than your garden vegetables can; although they may live longer under neglect, yet they will utterly fail in the end. No after treatment will suffice for neglect the first season after setting. Cultivate as you would your garden vegetables, keeping the soil clean and mellow until about the first of August, after which time they should be left without further cultivation, to mature the wood before winter. The second and third seasons it should receive the same cultivation as the first season; and if the hedge is to be made by plashing, but one branch should be allowed to grow each plant To secure this, cut off, at the end of the first year after setting, the ends of all the strong branches except the strongest and most upright one; but if the hedge is to be made without plashing, cut it off near the ground at the end of the first year, and about one foot high at the end of the second year, and so on until the hedge is finished.

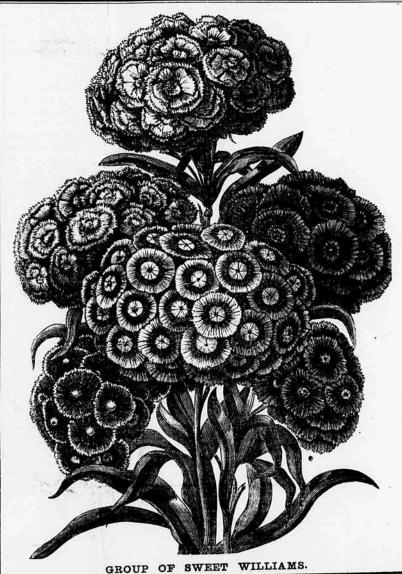
Barclay, Kan., March 1876.

OUR CHEESE DAIRY INTEREST. BY T. D. CURTIS.

The great majority of people do not feel as much interest in cheese as they do in butter, for the reason that they consume at least seven der growth and are nearly worthless; and this or eight times as many pounds of the latter as they do of the former. We have producbecome more discriminating. The inquiry ed, this season just closed, not less than 600, 000,000 pounds of butter for market, to say and how old are they? (if two or three years nothing of what is consumed by the producers that is never taken into account. This word said about the quality. If the nursery- is fifteen pounds per capita, supposing the man can grow 50,000 plants on an acre and population to be only 40,000,000. Our exget as much per thousand for them as for ports of butter are hardly worth considering. plants grown at the rate of 25,000 per acre, he We may safely say that we have produced will not be likely to quit the practice. Pro- as much more than the 600,000,000 pounds as be got; if not, send to some reliable nurseryman Of cheese we have produced not less than who knows how to grow good plants and will 200,000,000 pounds, or five pounds per capita handle them with care. Do not be hum- but of this we shall export not far from 120, bugged by tree agents. The plants should be 000,000 pounds, leaving 80,000,000 for home exposed to cold, dry air and the sun as little as consumption, which is two pounds per capita. possible. If the fibrous roots are dried, the But if our people were better judges of cheese after it is cured. It is soon ready for market, buyers call "curdy" or under-ripe. plant is injured and will not make a vigorous and were furnished a better article for home growth if it does not die outright. The hedge consumption, we doubt not they would be plant is very tenacious of life and will bear a much greater cheese eaters. As it is, the great deal of exposure, and still live, but this great majority are supplied with a poor artiis no reason why it should be abused, and you cle-because they do not know how to select lose a year's growth in your hedge. Heel in a good one, or because they prefer to buy the curds soft and sweet not only produces a cheese may be made by too high a temperature your plants as soon as received, being careful cheapest article regardless of quality-and to mix the soil well among the roots, and let come to the conclusion that they do not like them remain until the ground is ready to re- cheese. We propose to give them a little ceive them. To prepare the ground for the clue to cheese making, and a few hints how hedge row, stir it deep and pulverize well (one to select good cheese-which may be of some foot is not too deep) leaving it raised just a service to dealers, especially retailers-for little, so that when the ground settles, the though the quality of our cheese is superior. hedge will not stand in a depression; but if on the whole, to that of our butter, there is the land is low and wet, it may be necessary to still a vast amount of poor cheese seen in

Milk every way healthy and free from taints The ground being prepared, you proceed. and bad odors is essential to the manufacture

Another mode which some practice, is to vantage of better control of his milk in all ficial grease does not thoroughly incorporate breaks easily, but does not crumble, has a plow a straight, deep furrow where the hedge its stages, factory cheese, as a rule, is superior with the cascine, and the cheese has a coarse—smooth, elastic rind, breaks down mellow and is to stand, and place the plants in the furrow to private dairy cheese; and to the factory grained, crumbly, greasy and suspicious look. rich, but with no harsh feeling between the



ture and the superior intelligence and skill throughout, firm in texture, yet readily breakof its operators, do we owe a complete revolu- ing down soft and mellow between the fingers tion in the improvement of our cheese since at a summer temperature, and melting al-1860, and mainly since 1865. Many private most like butter in the mouth and leaving a dairymen have adopted factory methods and pleasant, nutty flavor that is exceedingly relproduce as fine cheese as is found in market; ishable. It has no off-neive or disagreeable

and it immediately consumed, answers very Sour cheese may be made in the curing well. But it has not the body and fine flavor room where the temperature is changeable of cheese made from curds that are kept and remains too low for several days before longer in the vat and are more concentrated the cheese is cured, or after it is just made by the action of heat and acid, But dipping and placed in the curing room. So porous rapidly-curing cheese that can soon be, and indeed must be rushed upon the market, but cheese are large and not seriously objectionagives a larger yield because of the retention of more moisture. This and the fact that the cheese needs to be cared for during less time, induces the manufacture of much soft cheese, especially on a falling market or in anticipaour supply of poor cheese. Such cheese verifies the old adage, "soon ripe, soon rotten," and much of it ultimately appears on the counters of our cheap groceries and as low-

priced cheese on our market stands. Too much souring of the curd produces a store the fine, rich quality, nor give it the smooth, but has a slight, regular roughness Though the private dairyman has the ad- flavor of fine whole milk cheese. The arti- of surface, yields to the pressure of the finger,

system, with its better methods of manufac Rich cheese is not greasy, but homogeneous

If curds are dipped too sweet and put to ter; neither is it dry, or hard, or crumbly, quired. It is a good plan to sow a half bushel press, though the milk may be ever so good, the cheese not fully cured may have an or blue grass with a few quarts of timothy or cheese will be soft and soon go to decay, unagreeable acid taste, but such cheese is not fit clover, or both. After the two last have given less kept at a temperature below 60 degrees to cut and should not be eaten. It is what

and too rapid curing, but the holes in such ble unless too numerous. The flavor is liable to have been injured, but it may remain all right. Such cheeses generally settle down and have the square edges and the smooth especially on a Lating market or in anticipa- faces of good cheeses; but the buyer should leaved maple, are my best trees for high praition of a fall, and thus in the end augments criticise such pretty closely. By all means rie.—Warren N. Smith, in Prairie Farmer. let the retailer shun the cheese that is full of fine holes, not much larger and sometimes smaller than pin-heads. They are an unmistakable evidence of bad milk, either from diseased cows or tainted after milking and before it was made into cheese. Avoid all cheeses with rounded faces. Avoid all rank tasting cheese as either a bad article original-Avoid all sour-tasting cheese as made of sour milk, as soured on the ranges, or as bad milk disguised with acid. Avoid all cheese that is hard and unyielding to the touch on the one

thumb and finger, dissolves readily in the mouth, but has no strong or rank flavor, and leaves a relishable taste. Most people like such cheese, but seldom getting it, they fancy that cheese has for them no special relish. If only such cheese were thrown on the market the home consumption would double within a year, and in a few years it would be tenfold what it is now. It is a great mistake to keep home consumers feeding on the inferior grades of cheese, and it is a greater mistake to manufacture oleomargarine or in any way increase the amount of the inferior makes. The poor do not want them any more than the rich, and will buy other food before they will eat them at any price that will afford remuneration to the manufacturer. We are glad it is so. The best is none too good for any one; and it is about time that producers and manufacturers of all kinds got rid of the idea of palming all their refuse stuff on the poor .- American Grocer.

SEASONABLE HINTS FROM THE AGRICUL-TURAL PRESS.

PREPARING FOR EARLY PLANTS.

The season is now at hand when almost every housewife will have a box of plants for early vegetables on her window, but which must be turned around every few days, to keep them from leaning at a sharp angle toward the light. We have just tried a simple remedy to avoid the trouble of turning the box. Raise the inside of the box so as to bring it to an angle of about thirty-five degrees, and the plant will stand perpendicular to the earth in the box. Of course, when watering them, the box should be let down level, and when well watered, give the leaning position again. In early cabbages and tomatoes there can be several weeks gained by proper care with such plants On cold nights they should be set away from the windows. Always use luke-warm water to water the plants, and rain water at that .- Boston Cultivator.

WHEN TO SOW BLUE GRASS SEED.

Concerning the most desirable time to sow the seed of blue grass the German Telegraph states that almost any time of the year will do when the ground is moist, or just before a rain or snow. But the best time is in the Spring, from the last of February to the last spring, from the last of reportary to the last of April, or early in the fall, either with or without another crop. If sown on other crops, sow immediately after the grain is harrowed in. If sown on pasture land or old meadow, harrow thoroughly with sharp harrow teeth If sown when snow is on the ground, mix the seed with its bulk of damp unleached ashes, or half its bulk of land plaster and rub the mixture thoroughly together before sowing. plaster and ashes will benefit the crop and make the seed more convienent to sow. If but such private dairy cheese is the exception rather than the rule. Still, we do not mean to say that all factory cheese is good. Some of the worst in market comes from badly conducted factories.

It now do not mean though there may be irregular openings because the curd was not quite pressed together. There is no sour taste or smell, no trace of whey, no moisture of an extraneous characteristic for the worst in market comes from badly conducted factories. out the blue grass will have possession, with a good sod and root. Red top Agrostic Vulgaris will be found the best for wet land.

HOW TO GROW TREES.

Thinking it may help my brother farmers, who are trying to grow trees, I will give my experience. Stir the earth deep and clean of grass and weeds. Sow in drills, north and south, six to eight feet apart, and leave two to four feet in rows, and cultivate well until they shade the ground.

White ash, silver and ash leaved maple, and elm transplant welf. Walnut, oak, hickory, coffee bean should remain where planted.

To start coffee bean and honey locust, I pour

boiling water on them every day and set away to cool until they start, and I have a fine stand. White ash, black walnut and box elder or ash

SELECTION OF STALLIONS.

The selection of a stallion is an important matter. He should be from a family with well established characteristics which he, like the established characteristics which he, like the other members of the same family, will be likely to transmit and stamp upon his off-spring. He should be of good size, have good bone and muscle, and power and ability to do not still be required in what will be required in his offspring. should have a kind and tractable dispos should have a kind and tractable disposition, for vicious characteristics are transmissible. He should have good action, for action is wanted in a horse. If a horse is wanted for drait purposes, breed with that object in view, and breed heavy draft horses. If horses are wanted for general purposes on the farm—to plow, to mow, and to do all kinds of farm work, and less to ride to drive before the bugger of caralso to ride, to drive before the buggy or car-riage—then a different horse is wanted—more active, and that can be used more handly for been bred on a farm, by farmers, and worked at farm work. Even Occident, the great California horse, was worked hard (in a butcher's wagon and otherwise) for several years, and after that trotted in 2:16%.—Ex.

# farm Stock.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.] For entirely eradicating the disease from the sheep, buildings, pens or corrals, the prop- is needed to attend to the kettles and fires, and er time is immediately after shearing. At this keep the dipping vat nearly full, at the right time the liquid penetrates to the skin and temperature and to assist in penning and let reaches the seat of the disease. It is also far ting out sheep. more economical at this season, as there is no year as a preventative.

says: "Now as regards the dip for sheep, for the dry scab, which is the kind we have in this country, there is nothing better than a strong decoction of tobacco, as strong as it can go there, because of the rough handling they be made so as to make the sheep sick when received-two or more struggling in the vat they are dipped. This is the safest cure, and at once and another perhaps dropped in on top. no injury to the sheep or wool. We mix sulphur, say five pounds to every hundred pounds proper management, can conveniently put of dip, and use it as hot as the sheep will bear all other compositions, but give way to the spring and fall, scab or no scab, and by so doing, keep our sheep healthy and get good fleeces off them.'

What is known as tobacco scraps can be bought for three dollars per one hundred pounds at the factory. Tobacconists insist that the stems which they sell at one dollar per hundred pounds, or less, are cheaper and just as good if they are allowed to steep long stock of horses is concerned. Good qualities enough to extract all the virtue. In the territories where the stems have to be carried a horse. Early training has much to do with tories, where the stems have to be carried a long distance, the freight makes the cost too ings. Well bred colts are generally better heavy. There is a party now trying the stems cared for, handled earlier, and make the kind-

say, first, that there must be more pens pre-say, first, that there must be more pens pre-light plug.

