

Vol. XIV. No. 41.

A current of cold air coming against plants through the crack around a window sash is very destructive, and a wide shelf should be provided so that the pots need not be crowded against the glass; or, better still, they should be kept on a stand that can be removed at pleasure and drawn nearer the fire at night. An excellent plan is to have a sink or tub lined with zinc and filled with sand or gravel, into which the pots can be plunged.

By having a spigot in one corner for draining, the sand can be occasionally wet with hot water and a very good effect obtained. Many plants, such as bulbs, lily and cactus roots, can be forced by pouring hot water in the saucers, but the forcing process must not be carried to excess or the flower stalks will be weak and bear few blossoms.

Sometimes plants may be saved during a cold night, by placing a burning lamp or candle among them, and a large vessel of water set near them, will throw off some heat. House plants should be potted in good, rich soil, mixed with a little sand. Black muck is not at all suitable. Earth from old fence corners or where there is well rotted sod is the best; heavy, worn out garden soil will not do, and very light woods earth from under a decaying log is not good. If plants become starved and sickly-looking, and it is not desirable to re-pot them in fresh earth, they may be revived by liquid manuring, but this must be done cautiously.

The winter blooming plants that can be successfully grown in living rooms are so familiar to all that description is unnecessary and an enumeration of the new and manifold varieties would be impracticable as florists offer long lists of almost every species, and are constantly striving to add more. In the selection of plants for house culture, it is always safest to choose well tested varieties; experimenting with new hybrids is seldom profitable to the amateur. There is no family of house plants more valuable than the geraniums; nearly all varieties are easily propagated from cuttings and bloom profusely. The greatest range of color can be secured, brilliant scarlet, lovely pink, white-eyed, mottled and pure white. Double geraniums are also very handsome, but it is a great mistake to suppose that the beauty of all flowers is enhanced by doubling. Those with bell shaped corolla particularly, as the Petunia, are spoiled by doubling; their symmetry of form is marred and they present only a crumpled, shapeless mass of color. Besides the great variety and profusion of flowers which geraniums produce the leaves of many of them are as beautifully variegated as any foliage plant to be found, and the scented leaved sorts make up for the unpleasant odor of the good bloomer. For fragrance nothing exceeds the Heliotrope, and the Fuchsia is the personification of grace.

Aubition and Oleander are valuable as large, handsome plants, as well as for their beautiful flowers; the latter is deliciously sweet, rivaling the Pomegranate. Begonias, Lantanas, Cuphea, and Oxalis are generous bloomers and easily grown. Carnations and Cacti are elegant. The Verbena has few rivals either as a house plant or for bedding; plants that have been kept over winter, if cut back mercilessly and put out as soon as frost is over will grow vigorously and bloom long before seedlings.

The numerous varieties of Coleus are the hardest foliage plants, but they will not thrive in ordinary living rooms.

For hanging baskets, the Parlor Ivy, Smilax, Trailing Lobelia, Maurandia, Thunbergia, Kenilworth Ivy, Vinca, and Tradescantia are all pretty.

Monthly roses of the Tea, China, or Bourbon families, are indispensable to a good collection of house plants and are wanted by every lover of flowers of course. For a mid-winter surprise and delight Hyacinths are lovely and Lilies can often be made to yield a great deal of pleasure at the same season.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

This class of flowers is the most important and useful of all, in the permanent decoration of a home. Many of them not only give blossoms rivaling the tender and short-lived sorts, but they ornament the lawn and the landscape by their foliage and form. Partaking of the nature of a tree, they grow to be old friends and we never look in vain for their recurring robes of green and wealth of flowers.

Any who can invest even a small sum in shrubs each year, will be wise to do so, if they have a place to put them where they can be, and if they will be taken care of. Shrubs cannot grow in a yard that is constantly trampled by stock, and where every new shoot is nipped off by some prowling animal. Vigorous growing plants must be secured and planted in the fall, or early in the spring before the foliage appears. A hole large enough to allow all the roots to be spread out in their natural position, should be dug, and the finely pulverized earth packed firmly and carefully around the roots, being careful not to break the small fibres; and the entire root should be kept moist all the time it is out of the ground. The application of well rotted manure will benefit nearly all shrubs. In trimming or pruning shrubbery, care must be taken to distinguish between the kinds that bear blossoms on the new; the latter need, and will bear more cutting. The varieties mentioned are all hardy in this climate.

Double flowering Almond, Scarlet Quince or Cydonia, Japonica, Chinese Weigela, Bush Honeysuckle, Deutzia, Syringa, one variety universally known for its fragrance, and the other, similar but larger, for its resemblance to Orange blossoms, Flowering Currant, Lilac, and Calycanthus or sweet scented shrub, all early summer flowering. The Rose of Sharon or Althea blooms in the fall.

Last on the list, but first in our hearts, is the Rose. Whether it is the modest wild rose, the tangled mass of Sweet Brier, beside the garden wall, or the resplendent Giant of Battles, no other flower commands such universal admiration, or awakens so many sweet memories. Few of us can look back upon life with-

only a crushed blossom or a bursting bud, enshrined with a memory of long ago.

The most effective method of growing roses is in masses. Particularly the tender varieties, scattered over a grass plat, they are apt to be broken, seldom receive sufficient cultivation and attention, and do not make so good a show as when massed.

Roses delight in a firm, rich soil, need a liberal supply of manure and will not thrive long in a very light, sandy soil.

It is by trenching the ground for rose beds, that European growers attain such wonderful success; this is done by removing the top soil the depth of a spade, turning over the subsoil several inches deep and replacing the top soil. This preparation though not absolutely essential here, will be found very beneficial.

During the growing season the ground should be frequently stirred around the bushes and top dressed with manure in the fall, when it will serve as a winter protection as well as a fertilizer. Roses thus planted and cultivated, will grow and improve for many years if kept free from insects and slugs.

The small number we can mention, out of the great variety, are among the best and hardiest. Hybrid Perpetuals, General Washington, carmine, Giant of Battles, crimson, General Jacqueminot, scarlet, Duke of Edinburgh, shaded, Baronne Prevost, rose, Karl Muller, very dark velvety, La France, Pink, Louise d'Arzans, pure white.

TEA ROSES.

Gloire de Dijon, yellow, Madam Bremond, red, Marechal Neil, deep yellow, White Tea.

BOURBON ROSES.

Hermosa, pink, Souvenir de Malmaison, blue, Marechal Villars, crimson and Queen of the Bourbons.

CHINA.

Ducher, white, Sanguinea, crimson, Fabvier scarlet.

NOISETTE AND OTHER CLIMBING ROSES.

Double White Ayrshire, Washington White, in clusters, Baltimore Belle, blue white, Seven Sisters, flowers in all shades from purple to white in clusters, Gem of the Prairies, blotched, Queen of the Prairies, red, James Sprunt or Climbing Hermosa, crimson.

MOSS ROSES.

Princess Adelaide, pink, Red Moss and Perpetual White. Of course these lists may be added to almost indefinitely, but a few well known and deserving kinds, will be found much more satisfactory than numbers of untried sorts. If they are wanted for out door culture only, it is useless to try any but the Hybrid Perpetuals, the Moss Roses, the climbers and common garden varieties.

The other sorts mentioned must either be removed to the house, a cold frame, or be well protected by covering. A good way to do this is to bend the plant down to the ground, late in the fall when the earth is rather dry if possible, and lay a board across the branches to confine it there, then cover all with soil and mulch on top to turn the water; this plan will be found much safer than leaving the bushes upright and wrapping them.

Perhaps a rose would smell as sweet by any other name, but we are inclined to doubt it; we have known it so long and loved it so well that even the name is sacred.

"And o'er its crimson leaflets have been showered Dissolving sweets, to steal the soul away."

A lover once feared that the choice of his heart was cold and unfeeling, but when he went to seek her, he found her standing beside a rose bush just taking tenderly between her hands a great cluster of fresh blown roses, and as he watched her she impulsively buried her face in the perfumed mass and crushed them in her joy. The rest is easily guessed.

All hail, the Heaven born rose,
We'll crown it Queen of flowers.

THE RILEY COUNTY FAIR FOR 1876.

THE FARMER'S AGENT AT THE FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Riley County Agricultural Society, now being held at this place, is in many respects superior to that of last year. The weather is fine and everything seems favorable for a successful Fair. There were but few articles on the grounds the first day, but they increased rapidly the next two days, and at the time of writing, in the afternoon of the 3rd day, the large number of articles and animals on exhibition proves conclusively that the people of Riley county, are determined to sustain the reputation heretofore acquired, of having one of the best county fairs in the State.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Among the first on the grounds, was Prof. Shelton with the stock from the State Agricultural College. These were an extremely fine lot of stock and included a Jersey cow and calf, a Galloway bull 2 years old, also a cow and calf and a Devon bull and two cows. Among the Short-Horns, I noticed the valuable bull "Duke of Jubilee," 3 years old, which weighs 2,100 pounds, a bull calf 10 months old which weighs 800 pounds, and four extra fine cows. The Prof. also exhibits an extremely nice lot of Berkshires, 2 boars and sow and 8 pigs; also boar and 10 Essex pigs. These animals are in all respects, a superior lot, and show the good care and management bestowed upon them by Prof. Shelton and his assistants.

Mr. A. W. Rollins exhibited 6 head of Short-Horns and received three 1st. class premiums. E. Hughes, Esq., entered the Short-Horn bull Zenas King, formerly owned at the Agricultural College. Mr. J. J. Mails from Pottawatomie county, entered 1 Short-Horn bull, 2 cows and 2 calves, he also exhibits a splendid lot of Berkshire hogs. Mr. Walter A. Morgan, of Irving, Marshall county, a Hereford

bull, which received the 1st. premium. He also exhibits 6 very nice full blooded Cotswold sheep. These sheep are the only ones on the grounds; they were just brought from the late Exposition at Kansas City, where they received a number of premiums. They weighed 220 pounds apiece. Messrs. Short Bro's, of Belvue, have a herd of Short-Horns on exhibition, 14 in number, that would be hard to beat at any Fair. There are 2 bulls, 4 bull calves, 3 cows, 3 yearling heifers and 2 heifer calves. I particularly noticed "Tom Lang," a roan bull, 6 years old, who weighs 1,930 pounds. He is a splendid, well proportioned animal. He received the 1st premium in his class. This stock was brought from Illinois about a year ago.

Messrs. Sheldon Bro's, exhibited a number of fine horses. Among this lot is the splendid 6 year-old iron grey stallion, "Young Messenger." This animal was pronounced by many the finest stallion of his age on exhibition. Mr. O. Dodge entered a fine 2 year-old Norman colt which weighed 1,135 pounds. This animal would most assuredly take the 1st premium at any State Fair, as he did at this county Fair. He was the admiration of every body on the grounds, and Mr. Dodge may well be proud of him.

He also had on exhibition two blooded brood mares with their colts, which were as a lot, the finest horses I saw on the grounds. Mr. Solomon Whitney, exhibited some very nice Essex hogs, which drew a great deal of attention from stock men generally, and were really well worth going a long way to see. They were well proportioned, fine boned, docile animals, and this breed may yet become a favorite with the people of Kansas.

There was considerable other stock on the grounds, but time would not admit of an examination. On the whole, the exhibition of blooded stock at this Fair, was very creditable and exceeded my expectations as to number and quality. In this

FLORAL HALL.

The first thing that attracted my notice, was the most magnificent display of fruit, by the Hon. Welcome Wells, of this place. Here I saw 60 varieties of apples and 8 varieties of pears. The apples were without blemish, of very large size, true to name, generally high colored, and artistically arranged. This collection would be hard to beat in Kansas, and could not be beat outside of Kansas.

Mr. Well's informs me that he has raised this year, four thousand bushels of apples and he finds a ready sale at home for them at \$1.25 per bushel. His orchard has a fine wind-break around it. Among the other exhibitors of fruit, were Abner Allen, Esq., Mr. N. B. White, Dr. Stillman and others. A. M. Burns, Esq., exhibited 24 varieties of grapes. The exhibition of fruit in this Hall, was the delight of all beholders, and elicited warm commendations from every body that came into the Hall. The Hall had been ornamented by the gentlemanly Supt. Mr. L. E. Woodman, with evergreens etc., arranged in a tasteful manner.

As the Society failed to appoint any ladies on the "Committee of Arrangements," the duty of ornamenting the Hall devolved upon Mr. Woodman, who filled the bill exactly. Mr. Woodman also exhibits a fine collection of house plants from his green-house near town. In the millinery line, I noticed a fine case of goods entered by Mrs. Whitney, and also one by Mrs. C. F. Briggs. In "Ladies handwork" were a great variety of articles exhibited by Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. R. Kimball, Mrs. J. Pechham, and others; many of them very creditable in their line.

Messrs. Stingley & Huntress, merchants at this place, exhibited a fine assortment of dry goods. The show of corn was very fine. Mr. C. W. Uptegrove exhibited 50 ears of white corn which weighed 70 pounds. Among the other exhibitors of grain and vegetables, I noticed N. B. White's collection of vegetables, which were certainly superior for this year, also the entries of Robt. Allingham Esq., Mr. Chas Kimball, E. Huse, Esq., and Mr. Henry Hougham. The corn exhibited by Mr. Horace Reels was worthy of a premium.