I am of the opinion that when breeders should be driven into a large pen, then into a smaller one, then into the catching pen, day old. It will soon become attached to you. a smaller one, then into the catching pen, day old. It will soon become attached to you. which need not be larger than twelve feet Under kind treatment, it will learn to fear and square. Tame, state merino sheep only require two pens, one large, and one small catching pen, into which they can be easily put. The dipension of the same state and means.—Henry Ware, in Rural West and the same state and means.—Henry Ware, in Rural West and the same state and means.—Henry Ware, in Rural West and the same state and means.—Henry Ware, in Rural West and the same state and means.—Henry Ware, in Rural West and the same state and means.—Henry Ware, in Rural West and the same state and means.—Henry Ware, in Rural West and the same state and means.—Henry Ware, in Rural West and the same state and means and the same state and means.—Henry Ware, in Rural was a same state and means and the same state and t pen, into which they can be easily put. The diptaste remains the said with the end at a World. door or entrance to this pen. This vat may be five feet deep, ten feet long and eighteen inches wide. At the end of the vat opposite the catching pen, an inclined plane, of plank, commencing at eighteen inches from its bottom and rising gradually up into the floor of tom and rising gradually up, into the floor of the horses of the country this matter is well understood, and to great extent relied upon. The fact of the great speed attained by our tom and rising gradually up, into the floor of wat into the pen. This vat, made of two inch plank, should be sunk into the ground its whole depth. For convenience and preservation much difference in the value of an educated plank, should be sunk into the ground its the floor of the dripping pen should be but little higher, just so that the dripping will flow back into the vat. This pen, or rather two pens should be eight by sixteen feet, each

pen, while it opens the entrance to the other. The steeping kettles should be placed at one side of the dripping vat, and elevated on a furnace so that the liquid will flow from a faucet in a spout or pipe into the vat. These kettles, made of heavy galvanized sheet iron or copper, should be of not less capacity that 100 gallons each, and even twice that size would be advanta. geous. Fire being kept under the kettles, the temperature of the liquid in the dipping vat should by no means fall below blood heat (98°) and it need not rise above 1.10°, though no harm is done by its rising to 1209. It is necessary to keep the liquor hot all the time the sheep are passing through. As the strength of tobacco differs so much, I will not give a rule for the proportions to be used, but only say make it very strong, as one said to me,"strong enough to sicken the sheep" it won't hurt them. Making this decoction strong enough of tobacco, I should use nothing else with it.

of the vat and are turned into either pen, as the

gate is hung so as to close the entrance to one

The catching pen being filled with sheep, three hands are employed in catching, a fourth stands at the entrance in a little pit, say two feet deep, at the head of the vat. The catchers should lift each sheep from the ground and pass it to the man in the pit, who takes hold of it with one arm around its shoulders, keeping the animal's back to him, and the other hand grasping the hind leg above the hock, he lets it down into the tank, hind end first. Having this firm hold, he is able with little effort, the feet being from him, to best journals for the amusement and instrucpush its head from him, toward the farther end tion of the boys and girls of America," and should be in every household where there and leave the sheep in position to swim. A fifth man standing at the side of the vat with a forked stick, places it on the neck of the sheep, sinks it clear under, and as it rises, directs its movements forward and up, ward out on the sloping plank into the dripand leave the sheep in position to swim. A ping pen. When one of these pens, as above valuable premium.

described is full, the gate on the bridge is turned and the other side filled. By this time the first pen full are through dripping, and may be turned out through a gate at the back part. Having this dripping pen divided, one lot is ready to let out as soon as the other pen is filled, and the liquid is mostly saved without any detention in the work, A sixth man

All things should be so arranged that little wool to absorb and carry off the liquid. I detention need be experienced from the time think diseased sheep should be dipped after a flock is commenced till they are all finished, shearing to insure a cure, even if they have and that too with comparative ease to the men been dipped before. In sections where scab and without any danger of killing or crippling prevails, it would be advisable to dip once a the sheep. I have seen this work done in the regular slam bang style, and 5,000 sheep "put In a letter from Mr. Boggs, of Colorado, he through" in a day, and some of the poor sheep went clear through-

"To the land of the hereafter." while I wondered that half of them did not Six men with complete arrangements and

through 2,000 head in one day. The whole it, so as not to injure them. We have tried cost, exclusive of fixtures will not exceed \$50.00 for 1,000 sheep, or 5 cents per head. In many tobacco, as it is the best and safest. We dip places, sheep men could raise tobacco enough for their own use at a trifling expense.

SAMUEL ARCHER. Kansas City, Mo.

## BLOOD IN BREEDING.

In the first place, well bred horses are generally admitted to be the safest, healthiest, hardiest and most intelligent horses. My own experience confirms this opinion, so far as handling the Ethan Allen and Seth Warder the qualities of animals, as well as human be-

heavy. There is a party now trying the stems and I may, perhaps, give the result in a future number of the Journal.

I have examined several apparatuses, and will here describe one which, while it may not be the pattern of any exactly, yet combines what has been found to be the best. I would say first, that there must be more pens pre-

our native tame ones. They are so wild and so unacustomed to being handled, that they will not go into a small pen from a large corral, nor can they be forced into it. They

# HANDLING COLTS.

The successful trainer of fast horses has learned that he must control the intelligence horse and an uneducated one, as there is in the ways of an accomplished scholar and the Chinese laborer-and how easy a matter it is

to give the horse this education.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advanwith tight plank floors, inclining towards the centre, where the ends of the plank rest on a spout which catches the liquid from the dripping sheep and conveys it back into the vat. The dividing partition is placed immediately over the spout in the center, and a little gate hung on the end of this next the vat, by which the sheep, in coming up the plank, walk out of the vat and are turned into either pen.as the aged thereafter. Farmers who are engaged in raising horses should avail themselves o opportunity to learn the best mode of handling colts, and then see to it that the boys act in conformity with the methods. But, in all your handling of stock, let kindness be a

# A PROFITABLE HOG.

The following description of a profitable hog was reported by the committee at the Swipe Breeders' Convention at Indianapolis, Ind.: He must have a small, short head, heavy jowel, thick, short neck; ears small, thin, and tolerably erect, not objectionable if they droop slightly forward; must be straight from the neck back to the flank; must be let well down to the knees in brisket; of good length from head to tail; broad on the back; ribs rather barrel shaped; must be slight-ly curved or arched in the back from the shoulder to the setting in of the tail; tail, shoulder to the setting in of the tail; tail, small; long in the ham from back to letting off the loins; shoulder not too large to give symmetry to the animal; ham broad and full; hair smooth and evenly set on; skin soft and elastic to the touch; legs short, small, and well set under; broad between the legs; good depth between bottom and top of the hog; with quiet disposition; should not weigh more than 300 or 400 ths, gross, at 12 to 18 months old. according to keep, color black weigh more than 300 or 400 lbs, gross, at 12 to 13 months old, according to keep, color black or white, or a mixture of the two. The above described hog will measure as many feet from the top of the head to setting on of tail, as he does around the body, and will measure as many feet the color of the head to setting on the top of the head to setting on of tail, as he does around the body, and will measure the color of the head to setting on the color of the head to setting of the head to setting on the color of the head to setti ure as many inches around the leg below the knee, as he does feet in length around the body depth of body will be four-fifths of his height.

We have received specimen copies of THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, published by J. K. Hudson, Topeks, Kansas. It is one of the

## Korticulture.

From the Report of the Alton Horticultural Society we take the following rcommendations on Blackberries and Gooseberries by Mr. Stewart: The earliest is the Dorchester, next comes the Lawton. It is a splendid berry except that it commences to ripen on the surface thence inward. It is black before it is ripe. But let it hang until it is fully ripe and it is a good berry. But the Kittatiny is my favorite berry. It ripens from the centre outwards, just as soon as it is black it is ripe. I would advise not to manure blackberries, for the reason that I have found that it predisposes to

In regard to gooseberries the Houghton was the stand by, productive and hardy, and of the medium size, bush dwarfish.

From the proceedings of the Adams county (Ill.) Horticultural Society, reported in the Western Agriculturist, we take the following recommendations as given by Mr. Robert Rankin: "Permit me to say that I am not discouraged in fruit growing or raising, and if it ever has paid in the past, it will surely pay to those who plant, cultivate and rear or chards of apples, peaches and grapes. We have all made a wide mistake in varieties. If we want to be successful, we must keep wide awake. As to our old orchards, I am now hav ing my N. Spy, N. Pippin, Genittin, Greennigs, and all other varieties that don't bear regular ly, and that are sound trees, grafted with Ben Davis, and will get a crop the third year of five bushels to the tree. In regard to recom mending the extending of orchards, I would say yes. If the varieties are made the leading subject, and a high, well surface-drained plot of ground selected, the land will pay double any other crop we can raise on it. Varieties: Summer-Red Astrachan; Fall-Maiden's Blush and Rambeau; Winter-Wine Sap, Willow Twig, Jonathan and Ben Davis. If I was setting one hundred acres for market I would not go outside of this list, and would Plant four Ben Davis to any other. Peaches-Hales, Troths, Early Old Mixon, Free and Cling Stump the World, Smock's Free Ward's Late and Health's Cling. Grapes-

#### FRUIT LIST FOR THE NORTH. Below I give a short list of fruits that will

Concord is the only variety for market pur-

ucceed between 42 and 43 degrees.

APPLES.—Tetofsky, Red Astrachan, Duchess

APPLES.—Tetofsky, Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, St. Lawrence, Haas (or Gros Pommier), Fameuse, Plumb's Cider, Utter, Ben Davis, English Golden Russet, Walbridge and Tolman Sweet. There is little use for Red Astrachan, as Oldenburg will bear two or three bushels to its one up to ten years of age. No use for Alexander. I would plant Ben Davis sparingly in the north half of 42 deg. and Tolman Sweet very lightly north of 43 degrees, but would add Sweet Pear and Price's and foliated Sweet very lightly north of 43 degrees, but would add Sweet Pear and Price's Sweet. For the south half of 42 I would add Early Pennock, Sweet June, Willow and Rawles' Jannet for profit and home use.

CHERRIES.—Richmond and English Morrallo.

PEARS.—Flemish Beauty.
PLUMS.—Miner. The Wild Goose kills to the ground here, on 43 degrees, every other winter at least. Too much money has been squandered on Lombard to plant it any longer.
GRAPES.—Delaware, Cencord, Clinton.
CURRANTS.—Red Dutch, White Grape.

Cherry worthless on light soils.
GOOSEBERRIES.—Houghtons.
RASPBERRIES.—Doolittle, Mammoth Clus-

er, Philadelphia.
STRAWBERRIES.—Wilson, Green Prolific

and Hovey. Chas. Downing won't bear fruit.
The same varieties will succeed a degree or
more farther north, within 30 or 40 miles of
the Mississippi River.
C. G. PATTEN. -In Prairie Farmer.

# MISTAKES IN PLORICULTURE.

I would not offer this record to the readers of the "Garden" had some one been kind enough, years ago, to caution me as 1 would now caution other amateurs in floriculture. It is fitteen years since I commenced gathering time and money suffered in the effort to make my garden what it is, prompts me to publish something of my experience for the benefit of others. Of my failures I am not ashamed, for they were only incidents in honest endeavors

My first mistake was in getting too many kinds of flowers—a very common fault with beginners. The catalogues were faulty in not noting the periods at which the different varieties would bloom. Consequently I had the same range of colors and form, in Asters, Dahlias' and Zinnias at about the same time and so with many earlier flowers. I have learned that one of a class of flowers, with a full variety of its colors, is enough to bloom

at once; and that from three to five classes may be represented at the same time. My second was a mistake of proportion. I obtained too many annuals and hedding plants ed -with nothing but seeds, and not even those should they fail to ripen. Bedding plants proved expensive, both to procure and to care for. Three of the best double Geranito care for. Three of the best double Geraniums and two double Petunias are enough and, if they did not bloom all summer, would, most

certainly, be too many.

My third mistake was in getting too many small flowers—in the style of the low Lobellas. It is a very difficult matter so to arrange a garden as to have low small flowers appear to advantage. A flower garden should be showy, and to make it so, showy flowers must

e employed.

My fourth mistake was s big one. I mixed things; and here the laugh comes in—though it has been a great while coming. I mixed Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, and bedding plants. All sorts, low and tall, were put just where there might be convenient room for them—and the effect was perfectly stunning It was as if I had mixed the different kinds of seed in a bag and sown them broadcast. It did not take me long to decide that something ailed that garden. I could see the Portulaccas by going behind the Dahlias; while a strong by going behind the Dahlias; while a strong hedge of Balsams and Zinnias stood on guard before the Verbenss. Could I have changed the ends of that spot of ground I would have

to wait another year and change the arrange-ment. I did this, but it proved no better. The Perennials got in the way—and as I was ad-ding every new thing that I could get, chaos might have been deemed order as compared to my garden. Some of my friends said was nice and perhaps they thought so. But othto my garden. Some of my friends said was nice, and perhaps they thought so. But others thought I had reached the extreme of insanity—and well they might; for the whole thing was so exactly arranged that I never could tell where anything was till it presented itself and, sometimes, was well grown.

And so through much tribulation, I found that order was the first great need. In my perplexity as to how I ever could arrange so many kind of flowers on so small a spot of

many kind of flowers on so small a spot of ground and have them all look well, I got a library of floricultural books. But the right lender sought the borrower. book was not among them and it has not been book was not among them and it has not been since; and it never will be until Authors and Florists go to school of their own mistakes.— Then amateurs will get something upon which they can rely. Every florist who makes a catalogue should invariably state—no matter how common the plant—whether it be Annual, Biennial or Perennial; hardy or tender; also its color, height and period of blooming. Such an arrangement might not be of use to a professional gardener, but it would be of great advantage to the amateur. How often would it prevent him from becoming discouraged and throwing up floriculture altogether? The want of these hints was the cause of my greatest failure. I became desperate; threw away half the kinds of flowers I had on hand; reduced the size of my garden and began anew-first in arrangement, second in kinds,

third in management.

At this point I might write another chapter At this point I might write another chapter. The points I wish to make would render this one too lengthy. Perhaps I ought to say that during these years I made the natures and periods of blooming of the different kinds of perennial plants a special study—and I now know that no class of flowers will give such the court, eating citizen as a really groud select. whether the season be early or backward, they come along and bloom about the same time every year. Thus you can calculate with certainty what flowers you will have in each week in each month. This cannot be said of annuals and Bedding plants—for seed is un-Annuals and Bedding plants—for seed is un-certain and our climate variable. But peren-nials are sure, and need little care. We have, withal, so many kinds that the garden can be made gay with them from snow till snow. For a beginner I would suggest the follow-

ing short negative rules as ensuring success:—
Do not get too many kinds; some will be Do not get too many of a kind; they will

weary the eye.

Do not get too many bedding plants; you can buy perennials for the same money, and they will last.