Many fine paintings were on exhibition, but the one which attracted the most attention was a large oil painting of "Gen. George Washington and horse." This painting is four feet square and painted by a boy 19 years old, a resident of this town. Good judges of oil paintings have pronounced this superior to anything of the kind in the State. This boy's name is Horace Buel. An oil painting by Miss Aggie Woodman, was also greatly admired.

A large number of meritorious articles may have been omitted in this hurried and imperfect account of this Fair.

Up to this time but few committees have made their awards. The attendance is reasonably good and will be largely increased tomorrow. I leave here to-night for Junction City, the Kansas Central Agricultural Fair being now in progress at that place.

W. W. C.

Manhattan, Sept. 28, 1876.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

KANSAS CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second Fair of the above Society, closed here to-night, having been a complete success in every particular. As the Society had no grounds of their own, they used about 2½ acres of land inside of the city limits, and enclosed it with a temporary board fence eight feet high. Inside of this enclosure is the Ladies' Centennial Hall, a long building owned and controlled by the ladies of this city.

During the Fair it is used as a Floral Hall. In the rear of this Hall was a temporary building 34 feet wide by 50 feet long built for the agricultural and horticultural display.

Stalls for horses and cattle were built around two sides of the grounds, the pens for sheep and hogs being near them. The centre of the enclosure was used as a display or "show ring" for cattle and horses. The whole arrangement was in such a neat, compact, systematic shape, that it was difficult to imagine that any improvement could be made upon it. There were about 1,100 entries.

The weather was fine, and the grounds were crowded at times to their utmost capacity. A premium of \$100.00 had been offered to the Band that furnished the best music, the successful band to furnish the music during the Fair. In the contest, the Rosevale Brass Band of Clay county, won the premium, and the people were treated to most excellent music by them all through the Fair.

In the Hall, five splendid organs furnished music, hardly without interruption during the whole of the last day. In addition to this, there were 15 cages of singing birds, the occupants of which helped to fill the Hall full of the most delightful music. Everybody was delighted, everybody was happy, and I believe it was in no small measure owing to the music furnished upon this occasion. In the

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

there were about 30 horses on exhibition. A fine, large, dark-bay, Norman stallion was exhibited by Messrs. O'Reilly & Wright. He is, perhaps, one of the finest horses in the State. He is 17½ hands high, and weighs 1,830 pounds. A gentleman just from the Centennial remarked to me, that he did not see half a dozen better horses there than this one.

They also exhibited a light bay thoroughbred Kentucky stallion, 16 hands high, which cost \$800. He always drew large crowds around him whenever he was brought out.

Mr. A. Reubin exhibited a fine, large draft horse, and received the first premium. H. A. Boller, Esq., had on exhibition, a matched span of horses, which he drove around the grounds, attached to a buggy, the only harness used, being collar, traces, and a pair of white-English cord reins fastened to the rein of the colts. They were well matched as to size, color, age, temper and gait. Mr. John S. Coryell exhibited a splendid looking brood mare, a Norman colt and two fillies all of them receiving premiums.

The show of Short-Horns would be hard to beat in the State, as to quality. Mr. D. W. Crane, of Durham Park, Marion county, exhibited 6 head of his celebrated stock. He carried off 9 premiums, 3 of them being sweepstakes. These cattle had been allowed to run on the prairies and had not been fed any corn during the summer, neither had they been blanketed as is the common custom among owners of show animals. Mr. Crane owns the largest herd of Short-Horn cattle in the United States.

He offers a premium of a Silver Cup to the largest show of pedigree Short-Horns to be exhibited at the next Fair of this Society in 1877; the "Durham Park Herd" not competing.

John Wallace, Esq., exhibits "Grand Duke," a very fine Short-Horn bull, 7 years-old, and weighs 1,790 pounds. Also a Short-Horn cow, and 3 extra nice grade cows. This stock received 3 premiums. Among the other exhibitors of fine stock, were G. Heidel, Mr. James Dickson and W. S. Blakely.

Messrs. Houston Bros. exhibited some splendid animals, which deserved special mention. The show of swine was very good.

Seventeen premiums was awarded in this class, Mr. Marvin Crook was awarded the 1st premium for sweepstakes upon a boar under one-year-old. This animal was greatly admired by all who saw him. Mr. J. B. Reynolds exhibited a fine Berkshire sow which weighed 505 pounds. His show of other hogs were most excellent.

The Poland-China boar belonging to Mr. Wm. Richardson, was a superior animal receiving the 1st premium. Among the other exhibitors were J. L. Hulse, Esq., Mr. V. Pfeister, R. E. Lawrenson and Geo. Taylor. The Berkshires carried off most of the sweepstake premiums, although Mr. Wm. Cutter took the sweepstakes with Poland for the "best lot of pigs." The show of sheep made up in quality what they lacked in quantity. I saw here a number of imported Shropshire Downes, some of which cost over \$300 apiece. These were owned and exhibited by Mr. E. Jones, of Wakefield. They are not quite so large as the Cotswolds, although the fleeces from some of them weighed 14 pounds.

Mr. Chas. Ingram, of Wakefield, exhibited a fine lot of Oxfordshire Downes, also some very large sheep, a cross between Oxford and Shropshire Downes. A curious fact was developed here in these grade sheep. They were the largest sheep on the grounds, their size and dams being also there. It may be barely possible that this is exactly the right kind of a cross for this country. Will some one give us more light on the subject? Mr. Robt. Sparrhawk exhibited a very fine Oxford Down lamb, which received the 1st premium.

In the Horticultural Department was an extremely good show of fruit, even for Kansas. Here were pears, apples and grapes in great variety. Mr. Geo. Cutter, who is perhaps, one of the best posted pomologists in the State, exhibited a large assortment of apples, which received the premium for the best collection. James Harvey, a son of Senator Harvey, received 4 premiums on apples and 1 on pears. There was also a large collection of grapes on

exhibition. Among the lot were some that had been grown in California, which, judging from their size, could not be told from those grown in Riley county, placed alongside of them. Mr. R. E. Lawrenson received 4 premiums on grapes.

In the Floral Hall I noticed a large number of samples of woolen goods from the Woolen Mills at Enterprise, Dickinson county, including satinettes, doekins, blankets, jeans, etc. This large hall was well filled with articles on exhibition, hardly leaving room for the crowd to pass. Time will not allow of a more extended notice, but I leave here feeling that the managers of the Kansas Central Agricultural Society are men who understand the business of getting up a good Fair, and by and with the aid of the people in the vicinity have made one of the most creditable and successful Fairs ever held in Western Kansas. W. W. C. Junction City, Kansas, Sept. 29, 1876.