Do not get too much small trash; it will not

Do not mix low and tall; it destroys the Do not plant too much ground; there will

Do not neglect to care for them; flowers

like company.
Follow carefully these negatives and, as surely as the rain falls and the sun shines, you will succeed.—E. Huftelen, Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., to American Garden.

## WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

Where Did They Come From and How Shall We Get Rid of Them?

# AN INQUIRY.

# BY JOHN G. DEW,

Author of "Our Currency as it Is and as Should be;" "Our Money Muss;" "A Financial Calechism;" "Repudiate the Repudiators;" "Exhaustive Power of Usury," Etc.

# CHAPTER XVI.

# OUR NATIONAL HARI KARI.

QUEEN KATHARINE.— Language unmannerly; yea, such as breaks The sides of royalty, and almost appears NORFOLK .-

Not almost appears,
It doth appear; for, upon these taxations,
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers, who, Unfit for other life, compell'd by hunger And lack of other means, in desperate manner Daring the event to the teeth, are all in uproar UEEN KATHARINE.-

These exactions Whereof my sov reign would have note, they are Most postilent to the hearing; and, to bear them The back is sacrifice to the load.

ING HERRY—
A trembling contribution! Why, we take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' the tim

urrency for 1874 - pages 2 et ultra we find the following astonishing results of Mr. Mc. Callock's schools' efforts at contraction.

Number of Banks.	Currency Outstanding.	Currency.	
Oct. 5, 1863, 66 Oct. 3, 1864, 508 Oct. 2, 1865, 1,513 Oct. 1, 1866, 1,644 Oct. 7, 1867, 1,642 Oct. 5, 1869, 1,643 Oct. 9, 1869, 1,648 Oct. 9, 1869, 1,648 Dec. 16, 1871, 1,799 Dec. 27, 1872, 1,940 Dec. 26, 1873, 1,976 Oct. 2, 1874, 2,004	000,000,000 00 4*,760 504 00 171,321,903 00 280,253,818 00 293,887,941 00 293,583,645 00 298,203,446 t0 318,265,481 00 381,295,255 00 341,821,256 00 383,22*,298 00	5,466 688 33 93,238,687 92 487,170,136 29 603,414,704 88 609 675,214 61 657,668,847 83 684,883,106 94 725,515,538 49 818,996,311 74 885,653,449 62 856,816,555 05	

INFLATION TENDENCYOF THE NATIONAL time of its greatest intensity.

created a currency swelling from 66 banks in 1863, with 'a line of discounts and resultant constructive so called deposits of \$5,466,088.33 to 2.004 banks in 1874 with

\$954,394,791.59 a line of discounts of Bank Notes 333,225,298 00

Total Bank Inflation \$1,287,620,089.59

At this point many a reader will exclaim, "bless me! I didn't think there was so much money in the country !!!"

"No mention is made of some few hundred millions of greenbacks, fractional currency, etc., which would carry the amount up to \$1,. price 20 cents post paid."

done it. This being impossible, I concluded 400,000,000 or more. Although there is so much talk about being short of money, I am afraid that when the New York papers tell us

we are inflated, it is too "true" To which I squarely respond. Our currency as above defined is most dangerously and out-

rageously inflated. Too inflate means to "blow up-to fill with

In 1865 we had a solid, reliable and ample currency-based upon the whole wealth of the whole people; every body was at work; mortgages were being paid off; purchases were made more and more for cash—the

That national currency, consisting of greenbacks, five per cent. legal tender no tes, certificates of indebtedness, etc., were withdrawn just at the time when we needed more good money rather than less, as the area of circulation had been doubled by the restoration of the Southern States, and that country needed reconstruction in material as well as in social and political matters.

Over four hundred million of dollars of these certificates of the government's indebtedness were withdrawn from active service, and it they had been destroyed and marked off our national indebtedness, the operation would not have been considered as utterly insane or criminal-but no-they were re-issued in the form of United States bonds, bearing gold interest, and exempt from taxation. Say ten per cent, sold to national bankers at ninety per cent, of their face value as before related loaned to them free of interest.

The only apology those \$4,000,000,000 U.S. Bonds have for existing, is that they serve as collateral security for National Bank notes which are not so highly esteemed by the people as the greenbacks.

Remove the cause for the existence of those bonds by substituting greenbacks for national bank notes, and bonds as well as bank notes can at once be relieved—the greenbacks taking their places, thus saving at least ten per cent. on interest, taxes and premium on gold or \$40,000,000 per year.

Had greenbacks been issued in place of the National bank bills, we could have dispensed with the issue, and consequent cost of the annual interest of the \$400,000,000 bond notes above as existing solely for collateral to said national bank bills, and just about now, say ten years from the average date of their issue, we should have saved \$2.59 37-100 for every dollar of their face, or an aggregate of \$1,137,480,-000 interest already accrued and paid; about two-thirds of our interest bearing obligations.

An unsophisticated person might imagine that the free loan of this ocean of money to national banks, could, would and should have surfeited the cormorant masses of the national banks in its receipts, and that the legislative donors would not have farther dared to steal from their trusting constituents, so as to leave them naked to the mercy of the elements, but the grasping avarice of the one, and the treasonable propensities of the other, were not so limited

Clauses were attached more or less insidiously worded which precluded further issue of money excepting through some banks which by enabling them to contract or expand according to their own caprice, virtually delivered to them and their co-workers, the bullionists, all the material interests of the producers and the production of the nation.

Having thus levied on the people in their national capacity a burden as above noted of over eleven hundred millions of dollars, they have levied on the same people in their individual capacities a much larger amount by usurious interest on the same money which the same people, so generously but so foolishly loaned them free of cost for rent or interest.

If will thus be seen, and we trust ve ry clearly seen, that this one aggregation of parasites has already cost the nation much more than would have extinguished our na-

But devastating as has been this almost incomprehensable absorption, it is small when contrasted with the larger loss accruing from

h

And, though we leave it with a root, thus hack'd
The air will drink the sap.

From the report of the Comptroller of the
with our nation's life blood—its currency. with our nation's life blood-its currency. \* On this point we stated in a late publica-

The productive capacity of the nation, with anything like a fair chance, is indicated by

the census at \$7,000,000,000 per year, or in round numbers \$20,000,000 per day. The loss by the present enforced stagna-

tion, is variously estimated at from one-fourth to one-half that sum. Take the small figure, one-quarter and we

find that we are paying \$5,000,000 per day, for the luxury of our present idleness, bankruptcy and starvation; equal, as above stated, From the above it will be seen that the to the cost of the war ON BOTH SIDES at the

At great cost we convulsed all civilization for years, to obtain an indemnity from England of \$15,000,060 and glorified our government for the achievement, while the same government was wickedly exhausting the nation to the same extent every three days.

With the greenback convertable into a low interest bearing bond there can be no inflation. but that there is, in the above quoted credit currency of the banks I will show in the next chapter

# Batrons of Husbandry.

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

testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

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

#### THE BENEFTS OF THE GRANGE.

The grange is a moral organization; the virtues of honesty, integrity and frugality are taught and kept constantly before the minds of the members, and no one is entitled to member-ship who is dishonest, intemperate, vulgar or profane. It is also a social organization, for the reason that those brothers and sisters meet in happy unison, rejoicing togeth er in that traternal feeling which has a tendency to improve society, and make us willing to listen to the wants and relieve the distresses of poor and unfortunate brothers and sisters. It is also an intellectual organization, for in the grange, brother strikes hands with brother, and sister with sister, and each one strives to educate, enlighten and invigorate each other. It also helps to educate them in their house, home and field duties, as we well know that a good housewife will in the exemplification of her duty, stimulate her sisters to go and do likewise. Also a pleasant, attractive and well ordered home cannot fail to inspire an enthusiasm which cannot be resisted, and which must make an impression that cannot be easily erased. So also with the farm; the brother who raises two bushels of corn or oth er crops, when the other raises but one, and exemplifies it, must and will awaken a desire in all the others to obtain similar results.-J. W. in Country Gentleman.

Patrons, if you have started a patron's store any place, stand by it through thick and thin. If some shrewd outsider offers to undersell it to the extent of a nickle or a dollar, take the offer as an insult. Such an offer is a stab at your life, and should be repelled by you in a firm and dignified manner. Prove to the men who seek to thus break you down, first, that you are actuated by principle and not by the saving of a penny. Second, that you have a purpose and a will of your own. Third, that you are intelligent enough not to be caught by their specious arguments. Business is business, and you have no business in undertaking a commercial enterprise unless you mean to stand by it .- Hoosier Patron.

A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture thus gives his views on the Centennial: "Every thoughtful patron must be interested in an honorable representation of the Patrons of Husbandry at the Centennial at Philadelphia in the year 1876. It is to be the grand est affair the world has yet seen. The published views of the exhibition building certainly lead us to expect the most magnificent collection of industry and the fine arts that the generous governmental provisions of America can invite. The deep regret that the Patrons of Husbandry are not to be officially represented must be felt by every right-minded patron It is our intention to be there, and we would teel very much mortified to know that a stuffed eagle, the steam-man and a counter of sodawater were all that our order could boast of in the instructive race."

#### AMERICAN GROCER ON THE GRANGES. The American Grocer in a late issue, reviews the Co-operative Store Movement, and though scouting the idea of any important or permanent competition between the Granges and retailers, it cries for war and the routing

"To utterly route the Grangers, you should fight them with their only defective weapon—Cash. Get down to a strictly cash basis it —Cash. Get down to a strictly cash basis if you can without injury to your general business; and if you cannot do that, get as close to it as possible. If you do that, you have every advantage in your favor, for you are better buyers, and better business men, and can consequently afford to undersell them; and, offer a time you will find that the Grange in after a time, you will find that the Grange, in compensation for any previous injury, will have educated your customers to buy for

cash. Yes, but by their schooling, the Granges have learned to buy for cash too. They have learned that credit is what takes the profits from their pockets, and puts it in those of the dealer, and it will be a hard matter to make them forget their lesson .- Western Farm Journal.

[Scene, bar room.—Time, midnight]
Vife.—"I wish that man would go home, if

he has one to go to."

Landlord. — "Hush! hush! he'll call for something to drink directly."
Wife.—" I wish he would make haste about it, then, for it's time every honest man was in

Landlord .- " He's taking the shingles off his

own house and putting them on ours."

At this time James began to come to his right senses, and commenced rubbing his eyes, and stretching himself as if he had just awoke,

"I believe I will go"

"Don't be in a hurry James," said the landlord.
"Oh! yes, I must go," said James, and he

After an absence of some time the landlord met and accosted him with:
"Hallo, Jim, why ain't you been down to see

Why I had taken so many shingles off my house it began to leak, so I thought it time to stop the leak, and I have done it." said James.

The tavern-keeper and his wife were astonished. James is now a happy man, and his wife and chidren are happy too. Young man, whose house are you shingling?

The London Agricultural Gazette says a well-fattened sheep will yield eight pounds of saleable carcass for each fourteen pounds of live weight—say 57 per cent. In this country the usual estimate is 50 per cent.

COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

Eastern dairymen are not satisfied with the quality of their cows, and are discussing various projects for breeding a better sort. The present annual production of cheese, it is said, does not average more than 400 pounds per cow, when it should be at least 50 per cent. more, or 600 pounds; which would increase the income of the dairymen from \$50 to \$75 per year for each cow. This, it is claimed, could be done with good cows without increasing the expense materially for food or care. But how are they to get the cows? An Eatern paper, while admitting that it will not pay for the dairymen to raise their own cows at home, yet insists that they may be bred in the West in large herds, at a cost not exceeding \$30 per head, and suggests that dairymen could club together and carry on establish-Eastern dairymen are not satisfied with the

could club together and carry on establish-ments for this purpose, say in Kansas or Ne-braska, at a prolit!

brasks, at a profit!

We suppose that beef cattle may be raised upon the plan here suggested in the States named with very satisfactory results; but we think the scheme wholly impracticable for breeding cows for the dairy, and especially so for building up an improved and superior vari-

tor building up an improved and superior variety of dairy cows.

We cannot expect a cow to be a regular and steady milker that is not milked and treated as a dairy cow; and this treatment, for the production of the largest quantity of milk, must be continued generation after generation, if we would build up a superior race for the dairy. Cows running in large lots on the Western prairies to raise cheap calves, would hardly be expected to maintain their breedng qualities, to say nothing of improving

Indeed, reason as well as experience teaches that we cannot have good dairy cows without raising them in the dairy—from an ancestry that has long been kept and used for dairy

But the raising of cows to sell for the pur-But the raising of cows to sell for the purposes mentioned cannot possibly be profitable, because a cow for the dairy, at three years of age, will sell for at least 50 per cent. less than a steer at the same age that has been raised at the same expense. As long, therefore, as a helifer in milk is worth a third less in the market than she would be if prepared and grazed for beef, it is idle to expect that we can have any systematic effort for breeding an improved variety of dairy cows.

ed variety of dairy cows. Gentlemen of taste and means will buy a Jersey or an Ayrshire for their own use, a prices that will compensate the breeder for rearing these valuable animals; and it may be that people living in the towns and villages may soon learn that it is to their interest, if may soon learn that it is to their interest, if they keep cows at all, to keep good ones, though they be required to pay double price for them. But we can hardly expect that the dairymen will be willing to pay such prices as will induce farmers to breed cows for the purpose of supplying this demand. On the contrary, it seems plain to us that the only hope for improvement in the milking qualities of our cattle is that our farmers, as they improve the general management of their stock, will see the importance or improvement here. The loss sustained by keeping a lot of poor milkers on the farm is very great, and a farmer who on the farm is very great, and a farmer who understands his business will not be found keeping this sort. But it must not be expected that breeds es-

But it must not be expected that breeds especially fitted for the dairy, and having no merits as meat producers, will ever be bred by the mass of farmers. They want a "general purpose cow"—one good at the pail, and of such form and quality of flesh that when no longer wanted for the dairy, will make a profitable carcass of beef. From such a cow the calless whether make or formula "will may to calves, whether male or female, "will praise"; and with the facilities now within reach of all for procuring good blood for this purpose, there is no reason why all farmers who breed cattle should not aim to produce

The rule should be to raise no calves from a cow that is a poor milker, or of a form or quality that will not make a good feeder.— National Live Slock Journal.