GRINDING TOOLS.

Edged tools are prepared by grinding, very much as a plank would be reduced in thickness were a large plane employed in which were set a hundred or more very small gouges, each cutting a narrow groove. As the sharp grit of the grindstone is much harder than the iron or steel, it cuts very small channels in the surface of the metal, and the revolving disc takes away all the little particles that are detached by the grit. If you will examine a tool that has just been sharpened on a grindstone, with a powerful microscope, you would see that it looks like the rough surface of a field which has just been ploughed, and as the ridges and furrows run together from both sides, at the cutting edge, the freshly-sharpened edge seems to be formed of very small teeth rather than to be a perfectly smooth edge. On this account a tool should first be ground on a coarse stone, so as to wear away the surface rapidly; then polish it on a wheel of much finer texture; and then, so as to reduce the furrows as much as possible, a whetstone of the finest grit should be used. This will give a cutting edge with the smallest possible separation. Look at your razor after you have sharpened it thoroughly, through the microscope, and seen the small projections or teeth upon its edge, which appears to the naked eye perfectly smooth.

Beginners are sometimes told, when grinding edge tools, to make the stone revolve toward the cutting edge, and occasionally from it. When the first grinding is being done, it matters little whether this is attended to; but when the finishing touches are given near and at the very edge, the task can always be accomplished with much greater accuracy if the periphery of circumference of the grindstone revolves toward the cutting edge, for the steel which is worn away will then be more easily removed; and when a stone runs in an opposite direction, the grinder cannot always tell when the tool is fully ground up to the edge. This is particularly the case when the steel is of a soft temper. The stone, when running from the edge, cannot sweep away every particle of the metal, but when it revolves toward the edge, it carries off all the feathery edge.

FRUIT FROM BARREN TREES.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* says: Some fifteen years ago I had a small apple tree that leaned considerably. I drove a stake beside it, tied a string to a limb and fastened it to the stake. The next year that limb blossomed full, and not another blossom appeared on the tree; and, as Tim Bunker said, "it set me a thinking," and I came to the conclusion that the string was so tight that it prevented the sap from returning to the roots; consequently it formed fruit buds. Having a couple of pear trees large enough to bear but which had never blossomed, I took a coarse twine and wrapped it several times around the trees above the lower limbs and tied it as tight as I could. The next spring all the tops above the cord blossomed as well as a sheet and there was not one blossom below where the cord was tied. I have since tried the experiment on several trees, almost with the same result. I think it is a much better way than cutting off the roots. In early summer, say June or July, wind a strong cord around the tree, or a single limb, and tie and the tighter the better—and you will find the result satisfactory; the next winter or spring the cord may be taken off.

WINE MAKING IN CALIFORNIA.

Charles Nordhoff, who is a careful observer, and whose opportunities of observation were much better than ours, gives us this picture and opinion of the business of wine making: "I have now seen the grape grown in almost every part of California where wine is made. The temptation to a new settler in this State is always strong to plant a vineyard, and I am moved by the much that I have seen, to repeat here, publicly, advice I have often given to persons newly coming into the State. Do not make wine. I remember a wine cellar, cheaply built, but with substantial and costly casks, containing a mean, thin, fiery wine; and on a pleasant sunny afternoon, around these casks, a group of tipsy men—hopeless, irredeemable beasts, with nothing much to do except to encourage each other to another glass, and to wonder at the Eastern man who would not drink. There were two or three Indians staggering about the door; there was swearing and filthy talk inside; there was a pretentious tasting of this, that and the other cask by a parcel of rascals, who in their hearts would have preferred 'forty rod' whiskey. And a little way off there was a house with women and children in it, who had only to look out of the door to see this miserable sight of husband, father, friend, visitors and hired men spending the afternoon in getting drunk."

Being of the Eastern men who do not drink even for the stomach's sake, we saw no drunkenness in the wine cellars, but plenty of drinking with the usual excitement and garrulity that accompany social wine-bibbing. A man need not be a prophet to tell where such habits end. We did see, however, at Napa City, a branch insane asylum, a very substantial and imposing building that lacked but 200 feet of being a mile in circumference, and we were informed that California had more insane people in proportion to its population than any other State in the Union. They do a bigger business in entertaining lunatics in other parts. Of course we are not able to demonstrate that all the insanity is traceable to the use of intoxicating drinks. But we know very well that the excitements of the intoxicating cup, and of the gambling hells in high and low places are congenial, that the one helps the other, and both tend to mental derangement and confirmed lunacy. Most people of an inquiring turn of mind will come to the conclusion, that the fact that California produces the most wine and brandy, has some connection with its preponderance of lunatics, and ample accommodation for them.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

CO-OPERATION MEETING.

A large and interesting meeting was held at the Encampment on Saturday night last, in the large hall west of the dining room. Mr. Wm. Earle, of Worcester, Mass., President of the National Council, Sovereigns of Industry, was chosen chairman, and Mortimer Whitehead, Master, New Jersey State Grange, secretary. Mr. Earle on taking the chair expressed pleasure at being present, and appreciated the honor of presiding over so large a meeting of brother Patrons and Sovereigns, announced that the subject to be considered was co-operation, and would call upon the secretary of the meeting to speak first upon the subject, who upon taking the stand said that co-operation meant working together for a given purpose, harmonious action, which by union of strength has results that single or individual efforts never could accomplish. All the works of nature have ever been the results of co-operation, from the time that "the morning stars sang together," along down to our days when we still see the rain, the sun and the dew co-operate with mother earth to bring forth the crops upon which we depend, and clothe the mountain with forest, and the valley to blossom with flowers. It is by co-operation that the tiny insects rear, the coral reefs that become great islands, and homes for whole nations of people. It is by co-operation that the rain drops make the refreshing showers, and fill rivulet and river with the tide upon which is borne the vessels of trade, or turn the mill wheels of manufactures. Man also has always co-operated for good or for bad purposes. We see it on every side, and it is only by a united effort that all great results are brought about. A union of effort builds our railroads, our telegraphs, our churches and our school houses and within a few years the farmers and laboring men of the country have been applying this principle of co-operation to their needs and wants and with results far beyond what was at first anticipated, until to-day all over our broad land in town and country, in village and on prairie are found councils and Granges, all co-operating and working together for the advancement of their interest, and receiving on all sides the good results of their united efforts. Brother Whitehead then showed how by a union of strength we were benefited in buying and selling, saving thousands of dollars of hard earned money; benefited also by improving our minds, for "knowledge is power," and then pointed out how slowly but surely the giant of monopoly had by united effort grown up in our land, getting its grasping hands upon our lands, our money, our laws and threatening our free institutions, and that it was only by a united effort, meeting organization with organization that we could protect ourselves as farmers and working men, or ever expect to hand down to our children the freedom gained for us by our forefathers a hundred years ago, who by their co-operation and long but united struggle overcame their oppressors.

Bro. Thompson, of California, was then introduced, and said he knew of no place where good sound sense is found more than in the Grange, and that nothing now answers but plain common sense men and women; said farmers work too hard; that they should work less and think more. Farmers and working men were to-day the poorest classes. Co-operation means doing our own business, and doing it well, and doing it altogether. Spoke of California as the "golden land" and of the great good already done by the Grange; of their bank worth five million of dollars capital; insurance company with four millions; of their Grange agency for promoting immigration; of their handling and shipping their own grain, and that he was here in the East to help establish a California fruit trade; that they had not accomplished all this at once or without mistakes; in business matters had first employed a middleman who swindled them out of one hundred thousand dollars. But the lesson was of great value to them, had taught them to depend upon themselves. He thought that our best business element in the Grange was the ladies, as all men know who consult their wives on business matters. She checks us when we would go too fast; sees farther than we do. She is the balance wheel. Thought that we should work less—that it is not all of life to make and save money, and should we leave nothing for our children it is better for them; our best men are always those who have raised themselves; considered as the most unfortunate of men the rich men's sons. Spoke of the pleasure and profit arising from these meetings, and finally urged the necessity in Grange matters of "keeping our own counsel," and always acting in union.

President Earle then arose and made a stirring address, during which he plainly showed the burdens that oppress the farmer and working man, told of the unjust system of exchange that placed between producer and consumer a large number of middlemen, who, without adding anything to the value of what they handled, took good care to add more to the price at which they sold than either the farmer or manufacturer made upon the article in the beginning, even after all their hard labor. How, in St. Louis he had seen a magnificent building built for a sewing machine agency that cost \$300,000, and another in New York that cost \$75,000 to furnish it, and these extensive establishments were in all our cities. And who pays all these millions of dollars to put up these buildings? Ask the weary farmer's wife, go to the attics and cellars in the tenements of the cities and the pale woman tolling to the tune of "Stitch, stitch, stitch," it is they that pay. By these pernicious systems on all sides the rich are slowly growing richer and the poor, poorer day by day. And if these two great organizations can't help us, nothing will—the remedy lies with us. Brother Earle then alluded to the greatest curse of our country today. If these two orders had done nothing else for the country but to teach "pay as you go," it was worth ten times the cost. He drew a most vivid picture of the benefits of paying cash, and the misery of the pass book system, touching all hearts with recital of the life and end of a young couple starting in life on the credit plan, in contrast with the other two who resolved never to buy, wear or eat anything that was not paid for. He told how already a thousands of barrels of flour were passing direct from the mills owned by the Grangers to the homes of the mechanics of the Eastern States and at a large saving. We must co-operate with no middlemen between. Showed the tricks and frauds in trade, false weight and measures, adulterated goods, etc. The remedy is ourselves, and hereafter when the question is asked, "What is the power in

the land?" It is not a railroad king or some great corporation, but it is the power of the working men and women of America.

Mr. John Shelden, President of the Pennsylvania State Council, Sovereigns of Industry, was then introduced, and said that organization must always precede all reforms, that the farmer and mechanic were co-laborers, their interests were alike. He alluded to the savings made by members of his order in buying coal, of their co-operative shoe-manufactures and others, in Philadelphia, and the large saving made thereby; spoke of the sewing machine agents as oppressing the poorest and most needy—the sewing women of the land; that we should stand firm and true together for the right. It was our own fault if we permitted others so much to encroach upon us and make their easy living from the results of all our hard toil and labor; that we should as Patrons and Sovereigns do all we could to encourage those manufacturers of machinery, etc., who dealt with us direct; show them that we appreciate their willingness to deal directly with us and recognize the true principles upon which our order is founded. United ever, we can greatly benefit each other, and learn to live higher and better lives, and whenever we see our duty plainly before us let us like men and women do it.

Brother Glidden, of PawPaw, Michigan, told briefly of their efforts in that State to sell their products, and of the tricks and plans that had been arranged to injure their efforts, but they were going on most successfully, were doing well in selling their wool together, and also flour and wheat, and were ever ready to co-operate and deal direct with Patrons and Sovereigns in the East.

The hour being late the large audience was dismissed and all felt that they had passed a most pleasant and profitable evening.—*Farmer's Friend.*

KEEP ON THE FARM.

In these dull times, when scores of young men are out of employment, and others are crowding in from other places, seeking for so-called "gentle" situations, it is well to give wide publicity to such facts as are set forth in the following extract from the New York Journal of Commerce:

One of the great problems of our day, too little discussed by those who have the ear of the public through the press or at the forum, is to furnish the young men of this generation with remunerative employment. The professions are all overcrowded. The shopkeepers are by far too numerous. Agencies of all classes are so multiplied that the occupants crowd on each others' heels, and are a bore or nuisance to the general public. Clerks out of employment and willing to serve for a pittance are to be reckoned by their tens of thousands. Bookkeepers with hungry eyes are reading the advertising lists in the vain hope of an opening for their application. Collectors, messengers, doorkeepers, boxkeepers, watchmen, concierges, and the great variety of others, already expert, seeking employment in kindred callings, are waiting anxiously for some one to engage them. Every possible form of service that can be reckoned in the list of genteel occupations is anxiously sought for by multitudes who have no other provision for their daily needs. The men who have been trying to live by their wits must go to work at the bench or in the field; of these the soil offers the most accessible and at first the most remunerative employment. The mass of the unemployed must seek their sustenance from the bosom of mother earth. Land is cheap, and there is a wide area that awaits the tiller. The back may ache, and the skin blister in the sun, but the bread can be made with no fear of a failure, if the laborer will be faithful to his calling. It needs less wisdom and forethought than patient industry, and the man with a common mind may eat his harvest in peace.