# TANNING SKINS.

Many persons are often coming in contact Many persons are often coming in contact with furs and skins which would become valuable to them if they possessed a knowledge of tanning smaller pelts, while from a lack of this knowledge there being no ready demand, they are compelled to see them go to loss. Inquiries are not made under the apprehension that the process is too complex and tedious to render it practicable; such is not the case, almost all the small animal skins will tan very readily and with little expense.

the case, almost all the small animal skins will tan very readily and with little expense.

TO TAN WITH THE FUR ON,

Nail the fresh skins tightly and smoothly on a board, keeping the skinny side out. If the skin has become dry before an opportunity is had for stretching it, it may be made pliable by slightly wetting with warm water. After the skin has been securely tacked up, proceed with a blunt knife to scrape away all loose pieces of flesh and fat: then rub in as proceed with a blunt knife to scrape away all loose pieces of flesh and fat; then rub in as much chalk as possible, and be not sparing of labor. When the chalk begins to powder and fall off, take the skin down and fill it with finely ground alum, wrap it closely together and keep it in a dry place for two or three days when it may be unfolded, the alum shaken out, and the work of tanning is over.

ANOTHER PROCESS is to carefully avoid getting any dirt or blood on the fur before commencing; stretch tightly, and scrape as before; mix two quarts of milk, a teacup of salt, and half an ounce of vitrol. Warm this mixture to something more than blood-heat, but not scalding, and and soak the skin in it for about forty minutes, stirring and squeezing it in the warm liquid, that it may absorb as much of it as possible. Press out the surplus liquid, and let dry for a short time, then commence rubbing the flesh side with all your strength across the smooth edge of a board; continue this until the pelt is entirely dry.

ANOTHER METHOD ANOTHER PROCESS

this until the pelt is entirely dry.

ANOTHER METHOD

is to cover the flesh side of the skin, when first taken from the animal, with powdered alum and salt, in equal quantities, this may remain from one to four days according to the thickness of the hide, and then be washed off with warm soap-suds, partially dried and rubbed as the above. In rubbing dry, powdered chalk may be used, afterwards sprinkle with alum and fold up for a few days, when it will be thoroughly cured and very soft.

WITHOUT HAIR.

For tanning without the hair, the latter may be removed by lime or lye upon the flesh side, and thoroughly washed in soap-suds, and afterward soaked in paste made of bran; then rub dry, and cure by hanging in a thick smoke for several days, taking care not to get it too warm. This will give a fine, soft and durable leather.

The main item with all the above receipts,

durable leather.

The main item with all the above receipts, after the chemicals have performed the taning part, is to render them soft and pliable by long continued stretching over the edge of a smooth board. For

WESTERN GUN WORKS,

RIFLES, GUNS, CARTRIDGES, CUTLERY, &C. Full Size of the New "BUFFALO BILL" With 100 Cartridges only SEVEN Shot Revolver.



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We are selling thousands. Sample, including 100 Cartridges, sent on receipt of NU-

2000 Testimonials like the following on file at our Office: The patents on the principal Revolvers having expired, we avail ourselves of the opportunity thus effered to introduce our New "BUFFALO BILL," which opplies the long-feit demand for a low-priced Revolver. It is light, and especially adapted for carrying in the pocket. Weight 8 oz. We call attention to the following notices from the Chicago daily and other papers, selected from hundreds of notices and testimonials on file at our office:

We can attention to the following notices from the Chicago daily and other papers, selected from hundreds of notices and testimonials on hie at our office:

For Accuracy, Cheapness, Durability and Rapid Firing, the "Buffalo Bill" Revolver surpasses anything we over saw. It is manufactured by the Western Gun Works, of this city. There must necessarily be a large demand for a Revolver embracing so many excellent points. The routinary cartridge, same as required for the Smith & Wesson, Colt's, and other breech-loading revolvers, is used.—Chicago Evening Journal, Aug. 21et, 1875.

The Western Gun Works, Gentlemen: Received was made to the work of this splendid weapon, Inter-Ocean, Aug. 22th, 1875.

The Western Gun Works, Gentlemen: Received was made to the weapon, Inter-Ocean, Aug. 22th, 1875.

The Western Gun Works, Gentlemen: Your "Buffalo Bill" Revolver came to hand on this place of a high-priced Revolver in every respect. In the "Buffalo Bill" Revolver reveil and the place of a high-priced Revolver in every respect. The Western Gun Works, Gentlemen: Your "Buffalo Bill" Revolver came to hand on this place of a high-priced Revolver in every respect. The Western Gun Works, Gentlemen: Your "Buffalo Bill" Revolver came to hand on this beyonder from hundreds of notices and testimonials on hie at our office:

CHARLESTOWN FOUR CORNERS, N. Y., Sept. 24th, 1875.—Gentlemen: The price, only "Buffalo Bill" Revolver and for shooting twill just plumba cent at 25yards everytime, Was more than pleased, Yours truly, GEO, Wood the place of a high-priced Revolver in every respect. The "Buffalo Bill" Revolver receit in every respect. Buffalo Bill" Revolver receit and the place of a high-priced Revolver in every respect. Buffalo Bill" Revolver receit. It shoots better than any \$5 revolver I ever bought. Will you Buffalo Bill" Revolver receit. It shoots better than any \$5 revolver I ever bought. Will you Buffalo Bill" Revolver receit. It shoots better than any \$5 revolver I ever bought. Will you Buffalo Bill" Revolver receit. It shoo

We make a Specialty of our

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indorse it. It is fast superseding the use of drugs, and
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Plants of Mulberry Trees for Sale

AT SILKYLLE, WILLIAMSBURG P. O., KANSAS.
White kind—cuttings selected among the best varieties, \$4 per 1 000; \$40 per 10,000; Kooted ones, 2 or 3 years old, 10 cents a piece \$8 per 100.
Seedlings, from 1 to 3 feet high, \$4 per 100.
Sample of 50 to 100 eggs sent postage paid for 50 cts.
Eggs of Silk-Worms, \$6 an ounce.
A Treatise on Mulberry and Silk Culture, to cents, sent in advance.

A Treatise of Sauloury Arranges of Sauloury Cuttings of Lhon Mulberry, I cent apiece; 80 cents per 100. But a rew for sale, just now. We will have plenty next year.

J. S. CROZIER,

Williameburg, Franklin Co., Kansas.

Best and Cheapest SEEDS in America or Money Refunded.

Buy direct from the Grower, postage or express paid and get fresh, true and reliable seeds — I can and shall beat any firm in America in quality and low prices Beautiful Illustrated Seed Catalogue and Garden Guida free, Special prices to Gardeniers. Address. R H. SHUMWAY Seed Grower Rockford Ill.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO., GENERAL

Commission Merchants, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

C. G. FOSTER, Journalist & Special Advertis'ng Agt

409 West Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE TANITE CO., Stroudsburg Pa., Emery Wheels and Machinery. EKS, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS ANI-Aplarian supplies. Send for Girculars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, ZANBAB.

200 Barrels Sweet Potatoes. The undersigned offers for sale 200 Barrels Sweet otatoes for seed.

N. H. PIXLEY,
Wamego, Kaneas.

VATS, ENGINES, AND DAIRY SUPPLIES of all kinds. Price lists and estimates furnished on application. G. E. HAWTHORNE & BRO., Elgin, Ill.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE IN Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum, without using drugs. Address F. I. SAGE, Sorlogdeld, Mass.

\$250 A MONTII—Agents wanted every where. Business honorable and fire class. Particulars sent free. Address J. Worth & Co. St. Louis. Mo

Mix's Improved Grass Seed Sower ows perfectly even any desired quantity. Price \$4. Circulars free. N. P. MIX, Avenue, Ohio.

The TOLL GATE! Prize Picture sent Free lects to find! Address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY.

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

IVINS' PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS.

Adopted by all the Queens of Fastion. Retailers plied by any wholesale Notion House in New Y Philadelphia, or Boston. Manufactured only b IVINS, 2903 N.5th St., Philadelphia. Send for circ

STAR OF THE WEST. The Best Strawberry DELAWARE, The largest and best Hardy Red Raspberry. Millions of trees and plants at Fomona Nursery. Send for Circulars. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson. N. J.

AMSDEN PEACH, Earliest and best A early Peach in the world. For full history and price of the trees, roots, grafts and clons, address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo.

SEEDS. BEAUTIFUL | BOOK FREE | of Choice ILLUSTRATED | BOOK FREE | of Choice FIRSH SEEDS. Warranted best in the world. Lowest prices. Send for free book. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Jll.

8th Yr. Plasket's Baldwin City Nursery. Spring 1876.

Full supply of General Nursery Stock, at reasonable tes. Send for Price List. WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas SWEET POTATOES.

A Fine Short-Horn Bull for Sale

Ellington's 2d Duke, No. 16039, by Duke of Elling-on, 16631, American Herd Book. Four years old. In cood breeding condition, welvin 2200 lbs. Address, J. T. TRUE, Newman, Kansas.

Magic. PUFF! PUFF!! PUFF!! PUFF!!!

Thousands of Magical Rings out of this wonderful Box.

Endless amusements for the children. Sent to any address, with fall directions, on receipt of 25c,

LOTRIDGE & CO., 23 Dey Street, New York.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

10,000 No. 1 Selected Apple Trees, 3 or 4 yrs old 25,000 Miami or Mammoth Cluster Raspberries 25,000 Kittatinny Blackberries.

CHERRIES, PEARS, QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBBERY, SHADE TREES, ETC., ETC., great quantity and varieties.

Price list sent free to all applicants P. P. PHILLIPS.

Park Nursery and City Gardens, Lawrence, Kansas THE LADY GRAPE.

THE finest early White Grape in cultivation. A pure Concord seedling, perfectly hardy, healthy, productive and reliable. Eight years tested. Ripens middle of August. Recommended by the best horticulturiets in the Union Single vines, I year strong, post-paid, for \$1.50, \$45 per 60z.; 2 yrs. \$2 single, \$20 per doz. Also, large stock of Concords, Delawares, and all valuable grapes. Illustrated Catalogue for 3 cent stamp; with splendid colored plate of Lady Grape, 10 cts. Address GEO. W. CAMPBELL.

Delaware, Ohio

# Plants by Mail!

Plants by Mail!

GREAT OFFER!!

More libral offers were never made, than the following: EF We will send by mail post-patd, safe carriage guaranteed, any of the following collections of Plants, on the receipt of one dollar.

No. 1 & Beautiful Monthly Roses, \$1,00

"2 25 Choice Verbenas—assorted 1,00

"3 10 Very Fine Zonale Geraniums 1,00

"4 10 Best Double Geraniums 1,00

"5 16 Choice Fuchsias, double and single 1,00

"6 12 Beautiful Coleus, assorted 1,00

"7 12 Finest Monthly Carnations 1,00

"8 12 Chrysanthemum, assorted 1,00

"9 10 Bouvardiss, assorted 1,00

"1 11 R Choice Bedding Plants, assorted 1,00

"1 12 Double Tuberoes, first size, 1,00

"1 13 Choice Bedding Plants, assorted 1,00

Not less than one collection will be mailed—any six of the above collections will be mailed any six of the above collections will be mailed any six of the above collections will be mailed one address them.

Our handsomely illustrated catalogue of new, rare, and beautiful Plants, etc., sent free to our customers, and all others on receipt of one three cent stamp, to prepay postage.

Wuclessle price list, free. PAUL BUTZ,

repay postage.
Wholesale price list, free,
Croton Floral Gardens,
New Castle, Pa.

Ten years ago Mesers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., established their advertising agency in New York City. Five years ago they absorbed the business conducted by Mr. John Hooper, who was the first to go into this kind of enterprise. Now they have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method, that no change in the newspaper systematic method, that no change in the newspaper systemation upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.

NEW YORK TIMES. June 14, 1875.



# RUE'S PATENT HAND CULTIVATUR,

Received the Premium at five State Fairs—St. Louis, Missouri; Mansfield, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Erie, Pa; Indianapolis, Ind. Has a movable beam; rakes, hoes, scrapes the sides of sweet potato ridges; cuts runners; does all that any other hand plow does. It has a wronght iron frame; steel implements.

Send for c reular. Address

Maj. GEO, W, RUE, Hamilton, O. Sample machine may be seen at W. W. Campbell and Bro., Topeka, Kansas, General Agents.

# STOVER PATENT FENCE BARB.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. Awarded the First Premium at the Illinois State Fair, 1875.

These barbs are made of the best quality of amesied Iron, and weigh about 210 to the pound, and when once attached to the wire, it is impossible to slide them together or bend ihem over, having five times the strength of any other barb. These advantages will be appreciated by parties using other barbs attached to a single wire.

One man can readily "barb" 150 to 200 rods of old or new wire per day, after the fence is built, using a light hammer instead of pincers.

We warrant these barbs to give entire satisfaction, or refund the moure.



#### Florida! Florida!

MAITLAND GRANGE asures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange County, that they may be kindly cared for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in our midst. Her members are scatterer over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly settling up, and the robject is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address V. E. LUCAS.

Maitland, Crange County, Florida.

# The Kansas Farmer

J. H. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kar

To Advertisers.

To Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file or reference at the Advertising Agencies of Chandler Lord & Co., Chicago: Rowell & Chesman, St., Louis, Mos. E. N. Freshman & Bro's, Chicago: Rowell & Co., No., Louis, Mos. E. N. Freshman & Bro's, Chicago: Rowell & Co., New York: E. M. Fettengill & Co., New York: Pates & Locker, New York: Pates & Co., New York: Pates & Pat To Advertisers

Where no club-agent is already acting sub scribers are urged to see that some one takes Those accustomed to subscribing in clubs

Those accustomed to subscribing in clubs should look up the club-agent, and not leave him to search for them.

Every Farmer, Fruit-Grower and Breeder should take the KANSAS FARMER, and feel a direct interest in extending its circulation.

Additions to clubs can always be made at the same rates and a club like a tree should

the same rates, and a club, like a tree, should keep growing.

#### OUR CENTENNIAL OFFER.

A Large Weekly Agricultural Journal, A Month ly Boys' and Girls' Paper, and a Week-ly Newspaper for \$2.50.

We will send, postage paid, for one year the KANSAS FARMER, AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS and Topeka Weekly Blade for \$2.50. Thirty-six hundred and thirty-six columns of first-class reading matter for the cost of the white paper, sent postage paid to any post-office address in the United States or Canada for \$2.50.

We have published elsewhere lists of ap ples for other sections of the country than Kansas. In planting a commercial apple orchard or one for family use, experience indicates that a large number of varieties is not profitable or satisfactory. Among the large number of summer, fall, and winter apples that may be planted with hope of success in Kansas, the following list contains the most

Summer .- Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early White and Early Pennock.

Fall-Maiden Blush, Rambo, Fameus Lowell, Fall Wine.

Winter.-Wine Sap, Ben Davis, Jonathan Rawle's Genet, White Winter, Pearmain Mo. Pippin, Willow Twig, Rome Beauty, Gilpin and Romanstem.

Peaches .- Among the cultivated peaches Early York, Old Mixon Free, Stump the World, Smock !Crockett and Heath Cling seem to have given the most general satisfac-

Pears -This delightful fruit has proved almost a failure in Kansas. For a few years our young trees give promise of health, bear a crop or two and succumb to the blight. There seems to be no escaping the fate for the pear, no matter what location, soil, mode of culture or care may be shown to pears.

Plums.-Plums have proved almost an en tire failure so far as our own experience and observation extends. The Damsons' giving occasional crops.

Cherries. - The sour cherries succeed, espe cially Early Richmond, May Duke and English Morillo. The Heart varieties have proved a failure.

Quinces -So far as we have observed have never given a paying return.

Grapes .- The Concord has proved the reliable grape for Kansas, and only exceptional years fails to give a paying crop. The Virwell. Some years the Delaware produces fine crops, also the Catawba. There are many varieties that may yet prove profitable in Kansas, but if you want grapes without fail, plant the Concord.

Gooseberries .- The Houghton Seedling will give good crops and is the only one we know of, that it will pay to plant.

Currants.-The Red Dutch is the most reliable. They require protection which is usually best given, by planting on the North side of a fence.

Blackberries .- The Kittatinny pays well for cultivation. Lawton when well cut back during growing season, has given satisfactory returns. Many complain of winter killing.

Raspberries .- Black Cap varieties all succeed, of these the Doolittle and Mammoth Cluster have proved the best.

Strawberries .- This berry requires high culture, mulching, and we are compelled to say has not, in the bands of most growers proved profitable. Wilson's Albany, Triomph de Gand and Green Prolific are among the best varieties to plant.

We are aware that there is nothing very flattering in the above, to our State as a fruit growing country. The pract cal experience of fruit growers in Kansas, the past fifteen years, is of advantage to those who desire to plant orchards and vineyards to day. We are aware that much loss has been occasioned from careless planting and neglect, and from endeavoring to grow too many varieties. The drouth and grasshoppers have very materially damaged the fruit plantings of the State-many orchards being partially or totally destroyed. It will pay those who wish to plant, to profit by the experience of others and make haste slowly.

We hope when our readers are giving their notes on farm matters, that they will remember the orchards, and give us their condition and the fruit prospects.

THE BALGON AS A POLITICAL POWER. One of the most potent powers for evil in American politics to-day, is whisky: Large cities in older States control the elections of the State, the cities are in themselves controlled by the use of whisky. Even in comparatively new States where there is a large town in the county, having a controlling vote, the saloons have more to do in shaping the result of the election than the churches. In all closely contested elections, municipal, county, State or general, the saloons of the large and small towns shape the floating vote directing the bummers, the loafers, and the ignorant whites and blacks in the interest of the candidate who pays the whisky bills. The candidate who makes the race on issues of the day and refuses to pander to the clamor for money to pay for work done, for cigars and whisky, is called a poor politician and finds himself behind in the race. Humiliating as is the fact, the moral sentiment of the community is too cowardly to sustain itself by an open contest. Business considerations of various kinds, the lack of time and disregard of the responsibility of the individual as a citizen all conspire to apathy while the rummies, the gamblers and thieves walk away with the election. Society raises its hands in horror to see what their own cowardice has permitted. The Congressional Representative of 100 .-000 people said while his little brain was addled with social drink, "you see I know the boys here, they vote for me every time." Certainly to "set 'em up for the boys," has become an essential whether the man aspires to be a Constable or Congressman. In a republican Government the representatives are as good as the people make them. So long as blind partizanship subordinates the individual to the VARIETIES OF FRUIT TO PLANT IN partizan, so long as society recognizes the buying and selling of votes with whicky or money so long will it remain respectable to secure office by this means. Whicky to-day represents a monied interest greater than the aggregated industries of the country. In 1870 was paid out for intoxicating drinks in

there was par	d out for	HILOTICALITY	GIIDER
the several St	ates as fo	llows:	
States.	Amount	States	Amou
New York	246,617,520	Dis't Colum'a	\$10,376
Pennsylvania	152,663,491	Vermont	6.786
Illinois	119,933,945	Kansas	8.593
Ohio	151,784,835	Louisiana	48,021
Massachusetts.	27,979,578	Tennessee	20,283
Maryland	40,561,620	Georgia	25,318
Missouri	54,627,815	W Virginia	26,123
Indiana	57,418,8:0	Alabama	23,025.
California	59,924,090	Texas	21,751.
Kentucky	50,223,115	N Carolina	10,610,
Wisconsin	43,883,845	S Carolina	13,224,
Michigan	52.874.170	Arkaneas	7 858
Iowa		Delaware	3 770
Conneticut	35 001 930	Mississippi	4 493
New Jersey	42 468 740	Oregon	4 261
Maine	4 257 015	Nevada	4 858
Rhode Island	10 234 240	Colorado	3 290
N Hampshire .	12 629 175	Nebraska	8,747
Minnesota	14 894 970	The Territor's	11 169

Kansas pays over eight million of dollars for whisky. If we consider that a question as to whether bonds are to be voted, or who are to fill responsible positions of profit and honor is to be decided at the soloon counters, it is time for the sober portion of the country to real ize the :act. Our excellent cotemporary the Western Rural says: There are over one million confirmed drunkards in the United States alone! Nearly one-fortieth of our entire population are inebriates. One out of every twenty of the men of this nation are the victims of alcholic degradation. Over sixty thousand peo-ple die annually, in this country from drankple die annually, in this country from drunk-enness. This terrible assassin bequeathes to us over two hundred thousand orphans annu-ally as the legacy of its work. Two hundred thousand men are imprisoned annually for crimes committed under the influence of li-quor. Six hundred and thirty-five thousand men are engaged in the United States alone in its manufacture and sale.

According to these well authenticated state

n its manufacture and sale.

According to these well authenticated state ments, the money expended in two years' traffic of the vile stuff, would pay the entire national debt, or build a new line of railroad from every grain center in the West to the seaboard. But the "deep damnation" of the liquor traffic does not stop with the above. We must add to the above the cost of litigation, civil and criminal, caused by intemper-ance. We must also add its proportion of the the cost of prisons, poorhouses, asylums, and reformatory institutions, which will increase reformatory institutions, which will increase the sum \$90,000,00 more annually, aside from the cost of the vast army of policemen required in all of our cities and large towns to main tain order and to prevent crime, so far as is possible.

possible. By comparison, this picture becomes absolutely frightful. Let us contrast the result of this traffic, therefore, in point of cost, with the value of the results of our leading industrial pursuits for the year 1870:

Grain (reduced to four and meal)	.\$530,000,000
Cotton goods	. 115,000,00J
Boots and Shoes	. 90,000,000
Woolen Goods	60 000,000
Other Fabrics	. 70,000,000
Newspapers and Job Printing	. 40,000,000
(Motel)	*00* 000 000

leaving an excess in favor of the liquor traffic that would maintain every educational estab-lishment, and the salaries of every clergymanand support every physician in the United

The liquor traffic, in all its forms and phases is brutal and inhuman. It is not our purpose however, to discuss its moral bearings. The thousands of clergymen, and the numerous and well sustained religious papers of the land are looked upon as the conservators of public and private morals. If they fail to attack the devil in his stronghold (and that is precisely what the light of the conservators of public and private morals. what the liquor traffic is), they are unworthy of their high and holy calling, unfaithful and cowardly soldiers of the cross, insensible to the highest and purest duties of Christian life, and defiant of the divine admonition which commands them to "go preach the word of God to all mankind, commencing first at Jerusalem,—looking to the salvation of the heathen in distant lande, happy in his ignorance, while closing their ears to the piteous appeals and prayerful supplications of the hundreds of thousands of mothers wives and shidten. thousands of mothers, wives and children to aid in the rescue of the fathers, husbands and brothers from this hideous monster which abides by and snatches his victims from the

the laws, have had about enough of this expensive, demoralizing degrading traffic in li-quors. If the money now absorbed by it could be diverted into the proper channels and ap-plied to honorable and legitimate uses, it would be sufficient to pay off the national debt, the public indebtedness of every State, county, township and school district, and every farm mortgage in the United States, within the next five years.

## HELP FOR COLORADO.

We find the following in the Denver News, which fully sustains the representations of the agents from Colorado:

Messrs, Wm. D. Arnett & M. E. Everett, of Jefferson county, are pursuing the even tenor of their way through Kansas in search of seed for those farmers who have lost their crops by grasshoppers the past two years, to sow the coming spring. Endorsed as they are by credentials from persons of note hereabouts, they should command a hearing with the Kansas farmers, who, it is to be hoped, will contribute out of their abundance to relieve the needs of their neighbor. If they do so, they will ensure prosperity, where otherwise want and destitution will certainly ensue. Unless sufficient seed can be procured, the farmers interests in a large portion of the territory will engine the procured of the territory will engine the second will engine the second sec suffer irremediably, and the crops will again be lost, as they have been for two successive If the farmers of Kansas would seasons past. put their charity where it wilf do the most good, they will lend a helping hand to the farmers of Colorado.

We hope the farmers of Kansas will not defer sending in their contributions. We are aware that the busy season has arrived, yet, we sincerely hope every farmer within reach of any of the shipping points will not wait for further personal solicitations, but put into his wagon whatever he can spare of potatoes, corn, wheat, oats or barley and deliver them at once at the nearest shipping point. If none are receiving and shipping the contributions at the nearest point from which the aid is to be sent, let two or three farmers sack or put in barrels or boxes what they have to send

William Lee and Andrew McPheters Chairmen of Committees of Relief for grasshopper sufferers, Denver, Colorado

We know our people feel right about this, but the great trouble is, action will be postponed from day to day until too late. What we desire to particularly impress upon all the readers of the FARMER, is the necessity of immediate and prompt action. Call a special meeting of the grange or a neighborhood meeting at once, and if only a few bushels are given from each community, the aggregate will help our suffering friends in Colorado.

Kansas cannot forget the generosity of the country in their hour of need. Let the response to our sister State be made at once, and prove that our people have not only the grain to give but also may be counted upon as ready to help when within her power.

Depots for receiving supplies are establish-

ed at the following points: Salina, Saline county; Abilene, Dickenso county; Wichita, Sedgwick county; Newton, Harvey county; Emporia, Lyon county; Cettonwood Falls, Chase county; Topeka, Shawnee county. Friends don't talk about helping but go to work at once and do it. The FARM-ER's contribution was a subscription for 1876 to every subordinate grange in Colorado. We had no corn crib to draw from, and this gift to each grange has been accepted with thanks of the officers

# THE OSAGE CEDED LAND SUIT.

The Settlers on the Osage Ceded lands have at last received a just verdict from the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court decided that the rail-roads have no claim upon the Osage lands. This is glorious news to the patient, strugging settlers on these lands. 40,000 people are thanking God to-day that the poor man has yet some rights left in this country, that money and power cannot wrest from them. It is a triumph of right over might, and all earnest citizens will rejoice with our long suffering and much tried friends in the Osage Ceded lands. The set tlers will long remember with gratitude the loyal, earnest work of their attorneys, the Senators and others who have given sympathy, help and encouragement in this un equal contest.. It is a glorious victory, and well may the people rejoice. The following is Hon. Jere. S. Black's telegram announcing the result :

Hon. George R. Peck:
Opinion by Davis. Miller affirmed. Lawrence sustained. Shannon honored. Peck glorified. Justice vindicated. Truth triumphant. Settlers protected. The Lord God ompact raigneth.

J. S. BLACK.

Senstor Ingalls will at once introduce a bill giving the settlers who have entered their lands and made valuable improvements, the privilege of purchasing, and completing their This is known as the Shannon bill.

# LOTTERY APOLOGISTS.

The Topek a Democrat comes out at last, as an apologist for the Lottery thieves in this city. The reading of the article at once suggests that it was written to occupy a prominent place in the advertising sheet of the Lottery called the Topeka Herald, Volume X (?) We had hoped for sufficient courage and honenty in the Democrat, to state what it knew to be true concerning this swindle. Bro. P. you won't fool your handful of readers by any such thin whitewash.

Another apologist comes from Northern Kansas-the editor of the smut mill, known as the Troy Chief. So far as Sol. Miller's stuff about the FARMER is concerned, there is not a abides by and snatches his victims from the about the relation of their churches and temples of word of truth in it, and the pitworship. "To your tents! oh, Israel!" the fable part of it is that Sol. knows it. We have enemy is upon you.