The busy season with farmers is drawing to a close, and these Granges that adjourned during the summer will before many weeks resume their meetings. They should remember that a good start is a big step toward a successful season, and strive when they resume their meetings to adopt at once some system of useful Grange exercises. Last winter there was far too much inattention to the educational work of the Order. Too much time was devoted to business matters, idle talk, unsystematic discussion and—shall we say it—feats. By unsystematic discussions we mean discussions gotten up on the spur of the moment and conducted without previous preparation. Some useful and important questions were debated, but often in an off-hand, superficial manner. To be of any real benefit these discussions and other literary exercises must incite members to think and investigate. They should be conducted with some degree of uniformity, and should be made a feature of each meeting. It should be made the duty of one of the officers of the Grange, or of some member appointed to the work, to make out at each meeting a programme for the next meeting. And such rules should be adopted by the Grange as will secure a faithful performance by each member of the exercise assigned him. If we would make ours an educational society we must supply it with means of education. The mere passage of resolutions commendatory of education will not make it that; neither will the business experience and the parliamentary practice which it furnishes us make it that. The Grange, as an educational society, should be in the first place an institution where we may learn the newest and best facts in science of agriculture; and, in the second place, it should be an institution where we may learn the most important parts of other branches of knowledge, and where we may acquire some skill in communicating what we learn. To fulfill either of these purposes it needs in most instances to undergo some changes.—*Grange Bulletin.*

THE POSITION OF THE GRANGE IN THE PRESENT POLITICAL CONTEST.

To-day the whole country seems almost rent in twain by the partisan prejudices of two opposing political parties. Nothing kind or fraternal can be said or published by either party of the other, and the records of the past, as well as the acts of the present, are scrutinized, and construed, and misconstrued, by either or both parties, until the character of every public man is ground almost to a powder in the crucible of public opinion. Words are bandied, motives are impugned, character is assailed, and he who passes through the ordeal unscathed will surely feel refined, and all this is the result of party spirit, and perhaps will always occur where free speech, free thought, and a free press are maintained.

But in the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry there can be no such results. That is a fraternity, and it matters not how men may wrangle over politics, their wrangling

cease when they enter the door of the Grange and everything becomes fraternal. True, there may arise personal difficulties, or individual associations may spring up evincing social preference, but there can not possibly be political or partisan prejudices as exist now a-days in the outside world. This being the case, there is no power stronger than the Grange to effect a political union and permanent settlement of those partisan difficulties that every four years shake this government to its very centre.

Imbued with no sectional prejudices, and impressed with the fact, that this farmers' organization is as extensive as the confines of the government itself, the Patron of Husbandry sees nothing in a just administration of our affairs to prevent this being a government by the people and for the people. To his view there can be no North, or South, or East, or West, but there is one government, and that government spreads its arms over its citizens every where, and at all times.

How singularly different then is this organization from any of the political parties of the present day. To be a Republican, one must denounce Democracy. To be a Democrat is to expose all the corruption of the opposite party. But the Patron of Husbandry can see something worthy come out of the Nazareth of either political party, and thus tends very much to unite the inhabitants of this country as practically to make us what we seem so beautifully to be in theory—one people.

There is no vocation in which the habits, manners, customs, and wants of its devotees are more varied than amongst farmers. The New England farmer scarcely has a want or habit in common with the Texan, nor are the customs of the Northwestern farmers any more similar to those of the extreme Southeast. And yet they are all farmers, and aiming at the same end, to-wit: the better development of the science of agriculture, and the increased prosperity and happiness of its votaries.

And just so the Patron of Husbandry, who properly appreciates the philosophy of the Grange organization, views the politics of the country. The political interests of the various sections of the country may be in no way identical, and perhaps special laws and legislation are necessary in the several sections, but in a governmental point of view no sectional idea is entertained, and the greatest good to all the people is the goal to be attained. With this view of the case in mind, it is apparent that no organization exists that has a better and more powerful tendency to perpetuate this union than the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.—*Rural Carolinian.*

FALL PLOWING AND DRAINAGE.

We are not addicted to writing homilies upon the manner in which the ordinary work of the farm should be performed. Every farmer knows, or should know, how to plow, sow, reap, and harvest his crops. He also ought to have studied the nature of his soil and the proper means to render it most productive. If he has not, no agricultural writer can instruct him; since, to profitably instruct, himself must know the location, soil, and subsoil and other conditions present, and which are very often varying ones even on the same farm.

A life long experience in working the soil, however, has taught us that, upon our ordinary prairie soils, and especially upon those inclining to be tenacious in their character, the necessity of fall plowing. It not only tends to destroy a vast amount of weeds through the germination of the seeds already ripened; but turning under the trash and stubble, assists to render the soil dryer through mechanical action, and adds to its fertility by the decay of the vegetable matter plowed under. Then again, the opening of the dead furrows between the lands assists greatly in allowing the superabundant waters of late autumn and spring to run quickly off, enhancing the earliness of the soil to be worked, sometimes a week or ten days. If the land be left rough and open to the disintegrating actions of the frosts and rains of winter, it then comes out in the spring in the most proper state to receive the seed; and the work carefully done, in nine cases out of ten all tenacious soils produce better crops of small grain than if left to be plowed in the spring. If necessary to be replowed for later crops, this need only be a superficial one, so that instead of the farmer being driven by his work, he drives the work and often has his crops in a fair state of forwardness when his more dilatory neighbors are only thinking of getting ready to work.

The subject of drainage is also one too much neglected in the west. A very little work in the fall, opening furrows and ways, will result in drainage that will surprise those not accustomed to it. This should be continued as late in the fall as possible, and in planting either late or early, no land should be left until the dead furrows and water ways have all been properly attended to, since, if left, these may afterwards be forgotten.—*Farmer's Journal.*

A GEORGIA POLITICIAN.

The Alabama State Journal relates the following: "No, sah," exclaimed an old bald-headed Georgia darkey the other day, when some of the young bucks got after him for saying that he intended voting the Democratic ticket, "dis foolishness done gone, far enough. When de 'Publicans' lected Gen. Grant, old Tony (pointing to himself) marched up wid a keard wot had de General's name and picture on it, and put de keard in de little hole in de box. From dat time up to now, yoah uncle Tony hain't seed noffin' to make sure of de envelopments ob de high state of prostitution de white gentlemen from Elinois told me was gwine to be divided for de de culled race, and dat wot makes me say wot I do say when I 'form you dat Tony's gwine to 'scipitate de de kindness shown him by de white gentlemen dat dissolved to knock de stuff out ob de 'Publican dis commin' winter." And he hobbled away, wiping the perspiration from his forehead with a cotton "handkerchief," upon which was printed the portraits of Hayes and Wheeler.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Correspondence invited. Agents wanted.

ROOFS.

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

OLD ROOFS.

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

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

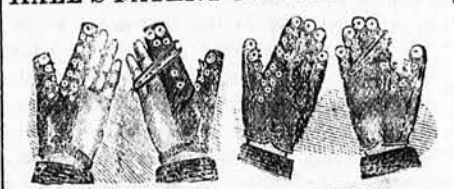
FIRE PROOF NEW ROOFS.

Mills, foundries, factories and dwellings a specialty. Materials complete for a new steep or flat Roof of Rubbed Roofing cost but about half the price of re-shingling. For Private houses, barns and buildings of all descriptions it is far superior to any other roofing in the world for convenience in laying, and combines the qualities of tin, at one-third the cost. No Tar or Gravel Used.

"How to save re-shingling—stop leaks effectually and cheaply in roofs of all kinds," a 100 page book sent free to-day, ask for it and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

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

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GLOVE.



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

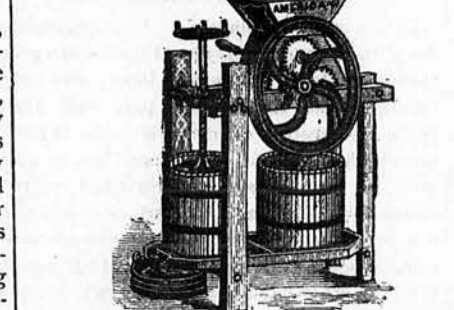


Hall's Improved Husking Pin, made of best Cast Steel, in most approved form, and provided with straps ready for use. Unquestionably the VERY BEST Husking Pin in the market. Price prepaid, 20 cts. the dozen for 50 cts. Ask your merchant for them, or address

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

AMERICAN CIDER MILL.

Center Drainer furnished free with each Mill.



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

Abbott, Brew & Co., CLEVELAND, O.

PLASKET'S Baldwin City Nursery!!

Eighth Year. For the fall trade, 150,000 No. 1, Apple Seedlings. 300,000 No. 1, Hedge Plants. Also, a general supply of Nursery Stock of Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees, Strawberry, Roses, Bulbs, Small Fruits, &c. Will contract to put up No. 1 Apple Grafts, of the leading and best varieties in large or small quantities. Orders must come in before December 25th. For particulars and catalogue address WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Douglas County, Kan.

AMSDEN PEACH.

The Best Early Peach in the world. Originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri, and the South-West. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Berckman and others. Select Trees four to six feet, twelve for \$5. One hundred \$25. Fine trees to four feet, twelve for \$1, twelve for \$5, by express \$20 per hundred. Full history on application, order at once, we will keep Trees that will do to plant until May 1st. Address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Missouri.

Pike County Nurseries.

Louisiana, Mo. Established 1835. Large and complete assortment of thrifty, well grown stock. The late keeping LAWREN apple, and all the new varieties of early and late peaches. Planters, Dealers and Nurserymen should send for price list. Address CLARENCE STARK.

MULBERRY TREES

The best kind of Mulberry Trees, especially fitted for Silk-Worm Food,

and the BLACK GIANT FRUIT BEARING MULBERRY, can be had at very low rates. The best time for planting Cuttings and Trees is November. Liberal discount on large lots. Send for circular. Don't forget stamps when asking for instruction. Silk-worm eggs must be engaged by November. Address SOLOMON CROZIER, Silkeville, Williamsburg, P. O., Franklin Co., Kan.

To The Trade.

A Choice Collection of Popular Plants for the spring sale of 1876. Send for price list. L. B. CASE, Richmond, Ind.

OSBORN'S Grain & Seed Cleaner,

MANUFACTURED BY

E. H. OSBORN & CO., QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Some valuable improvements are now being added to these celebrated machines, making them as nearly perfect as possible. They are the only machines made that will separate Rye, Chess, Cockle, and other impurities from Wheat. Remove every foul seed from Flax, clean Oats, Rye, Barley, Castor Beans, etc., etc. They are well known in nearly every section of Kansas. For sale by leading dealers. If not kept in your place, orders sent to the factory will receive prompt attention. All orders sent by strangers must be accompanied by remittance. Price \$35, Flax Screens \$5, extra. Warehouse size, \$50, Flax Screens, \$5. Terms—CASH.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK MASTERS

Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

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

PRICE LIST. For 800 Sheep, 300 lbs., (package included), \$24.00. For 400 " 100 " " 13.00. For 200 " 50 " " 7.00. For 100 " 25 " " 3.75.

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

P of H

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

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



The undersigned would announce to the farmers and breeders of the West that he has now over 100 head of

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, from Imported and premium stock. Correspondence solicited. Address

SOLOMON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

Broom-Corn.

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

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

CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

Do not sell your corn at present prices, when it would bring you twice as much fed to good Chester White Pigs. Send in your orders and I will ship you a first class pig. C. H. OLMSTEAD, Freedom, La Salle County, Ills.

GRAPE VINES.

Also, Trees, Small Fruits, &c. Larger stock and lower prices than ever before. Quality extra, warranted genuine and true. Price and Descriptive List free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH.

Earliest, Hardest and Best.

Ripe here June 27th, 1876, large as Hale's, highly colored and delicious. Buds by mail \$1 per hundred, by Express \$5 per 1000. L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

CHOICE WINTERED Texas Cattle FOR SALE.

2,100 Steers, from four to six years old. 300 do three years old. 300 do two years old. 250 Heifers, two years old. 250 Cows, three to six years old, with spring calves. Above all wintered in Western Kansas, now in fine condition, and being moved to near Wichita, Kas. All the above suitable for stockers in any northern State. Have now

ON THE TRAIL FROM TEXAS.

due in Kansas about the last of June, some 3,000 Steers, four to six years old. 400 Steers, three years old. 500 Steers, two years old. 200 Heifers, one year old, and 150 Cows, three to six years old. For particulars address

W. B. GRIMES, Wichita, Kas.

Care Occidental House.

AGENTS WANTED for the CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

WESTERN BORDER plate and graphic history of American pioneer life 100 YEARS AGO—its thrilling conflicts of red and white foes, exciting adventures, captivities, forays, scouts, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths, camp-life, and sports. A book for old and young. No competition. Enormous sales. Extra terms. Illustrations. Send for circulars. J. C. McCrady & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

RAW FURS WANTED.

Send for PRICE CURRENT to A. E. BURKHARDT & Co., Manufacturers and Exporters of American Fur Skins, 112 West Fourth St., Cincinnati. They pay the highest prices current in America. Shipping to them direct will save the profits of middle-men, and bring prompt cash returns.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

THE "FARMER" AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A Branch Office in the Kansas Building.

In the Kansas Building at the Centennial Exhibition, the Commissioners for our State have kindly granted space for an agency for the FARMER, where our representative will be found at all times during the remainder of the Exhibition 1000 COPIES OF THE FARMER will be distributed each week to visitors who are looking to the West for their future homes. To the many friends of the paper we wish to say that the FARMER will continue in the future as in the past to be a live, progressive, representative of the agricultural interests of the West. We shall soon enter the 15th year of the paper, under more favorable and encouraging auspices than any year, of its previous history. In the conduct of the FARMER we have aimed to place it upon its own merits, making it worth the money asked for it, securing a permanent success upon a legitimate business basis. There has been no grumbling or whining in the past in these columns about a lack of support. The advertising and patronage and subscription lists are conducted on the cash basis. Upon these propositions the business of the paper has permanently and prosperously advanced, and our readers may rest assured that we shall do all in our power to make their old, tried and true friend worthy their continued confidence and support.