It seems to us that a people suffering as we are from heavy taxation, business depression, impaired credit and loose administration of slon as Sol, Miller.

# Minor Mention.

WORTHY OF NOTICE - Our readers should no fail to notice the advertisements of Messrs Hunter & Co., the well known publishers of the popular "Star Spangled Banner" which have appeared, and are appearing weekly in our columns. The "Banner" is the only paper in the world that exposes every swindler, quack, fraud, and humbug. Besides it is a splendid family visitor, and its premiums are alone worth twice the paper. Messrs. Hunter & Co., after twenty years of increasing success, stand at the head of their class of dealers. Send them a trial order, or send for catalogues.

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE,-We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of Harper Bro's, 44 State street, Chicago, who are now ready with a new price list for the current season. These merchants are young and enterprising, and are fairly entitled to a liberal share of public patronage for their energy Parties ordering goods from them, can rely upon getting everything as represented.

BARSE & SNIDER'S sales for Thursday, were over \$14,000. We advise all parties shipping live stock to Kansas City to try them. If you want to know the state of the market, previous to shipping, write or telegraph to them, giving a description of your stock, when they will take pleasure in promptly answering. Their house is one of the strongest, inancially, in the business. All sales receive their personal attention

THAT oo CENTS.-We learn that the committee appointed at the last State Grange to investigate the books and accounts of Jno. G. Otis, who was State Agent for P. of H. for nearly two years, reported a discrepency in the footings, of 90 cents in a business of over \$40,000. This was promptly tendered by Mr. Otis to the Executive Committee now in session They however refused to accept the amount, on the ground that the Executive Committee had examined the accounts and found them correct, and proposed to stand by their own action. This is a splendid endorsement of one of the best officers the Kansas State Grange has ever had.

No. 1 HEDGE PLANTS .- Mr. Allen, of Leavenworth county, whose advertisement appears elsewhere, offers a superior lot of Hedge plants, and he can be relied upon.

L. A. MULHOLLAND, of Washington Co., Pa. has purchased of L. H. Whitney, the well known Booth farm, situated four miles West of Topeka on the Alma road. Mr. M. is a Pennsylvania sheep man, and intends to follow the business in Kansas. He will return to Pennsylvania in a short time for a large lot of Spanish Merino Sheep.

NORWOOD STOCK FARM.—Among the meritorius enterprises in Kansas, that have a substantial backing and promise future usefullness to the State, is the breeding establishment of our friend, E. A. Smith, Esq., of Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Smith is well known as possessing the finest herd of Jersey cattle West of St, Louis. In his advertisement he offers to the farmers of the West, his thoroughbred stallions "Norwood" and "Manchester." is a practical fact in farming for profit, that has been more clearly demonstrated than another, it is that raising good graded stock pays. With the splendid grazing lands and cheap grain of the West, no field offers a more certain return than raising good stock. Every year, scrubs become of less and less value. Kansas is destined to occupy a leading position among Western States for good stock. The first step in grading up, is the service of No. 1 thoroughbred males in all classes of stock. Money expended in this direction always pays.

CLASS IN ENTOMOLOGY .- We learn that M. E. A. Popenoe, has consented to give instruction to a class to be organized in this city, to pursue the study of Entomology: This branch of zoology is now recognized by the laws of the State as an important branch of education, to be introduced into the common schools. The forming of this class will give an opportunity to teachers and others to secure instrucion on the subject. Mr. Popenoe is the accredited entomologist of the State Board of Agriculture, and will be a very competent instructor. The class will meet on Saturday next, the 15th inst., at Pond's Business College, on the corner of Topeka Avenue

thorough, will give a key to the knowledge of the characteristics and habits of the insects of our State, injurious and useful to agriculture, and will teach the principles of an important branch of natural science. As the course contemplates the collection and preservation of specimens, it will combine recreation with study. One dollar will be the price of tuition for the course.

We hope none of our young friends will be in induced to invest in Hall's Magic Compound, which is warranted to make young beards sprout early The advertisement of this stuff appears in our paper but we believe all such nostrums only catch th weak minded, who forget that it is the brains in the head and not the heard on the face that makes the man.

# Crop Notes.

From Coffey County.

April 8.-The weather is fine and in a few days April 8.—I he weather is fine and in a few days the ground will be dry enough to plow. Fall wheat looks well, despite the late storms which have been very hard on it. But few oats have been sown and it has been so wet that they have rotted. Corn, plenty and is worth 22 cents. Hogs are scarce, \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt, Peaches are not all killed, there will probably be a half crop.

#### C. A. Dow. From Montgomery County.

April 4-March has been the roughest month this Winter. Snow fell on the 19th, 10 inches deep. Peaches reported all killed. Some oats sown about Peaches reported all killed. Some oats sown about the first of March, but no farming done since, Grass starting very slow. Stock looking very well, hoises and cattle in good demand and bring good prices. Wheat 70 cts to \$1.10; Oats, 25 cts; Corn, 22 cts, Hogs, \$6.00 per cwt.; Potatoes 12.1-2 cts, per bu; Butter, 20 cts per lb; Eggs, 10 cts per doz. Grange store doing a good business.

M. A. Black,

M. A. Black, From Brown County.

April 2.—Winter wheat looking well, Spring ditto.
The stormiest March ever witnessed in this section.
Snow and rain almost continually. Mud knee deep, roads horrible. Denver R R, been blocked for a week. Peaches supposed to be all killed. Snowing at this writing. Trade slack. Prospect that crops will be put in late. Large acreage of barley will be sown.

E. A. DAVIS.

#### From Osage County.

From Osage County.

April 6.—We have had two weeks of cold rainy, snowy and windy weather. It stopped farm work and caused some grumbling, yet it was the greatest blessing to the farming interest that could come to us. The chinch bug had began to work on the wheat, and there was a good many grasshoppers hatched, and farmers think it has killed most all of them. Weather fine now, farmers busy ploughing; most of early peaches killed, late ones all right.

S. SMITH.

#### MILL REPORTS.

From McPherson County.

April 3.—Buying price, Wheat, No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 80 to 90. Corn, 20, Oats, 20. Wheat has a fine appearance Since March 1st, we have had 5 inches rain fall. The earth is well filled with water. Some report peaches killed, others from other localities, say that they are not. I fear they are generally killed.

J. Q. BARNES, McPherson, Kas.

#### Kansas City Live Stock Market, Corrected Weekly by Barse & Snider.

Iy by Herse & Snider.

Kansas City, Mo., April 10.—The receipts of cattle for the past week, were 1.333 head. Drove out and shipped for same time, 1.298 head. The demand was only moderate, except for 1,150 to 12,50 pony built butchers or feeding steers. We quote as fol-

Choice fat native shipping steers 4.57to 5.00 Good " 4.40 to 4.65 Choice feeding or butcher's " 4.00 to 4.25 Native stockers 3.40 to 3.75 Choice Cows Common to fair cows Fat bulls 2.50 to 3.15 2.75 to 3.00 3.25 to 4.00 Fat Stags, Oxen

HOGS. Receipts 1,449 head. Market steady at quotation;
Good packing hogs 7.60 to 7.70
Stock hogs 7.00 to 7.50 SHEEP.

Receipts 130 head, demand active at 5.00 to 5.50 for good mutton grades.

"O wad some power the gift to gi'e us, To see oursel's as ithers see us."

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downcast eye, like some criminal about to meet her fate! See that nervous, distrustful look as she walks along with a slow and unsteady step. The pink has left her cheeks and the cherry her lips. The once sparkling, dancing eyes are now dull and expressionless. The once warm, dimpled hands are now thin and cold. Her beauty has fied. What has wrought this wondrous change? What is wrought this wondrous change? What is that which is lurking beneath the surface of that once lovely form? Does she realize her terrible condition? Is she aware of the woeful appearance she makes? Woman from ful appearance she makes? her very nature, is subject to a catalogue of diseases from which man is entirely exempt Many of these maladies are induced by her own carelessness, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, many Female Diseases, if properly treated, might be arrest-ted in their course, and thereby prove of short duration. They should not be left to an inexperienced physician who does not un-derstand their nature, and is, therefore, in-competent to treat them. The importance of attending to Female Diseases in their earliest stages cannot be too strongly urged. For if neglected, they frequently lead to Consumption, Chronic Debility, and oftentimes to insanity. In all classes of Female Diseases Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a rival. No medicine has ever surpassed it. In "The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor" of which R. V. Pierce M. D. of B. E. S. er," of which R. V. Pierce, M. D, of Buffalo, ST, of which Rt. v. Fierce, M. D. of Blundo, N. Y., is the author and publisher, is an ex-tended treatise on WOMAN AND HER DIS-EASES. Under this head' the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and health, should possess a copy of this valuable book. If she be diseased, this "Adviser" will show her how she may be restored to health, and also direct her how she may ward off many maladies to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every sufficience went head. many maiadies to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice and see he rectf as others see her. Price of Adviser, \$1.50 (post-paid) to any address.

It is not the quantity eaten that gives strength, life, blood and health. It is the thorough digestion of the food taken, let it be much or little. Therefore do not stimulate up the stomach to crave food, but rather as-sist digestion after eating, by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

# MONEY! MONEY!!

and 6th Street, at 2 P. M.

The course will consist of 12 lessons, to be given weekly, on Saturday. The instruction will be the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka Kansas.

# Market Review.

n	Topeka Grain Market.	
	Wholesale cash prices from commission	n men, cor-
	rected weekly by Keever & Foucht.	
-	Selling	Buying.
1	WHEAT-Per bu, spring	.80
50	Fall No. 1	1.10
ì	" No. 2	1.00
	OORN—Per bu. Mixed	.90
9	" White	.28
	Yellow OATS—Per bu	.28
34	OATS-Per bu	.25
3	RYE—Per bu	.40
	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. 8.65	,00
•	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. 8.65	
	" No. 8 2.75	
П	Buckwheat	
3		
	RYECHOP—	200
П	WHEAT CHOP 1.40	William I was
	MILLET SEED—Per bu	.25
ŧ I		.25
	Topeka Produce Market.	
i	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Country produce quoted at buying prices	J. A. Lee.
984	APPLES-Per by	2.00a2.25
	APPLES—Per bu BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	2.00
	Medium	1,50
	Common	1.20
١	CastorBEESWAX—Perlb	.50
١	BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.15
	Medium	.12
4	CHEESE—Per lb	.11@15
	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	5.25@5.50
	WINDOLAD Don onl	.20@ .30
1	POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz Chickens, Dressed, per lb	25@80
	POULTRY-Chickens, Live, per doz	200@8.00
ï	Turkeys, " "	836
1	Geese " "	10
1	BACON-Per lb-Shoulders	.95
1	Clear Sides	.13
1	Hams, Sugar Cured	18
I	LARD—Per lb	.1836
L	CABBAGE-Per doz	.50@75
1	LARD—Per lb CABBAGE—Per doz ONIONS—Per bu SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp Millet	1,00
ı	SEEDS—Fer bu—Hemp	40
1	Bine Grass	1.25@1.50 2.50 8.75
1	Timothy, prime	2.50
1		8.75
ı	Turnips—Per bu	.25
I	Rutabagas—Per Du	.05
Æ	Transmer Silmen	118

#### An Established Remedy. Brown's Bronchial Troches" are wide ly known as an established remedy for Coughs lds, Bronchitis, Hourseness, and other troub les of the Throat and Lungs.

SPENCER DAY, Esq., of Des Moines, Iowa, says "Mrs. Day has subjected the sample Washer to a severe test, and pronounces it a complete success." Send to THE STAR Co, ERIE, PA., for circulars, prices, &c.

FARMERS and others wishing first-class laborers, can procure just what they want by addressing JOHN M. CHILDS, Real Estate and Emigrant Agent, Joliet. Il'.

#### A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.

Wire Barb Pincers with which any farmer can make the cheapest barb fence ever invent ed, or he can put barbs upon his old wire fence Barbs for 3 wire fence cost 5 cents per rod. Call and see it or send for a circular to Blake & Halm at Topeka, Kansas.

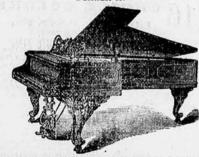
No MIDDLEMEN are employed in the sale of the PATRON WASHER. It is an article of merit that should be in every family. Send to The STAR Co., ERIE, PA., for circulars.

If your own subscription has already been sent in, please see if there are not others who would be glad to have you order the paper for them.

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Small Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Musical Books, Plano Covers, Plano Stools, &c. I soll none but First Class Instruments, Chickering and Sons Flanos. Marshull and Wendell Planos. MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS.

I will sell at the lowest prices offered by any dealers East or West. Will give six to twelve months time on purchases. Bergains in Second Hand PIANOS and ORGANS. Send for circulars and price list. Sixth Avenue, Topeka

A No. 1, Hedge Plants. I have decided to sell my beet assorted Hedge Plants at \$2,00 per thousand. Special prices given on large clots.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

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students. Clinical Lectures and demonstrations being
given throughout the spring and summer course.
The winter session will commence on the Second
Monday in October.
The bostial in connection with the College is also
open for the reception of patients.
For further information and particulars, address
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NORWOOD.

Half-brother to Blackwood, record of 2,31 at three years old. Lulu record of 2,15 and the nastest three heats ever trotted. May Queen, with record of 2,20, will be allowed to serve a limited number of marcs bestden by awners.

will be allowed to serve a limited number of mares besides his owners.

TERINS—\$50 the season, with privilege of returning such mares next season as may fail to get in foal.

NORWOOD was got by Alexander Norman, is 16 hands high, weighs 1150 pounds, and was bred by Gano Hill, Bourbon County. Ky. First dam by old Cocksonr, second dam by Cherokee, third dam by Tiger Whip.

Whip.

Manchester.

By Mambrino, he by Marion and he by Clay's Mambrino Chief. First dam by Idol; second dam by Cockspur; third dam by Morris' Whip.

Tanas—\$20 the searon.

JERSEYS.—Cows, Heifers and Bulls for sale, of the purest blood.

E. A. SMITH, Lawrence.

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MESSRS. McHARDY & Co., will offer, on the Fair Ground, at Emporia, Kau-ss, during the latter part of May, a number of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, among which are Young Bulls, Helfers and breeding Cows of the best strains of pedigreed stock in the country. A liberal credit will be siven. Further particulars of sale will be advertised in this paper,

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'Favorite' Yellow Dent. Best in the World. Earliest (100), Most Productive.

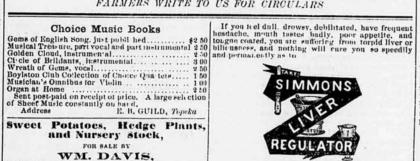
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AN EFFICACIOUS REMEDY —"1 can recommend as an efficacious rereedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator."— Lewis G. Wunder, 1823 haster street, chief clerk, Philadelphia Postoffice.

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WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 10, and 11, 1876.

Consisting of the fine herds of J. D. Downer, S. F. Lathrop, and W. F. Andrews making in all about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD

Of as fine short-horn cattle for the general farmer and breeders as will be sold this season. While the herds contain no \$10,000 Ducliesses, they contain representatives of many of the leading and reliable families of the day, and are all in prime breeding condition, just such as the farmer can buy to breed at a profit. They are all young, healthy animals just in the prime of life, and those of proper age not having calves by their side, are in calf to choice buils.

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TERNS OF SALE,—SIX months credit at six per cent, per annum, five per cent, off for cash.

Catalogues ready by April 1st, and sent on application to the proprietors, or Alex.

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# Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

Composition

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

For 830 Sheep, 200 lbs , (package included), \$24,00 ... 460 ... 100 ... 12.00 ... 13.00 ... 13.00 ... 100 ... 25 ... ... ... ... ... ... 3,75 Send for circular.

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District Agents wanted.

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ASHLAND CHIEF,

The only first MAMBRINO in Kansas, will make the season of 1876 at the farm of subscribers, near Reno, Leavenworth Co. Reno, Leavenworth Co.

ASHLAND CHIEF-Black horse, 16 hands high, star and off hind ankle white, an I weighs 1230 lbs. Bred by James B Clay, of Kentucky, Sired by Mambrino Chief (sire of Ledy Thorn, Mambrino Patchen, Brignoli, Erickson, Woodford Mambrino, Brigand, etc...) dam by Sir William Wallace, 2328; g. d. by Trumpeter, 4590; g. g. d. by Caldwell's Whip; g. g. d. by Sir Archy, 2278.

In view of the general depression in money matters, affecting all branches of business,

ASHLAND CHIEF
will make the season of 1876 at the low price of FIFTEEN DOLLARS. Good pasturage for mares at \$1
per month Accidents and escapes at owner's risk,
JEWETT & DUNCAN,
Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kansas

# The State of Oregon

Offers great attractions to those in search of new homes, to wh:

Healthy and attractive diversity of surface. Grand scenery Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive

heat. Average temperature, summer, 67 °, winter 39°. Thunder storms very rare, hurricanes

Death rate lower than in any other State, East r West Soil of unsurpassed fertility, especially suited to cereals. No failure of crops in thirty years from any cause. No drouths, as in California. Great abundance of the finest fruit. Stock raising

very profitable. As a farming country, the State is not surpassed by any part of the Union. Abundance of good and cheap government, rail road and private lands. No land monopolics, as

Variety of timber of exceptional excellence for ndustrial purposes.

in California.

Great mineral resources, especially coal, iron, ead, gold and silver. Fine natural water system, vast water power.

Good market for agricultural products, owing short transportation to the Pacific Ocean, and direct exportation to all parts of the world. Rail ond facilities. Navigable rivers, including the great Culumbia.

Every advantage enjoyed in civilized countries. Liberal laws. Good schools. Moderate taxes.

Only nominal State debt Twelve thousand persons emigrated in 1875, from the Eastern and Western States to Oregon. Most expediousroute is by rail to San Francisco, California, and thence to Portland, Oregon, by

teamer. Pamphlets, with maps and full description of the State, and all needed advice and assistance, may be had, free of charge, on application to the

Eastern Office. Oregon State Board of Immigration, Room No. S.

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# FIRE & BURGLAR Proof Safes,

Can be seen and purchased at low prices to suit the times.

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612 Washington Avenue.





# Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer. DEEP DARK VALLEY.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS Near to this clamor of worldly strife. Lieth a valley dark and deep, Where phantom forms float, on tireless wings, And death's still waters ever sweep.

I'd dreamed of this valley twice or thrice But it seemed so far away; I never guessed from a day's brief dream, I could wake in its shadows grey.

But I dreamed one day a sweet, sweet dream How sweet, just a mother can tell, Who's dreamed but one dream for long, long Of a gift she will love too well.

But I woke from my dream to wonder, For I lay in the valley deep, With my feet just dipping the waters Of the river with sullen sweep,

I could hear my friends, sweet, low voices. And I could feel my Darling's breath; But my eyes were dimmed by the shadows, Which e'er float in the valley of Death

May be 'twas the sound of their voices Or the touch of my Love's warm breath, Which helped me to halt in the valley, Ere I crossed the river of Death.

I know not wherein lay the magic; But the halting gave to my feet, The strength to walk up from the shadows, Back into this life which is sweet.

And I know by this simple token, That still there is work to be done, Ere the crown which awaits the faithful, By me shall be fairly won.

So cheerfully take I Life's burden. Not asking God what it shall be; All my past this promise proves fulsome "As thy days so shall thy strength be."

# HOW TO WASH FLANNELS.

Without "shrinking, changing color, and feeling sticky." Of course, some colors are so poor that a simple wetting will fade them; but aside from such exceptions, the first requisite is good soap. Never use any of the cheap chemical soaps for flannels, but make a suds from good soap, in quite hot water, Rub the pieces to be washed quickly and carefully and wring them; then, in water equally hot, rub them through a light suds. Two waters are usually sufficient to cleanse them. Wring as dry as possible, and dry quickly.

The shove paragraph we find going the

The above paragraph we find going the rounds among household recipes, and although it is very good as far as it goes, it certainly leads young housekeepers into serious mistakes, because it does not say that white flannels only, will bear such washing. We spoiled a good many dollar's worth of bright colored flannels and children's woolen stockings before we learned that they must not be put into hot, or even very warm water. Blue will fade in a very few washings if put into water more than milk warm, and scarlet will change to dark, dull red the first time it is made hot, and will always remain so. While blue, although net a serviceable color, nowadays, may be made to last a long time if washed in almost cold water, and scarlet may be kept as bright as when bought, until it is worn completely out. We might add that colors in cotton, are, most of them, quite as easily spoiled by hot water, as colors in wool, and dark calicoes should always be washed in cool water. We have never seen any one who could give a good reason for drying flannels of any kind, with soap in them; if they will try rinsing them in perfectly clear water, our word for it, they will never dry them out of the suds again; the soap makes them stiff and harsh, just as it makes one's hair when it is dried on it, and besides it is never seen any one who could give a good reavery injurious to the skin to wear clothing impregnated with soap,

# KITCHEN MANAGEMENT IN FRANCE.

Under the above title we find a long article in the Journal of Chemistry, which we would like to give to our readers entire, but as our space will not permit, we extract a few ideas that may be suggestive to many house-keepers in this country.

The French are so noted for their skill and economy in cooking, that we doubtless, could learn many valuable lessons from them. The writer says :

"Poverty in that remarkable country does not prevent the exercise of culinary skill; it sets the latter off against the former, it replaces money by intelligence. Every housewife spends the money allotted to the purchase of foods in a way to produce its utmost value, not only in quantity, but, what is even more important, in suitability. A French woman knows that a cheap chicken will serve for boiling, and the water is invariably made into a nice soup with vegetables. A better fowl would be selected for roasting, especially if guesta are expected. Cabbage, asparagus, and artichokes are more nutritious than potatoes, and therefore they are oftener seen on the tables of the French peasantry. Dark bread, made from whole wheat and barley, is the only kind used, and eggs, which are usually cheap, are largely consumed. Scarcely any butter or cheese find their way to the tables of the poorer classes; they are too costly. Poverty in that remarkable country does

they are too costly.

Everything is eaten up clean, and each morsel of nutriment is extracted. The bones of animals and fowls are broken, and the marrow forms the basis of the excellent soups, so common everywhere. Upon the table there is usually just enough for the family; so no one has a chance of leaving hardly a crumb. Waste is suppressed, because it cannot exist without a surplus

The "waste-buckets" belonging to French families present a very different appearance from those found at the kitchen doors in this

suffer from protracted famine, or some calamity which would teach lessons of economy in the use of food materials.

The middle and poorer classes in France use but little white flour; they have learned that the sweetest and most nutritious bread is made from wheat, barley, and rye, ground finely but unbolted. Their bread is dark, but of excellent quality. Meats should be selected with a view to the methods of cooking to be adopted. The French never boil meats unless for the purpose of making soups. They regard boiled meats as comparatively worthless, and never serve them unless in some prepared form to restore flavor and lost nutrient principles. We offere in this country that to boil food, be it meat or be it vegetables, is to extract from it, first, its volatile aroma, then its essences or juices, its nutritive power; and these go out into the hot water, which is stupidly thrown away. Boiling meat or vegetables in France is to make soup, and so saving are they, that were in which beams and cauliflowers have been boiled is always kept to serve as a basis for vegetable soup. Every liquid where in which beams and cauliflowers have been boiled is always kept to serve have been boiled substance is looked upon as precious, and is employed again in some form, so as not to waste the properties which it has acquired. The elifer system of French cooking, both in form and practice, is to save the whole nutritive elements of every substance, to pass into the elements of every establace, to pass into the elements of every est tive elements of every substance, to pass into the stomach, instead of allowing it to be poured down the sink-spout or sending it to the pigs
The average earnings of laborers in France do
not exceed thirty cents a day, and yet from
this pittance they continue to live comfortably,
and the average of health in the population
is much higher than in most countries.

HINTS ON BOYS' CLOTHING. Short Pantaloons.—Experience proves that the best way to begin is to start three pairs at the same time; and if the following hints are observed, there will be less vexation connect observed, there will be less vexation connected with tailoring. In the first place, secure a good pattern, of the right size, without pleats or a waistband; this will not be difficult in these days, though it was a few years ago. After the pantaloons are cut, the first thing to be done is to face the pocket; one is sufficient for the first suit. Cut two pieces of the ma-terial the length of the pocket hole—which, it must be known, does not reach to the top of the trowsers, but about two inches below it; this ought to be indicated by a notch on the pattern; these facings are nearly two inches in width. Baste one of these pieces along the inside of the pocket that joins with the front

Now, to sew the pecket in, isy the side that has the facing merely herring bone stitched on next to the right side of the pantaloons, take a small seam, turn it over, and baste down neatly; then stitch it a quarter of an inch from neatly; then stitch it a quarter of an inch from the edge. The pocket is now sewed in, and, it will be found, is faced on the inside only. Next lay the side of the pocket that is not fastened to the trowsers a quarter of an inch back of the other, so the seams made by the facings may not come together; this is only to make the seams lees bulky; then sew up the pocket, and overcast the seam. Next sew up the outside seam of each leg, and press open; then if there is a trimming of braid across the front and down the leg, the front seam from the waist to the slit must be closed, and then if they are to be trimmed, begin with the braid fastened at each front so as the fitthe waist of the wa if they are to be trimmed, begin with the braid at the bottom of the leg, less than an inch inside the seam, bring it up and across the front, where the bottom of the band should c.me, then down the other leg; if desired, it can be turned just above where the hem will come, and brought across the true of the leg the and brought across the front of the leg, the back trimmed in the same manner; of course it should be started on the other leg in a cor-

er the seams at the intersection of the sea with the legs, where it is hemmed over them In hemming the pantaloons, it is best to mere ly overcast the raw edge, and not turn it in then hem by hand, and the stitches will not

show through.

Finish the trowsers around the top with a silesis facing two inches in depth, with the ower edge cut out in little points; this just laps over the top of the pocket; then bind them across the top. This being done, there is nothing left except an inside band for but-ton-hole, made double, of the strongest unbleached drilling. It comes within an inch of the ends on the front, and lacks a quarter of an inch of being as long as the pantaloons are wide at the back. Then work a button-hole in the middle of the front band, and one halfway between that and the extreme end of the waistband. The back is finished the same way, except that all five of the button holes are in the the drilling band at equal distances apart; a button is set on the outside an inch back from the end for the button hole which

becoming style for a boy just in his first suits what is called a blouse, single or double breasted, loose-fitting, though not of the flar ing sack shape, confined at the neck with a simple rolling collar; in length it should almost reach the knees. The double-breasted blouse, most reach the knees, the breast like a work of the same and fine and the same and the sa most reach the knees. The double-breasted blouse merely laps across the breast like a man's coat, and buttons straight down; this is newer than the style which buttons on the shoulder and closes diagonally over the breast. These little garments, when made for every-day wear out of thick material, need no linguage. White Cake.—Whites of four eggs beat to snow, cup and one-half sugar, three-fourths cup butter, one cup milk, three and one-half cups flour, half cup starch disolve in milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking bowder, flavor with lemon ing. The seams are carefully pressed open and slightly caught down to prevent their curl-

down so the stiches are not visible on the right side; this gives the coat a neat and handsome appearance on the inside. The bottom is fin-ished with a half-inch hem, not turned under, but overcast, if the goods are disposed to ravel; another row of stitching close to the edge adds to the finish. After the sleeve is cut out the proper length, and before it is cut off at the bottom, it should be widened out to allow for a hem of an inch in depth, so that in turning up the hem it will fit the sleeve. The collection of the statement of the second o inside of the pocket that joins with the front of the pantaloons; protect the raw edge that lies on the muslin by a herring-bone stitch. Which also fastens it down. The other facing is laid on the outside of the pocket, sewed on with a seam, turned over, and stitched down to the inside of the pocket as above described. In doing this, allow the goods to project a little at the seam beyond the edge of the muslin; it is then stitched a quarter of an inch from the edge. This will be readily understood with the pockets and facings in hand. Now, to sew the pocket in, lay the side that has the facing merely herring bone stitched on next to the vicinity of the most of the side. The belt in the pockets and facings in hand. Now, to sew the pocket in, lay the side that has the facing merely herring bone stitched on next to the vicinity of the pockets.

labor of making button-holes, being closed up in front, but it requires such a tugging and pulling, and such a sacrifice of patience on the part of the owner, that it ought to be put out part of the owner, that it depicts be put out of the catalogue entirely. Blouses embordered in white and gilt are no longer fashionable. Indeed, the general tendency in the fashion of boys clothing is to plain styles and simple trimming.—From Harper's Bazar.

# DOOR YARDS.

Door yards bespeak somewhat, the characaround and up to the slit in front.

The raw edge of the left side of the slit is turned in, and the lining hemmed down on it; on the right side should be fastened a "fly," made from a piece of the goods three inches in length and a good inch in width, with the corners on one side rounded off; the lining of silesia to this should be two inches longer than the piece, so as to allow it to extend down over the seams at the intersection of the seat. aging or otherwise, as the surroundings would lead. A neatly fenced yard, covered with a soft luxuriant growth of green grass, with trees and ornamental shrubs and flower in proper places, and neatness and order in all, would naturally and truthfully lead the travel er to infer, that the owner must have the spirit of this beauty and order in his mind, from which its plan originated. And vice versa, s yard covered with weeds, everything filthy and slovenly, no love of the beautiful displayed any where in its arrangments, must certainly and truthfully lead the observer to infer, that the owner has just such an unkept, unlovely mind, with no perception, or love of the beautiful, and no culture or refinement of

In the rural districts, where the greatest ac vantages are, for house surroundings that are

back from the end for the button hole which is worked in the goods at the end of the front band. The latter are cut parallel with the band, while those in the drilling are made up and down, and worked with strong linen thread. These bands are basted in a quarter of an inch below the top of the band, and stitched down at the lower edge; this holds the silesia facing down also. Between every button-hole catch the drilling band down to the top of the pantaloons with strong thread; then a dozen strong stitches at the bottom of the pocket hole finish the garment except the last pressing. They may be lined or not according to the weight of the goods, though when boys have to face the weather, it is best to line them with a coarse muslin.

A common fault in boys' trowsers is a tenency to gape at the pocket hole. This can be corrected by cutting the front a quarter of an linch shorter than the back, and when sowing up the outside seam allowing this difference the scene and of little and mud, where the free wind to the slops of the kitchen have been thrown. country. A French gentleman once observed to the writer that the Americans were a wickedness more distinctly indicated by the country. A French gentleman once observed to the writer that the Americans were a wickedness more as were a wickedness more distinctly indicated by the same allowing this difference to come out at the top, where the front must be drawn up even with the back, and an allowing this difference to come out at the top, where the front must be drawn up even with the back, and an allowing this difference to come out at the top, where the front must be drawn up even with the back, and an allowing this difference to come out at the top, where the front must be drawn up even with the back, and an allowing this difference to come out at the top, where the slops of the kitchen have been thrown, from which an effluvium arises that is not oning was the wickedness more distinctly indi-

cated than in the contents of the "waste carts" ton. A sensible custom in the dressing of as noticed in the streets of the cities. A people addicted to such wanton waste ought to suffer from protracted famine, or some calamity which would teach lessons of economy in the use of food materials.

The widdle and poorer classes in France use and wasting.

The widdle and poorer classes in France use and wasting.

The widdle and poorer classes in France use and wasting.

WHITE CAKE.-Whites of four eggs beat

FRUIT CAKE .- One pound white sugar, one ing up; or where there are many seams in a jacket or blouse, and it is desired, they may be covered with common skirs braid, hemmed cup milk, one cup whisky, one pound raisins, one pound currents, one pound citron, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice one nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls baking powder

GINGER BREAD -One cup sugar, one cup molasses, one cup butter, one cup milk, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, flour to make stiff dough, two table spoonfuls of ginger.

JELLY CAKE.—One egg, 1 teaspoonful of butter, 1 cup milk, 21/2 cups flour, this will make 5 cakes with jelly between.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

strongly tacked in place under each arm.

Another pretty style is the sailor suit, though this has become so commonly worn that many are tired of it. The knickerbocker trowsers worn with it when first introduced were abandoned for a while, but they are now seen again on imported suits and with those made at the best furnishing houses.

There are two styles of the sailor blouse; the one with a rolling collar in front and sailor shape behind is the more dressy, as it shows the cravat and a portion of the shirt front. It buttons down in front, and yet has the appearance of being fastened by inch wider ribbons, three of which are fastened on each side and ited in a careless fashion. The bottom of tue blouse is finished with an inch-wide hem into which elastic a little narrower is passed, and fastened at each front so as to fit the waist comfortably. The other style is much the same, except that, in order to get in on or off, it has to be drawn over the head; it saves the labor of making button-holes, being closed up

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HE Subscriber announces, that he will offer at Public Sale, at the Stock Yards, Galesburg, Knox Ills, a choice selection of Short-horns from the eadow Lawn Herd." Among the offerings will be Miss Wileys, Young Marys, Sonstes (from the noted hert of Hon. A. B. Conger), Young Phyllitese, Cambrias, Lady Carolines, Bright Eyes, Daphnes, Amelias,

and other standard and desirable sorts, including a number of young cows and helfers, the get of 187th DUKE OF AIRDRIE 11878, bred to the fine young buil GENEVA DUKE 1841, from the herd of Abram Renick. Sale Catalogues ready by March 1st. Dram Renick. Col. J. W. Judy, Audioneer.

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I will sell at Public Auction on my farm in Brookfield, April 19th. 1876, my herd of Shorthorne, consisting of 24 Cows and Helfers, and 6 Bulls. At the head of the herd stands LOUAN DUKE, 10.394.

Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. Terms of Salk—\$100 and under, Cash; over \$100 and under \$300 six months without interest, with approved security.

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In quantities to suit,

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# Vegetable & Flower Seeds, In extensive variety, at lowest rates.

Sent by mail anywhere.

My "Guide," containing lists and prices of seeds, together with the "History and culture of Alfalfa," etc.

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In offering our seeds to the public we can assure them that a portion of them have been carefully raised by ourselves, and the balance were purchased by us from the very hee; Eastern growers. Particular attention is called to our favorably known.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

Having added many noveities to our collection of rare plants, we are sure we can please. We have on hand a large stock of Concord and other Native Grape Vines, Small Fruits Ornamental Shrubbery, Evergreens, etc. Catalognes sent free to all applicants,

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# The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press VERY STRONG.



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## THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending March 29, 1876

Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Peter Buckels, Lancaster Tp, Rden
P O, Jan 8, 1856, one red roan cow, horn lopped, one ear
smooth crop, one car silt, "kicks and hooks when milked," 2 yrs oid. Valued at \$10. Accompanied with cali.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Thos Intledge, Deer Creek Tp,
Feb 12, 1876, one bay filly colt, both fore feet and the right,
hind foot white, small white stripe on the nose, 1 yr old
past. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by James H Runyan, Eim Tp, Feb
14, 1876, one yearling black steer, small white spot in face.
Valued at \$12.

Anderson County—J. W. Calier, Clerk. Anderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk.

STREIL—Taken up by A J Vaughn, Jackson Tp, March
3, 586, one white steer, red cars, lew red spots on neck,
horns rather short, no marks or brands perceivable, 1 yr
old last spring. Valued at \$46.
MARE—Taken up by Thos Gowdy, Jackson Tp, March
11, 1816, one dark roan mare, supposed to be 6 yrs old,
small white spot on left side of neck, no marks or brands
perceivable, about 14 hds high. Valued at \$40.
MARE—Also, one dark gray mare, supposed to be 6 yrs
old small white spot in forchead, shod in front, no marks
or brands perceivable, about 14 hds high. Valued at \$40.
Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by EL Marble, Scott Tp, one brindle

COW-Taken up by E. Marthe, Scott Tp. one brindle cow, underbit out of leit ear, supposed to be 4 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by J K McMillen, Mill Creek Tp. one roan yearling horse colt, some white in forchead. Valued at \$35.

Coffey County-Job Throckmorton, Clerk. Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk, FILLY—Taken up by James D Bixier, Ottumwa Tp, one 3 yr old black filly, few white hairs in forehead. Valued at \$20. HORSE—Also, one 2 yr old brown horse, small star in forehead, half of tail roped. Valued at \$20. COLT—Also, one 1 yr old hay horse colt, snip on the nose, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15. COLT—Taken up by Owen Grant, Rock Creek Tp, one hay mare colt, 2 yrs old, medium size, no marks or brands. Valued at \$16. HEIFERE—Taken up by Thomas Johnston, Pleasant Tp, one light roan helfer, supposed to be 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

Cherokee County,-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up Feb 28, 1876, by JR Rounsavell, Lowell Tp, one sorrel bony mare, no marks or brands, 7 or years old. Valued at \$18. HORSE—Also, one roan knorse, 1 yr old past, no marks or brands. Valued at \$10.

Chase County-8. A Breese, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by J W Harvey, Hazaar Tp, Feb 23, 376, one roan mare pony, about 12 yrs old. Valued at

Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield, Clerk. STEER-Taken up Jan 11, 1876, by Luther M Myers, Cedar Tp, one red and white spotted steer, crop off left car, Syrs old. Valued at \$20 GOLT-Taken up Feb 2, 1876, by Ed McNelve, Washington Tp, one black stud colf, star in forehead, little white around left hind foot, 1 yr old. Valued at \$20.

Lyon County — J. H. Craig, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by James Jones, Waterloo Tp, Feb i, 1876, one 1 yr old dark fron gray filly, with a little d around the nose. Valued at \$20.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. Shawnee County—J. Lee Kulght, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Edward Chilson, Dover Tp, one
dark bay mare 16 hds high, with a new rope tied around
her neck, blind in right eye, no brand or marks, 9 or 10
yrs old; was taken up at Silver Lake ferry.
STEER—Taken up on or about Nov 10, 1875, by Wm
Fleisher, Soldher Tp, one r-d yearling steer, some white
spots, crop off right ear. Valued at \$12.
PONY—Taken up March 7, 1876, by A F Barker, Wililamsport Tp, one roun mare pony, about 10 yrs old,
white strip in lare, 3 white feet and 1/28, indistinct brand
on right shoulder, should all around. Valued at \$20.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up N Wm Blysn, of Yearlieris, Tp.

STEER-Taken up by Wm Dixon, of Verdigris Tp. Dec 20, 1873, one 1 yr old steer, swallow fork in left car, smooth crop off right car, white face, line back. Valued at \$12.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw this advertisement in the Konsas Farmer.



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

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

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JOB

Posters, Hand Bills, Dodgers, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Circulars, Statements, Notes, Drafts, Checks, Business, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Shipping Bills, Tags, Briefs, etc., etc., executed in the best style, and at lower prices than any other first-class printing house in Kanses.

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The oldest established paper in Western Missouri.

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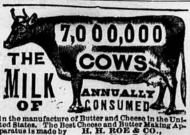
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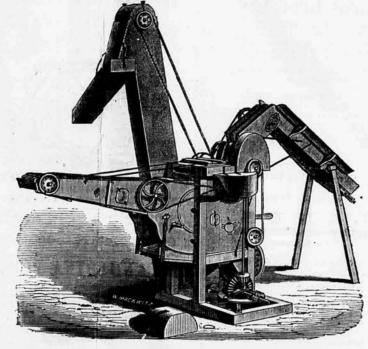
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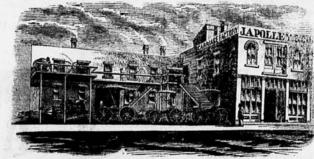
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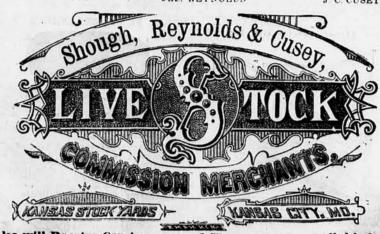
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J. JENKINS, Grape and Seedling Nursery. Box 45, Winona, Col., Co. Ohio, Specialties—Forest tree seedlings and trees, Evergreens, Concord Grape Vines, etc., etc.

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"EDDYKASHUN" APPLIED.

Jake was heard calling across the fence to his neighbor's son, a colored wouth who goes to school at the Atlanta colored university: "Look hyar, boy, you goes ter school, don't

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.
"Gittin' eddykashun, ain't yer?"
"Yes, sir."

"Larnin' rithmetic and figgerin' on a slate

"Yes, sir."
"Well, it don't take two whole days to make a hour, do it?"
"W'y no!" exclaimed the boy.
"You was gwine ter bring dat hatchit back

in a hour, warn't yer?"
"Yes, sir." "An' it's bin two days since yer borrowed it. Now, what good's eddykashun gwine ter do you thick-skulled niggers, when you go to school a whole year an' den can't tell how

long it takes to fotch back a hatchit?"

The boy got mad and slung the hatchet over the tence and half way through an ash-

A little darkey fell overboard from a pack-A little darkey lell overboard from a pack-et at Vicksburg, and was rescued in a drown-ing condition, when he could easily have been pulled out by a negro in a skiff. One of the bystanders swore lustily at the owner of the skiff for his lethargy, when he replied, "Dis yere is my last paper collar, and de boy was kicking water like an alligator."

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