THE MAN WHO DON'T READ.

The man who don't read is always prating about how things "used to be." He is a knowing fellow full of worn out truisms. He is a rich, and inexhaustible mine for every sharper who travels on his wits, selling poor cloth at high prices, or an expired patent right. The man who don't read has a very large disgust for "new fangled things" and believes in his children getting along as he did and boasts that he never went to school but two quarters. We like this sort of men, there ought to be one in every community, just for the benefit they are as an example for the parents who do believe they owe something more to their families and themselves, than to be mere dull, brutal machines. The man who don't read, usually has a mission—it is to grow corn and pork, and pay taxes, or work through the week at his bench or forge as a machine. His home is a place to eat and sleep, his life a round of drudgery, a struggle only for bread and butter.

The man who does not read falls behind the age in which he lives, he drops into the narrow groove of his personal observation, and declares the progress around him to be departure from the virtue and goodness of by-gone times. Every day has a superstitious sign, every change of the moon, every sudden variation in the weather fills him with prophecy which bodes everybody ill luck. The man who does not read misjudges the common natural laws of matter, the easily explained changes of vegetable and animal life are subjects for superstitious dread and trouble. The great progress of the world in literature, science and art, the news of the day at home and abroad are blanks to the man who does not read.

SHAWNEE COUNTY'S LAST CONTRIBUTION FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. Ripley, who has worked most perseveringly during the past three months to give Shawnee County a creditable place in the splendid display of Kansas at the Centennial has just started his last collection of fruit by express for Philadelphia. By his exertion, together with Mr. Arthur McCabe, about 50 dollars were raised among the citizens to pay the express charges. The following are the donors and a list of the fruit sent:

E. Carriger gave one barrel of eleven varieties, consisting of the Large Romanite, Jenton, Wine Sap, White and Red Winter, Pearmain, Rambo, Pennock, Vandever, Pippin, Gravenstein and Hook Apple. These were very fine specimens, many of which weighed at least a pound.

W. J. McCullum gave one bushel, consisting of four varieties—the Ben Davis, Roman Stem, Willow Twig, Romanite and one large Pippin weighing twenty ounces.

Freeman R. Foster gave one bushel, consisting of Large Domine, Yellow Bellflower, Golden Russet, Wine Sap, Jenton, Limber Twig, and White Winter Pearmain. Besides donating the apples, Mr. Foster gave fifty cents toward paying the express.

Mr. C. C. Leonard, who has a fine orchard with clover in it, gave the following varieties, in all a full barrel: Wine Sap, Tallman Sweet, Winter Rambo, Smith's Cider, Snow, or Fameuse, Spitzenberg, Winter Swaar, Black Detroit, or French apple, Johnathan, Milan, Apple of the Wilderness, or Falder, Yellow Bell Flower and Baldwin.

Mr. J. A. Peck gave half a bushel of large fair Hay's wine apples.

Mr. Ripley bought one and a half bushels of ten varieties of Mr. Windel, two bushels of six varieties of Jacob Kestler, five bushels of twelve varieties from Mr. G. W. Kestler, four bushels of forty varieties from A. W. Pyley. Mr. Pyley's apples took the premium at the Shawnee county fair. One-half bushels of Talpa Hocking of E. Marple.

ABOUT EDITING A PAPER.

An indignant agent came in an hour since to protest against something that was in the editorial columns of the FARMER, and to say that Tom, Dick and Harry declared they would not take any such paper, they wanted it stopped. Now if there is anything we admire more than another it is for a man, or woman too, for that matter, to have opinions of their own backed by good substantial reasons, with the clear grit to stand by them, but of all the human absurdities we have never known one so senseless as to demand of a public journal that its opinions fully coincide with each individual subscriber, and in case it does not declare it unworthy of support. What the reader has a right to expect from a journal is, that it be consistent, truthfully, fairly and honorably treating such subjects as are legitimate to its columns; but to demand that a journal endeavor to pursue a course that shall strike no prejudices, and avoid all questions likely to require of its editor an expression of opinion differing from his readers, is to ask for a bass-wood sort of a machine, unworthy the care of editorial columns, be his paper large or small. In the discussion of public questions, material, political or religious, the editor can do no higher duty to himself and his readers than to give without regard to consequences his sincere and honest sentiments. The editor does not occupy the place simply as A B or C, to air his own opinions, but weighing facts and arguments, he presents his readers the result of his studies. An old veteran editor and newspaper manager said—"don't you have any opinions? they cost too much—give the people bosh—it don't hurt anybody and brings as good a price as the best aggressive matter." We have never believed this, although there are many experiences in the life of an editor pointing to the stupid and pointless saying so often quoted—that it is easier to go with the current than against it, as combining more wisdom and profit to the newspaper than all the high toned theories of ages. Public gossip has much to say about a subsidized press, yet public opinion snubs and resents outspoke and independent journalism as opinionated or impertinent. The liberal minded man who has a gauge broad enough to look at different opinions, who has a higher idea of a paper than that it should be a pandering sycophant to his personal opinions and prejudices, will value his papers for their strength and courage and ideas. The time is passing for a man to believe a journal has no right to express an opinion because he has paid two dollars in subscription. Papers are like books—so many pages for so much money—if the contents pay, buy more. The editor who attempts to conduct his journal to please everybody, receives as he richly deserves, more kicks than thanks.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS FOR GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS.

In the face of a plague, of the magnitude of the grasshoppers as they have visited the great border states of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas the past half dozen years, the sensible course of citizens is not to ignore the presence of the pest, but to go to work as common-sense mortals and provide means for destroying the terrible enemy. In the presence of countless myriads of rapacious hoppers, individual effort is of little avail. If on the other hand the methods, which experience the past six years have suggested, are adopted by all the states through the machinery of State legislation, we believe the losses of past years may be avoided. The question is no longer one of mere local significance; it effects to day all the great border states not excepting Missouri, and while we believe that ultimately national legislation must aid the West, there are many plans that can be adopted to very effectually protect localities against the broods of young that hatch in the spring, where eggs have been deposited before. The subject is one that as intimately concerns the blacksmith, the merchant and the capitalist, as it does the farmer. The plain fact is, means must be devised and adopted in all the territory cursed by the grasshopper and acted upon before permanent prosperity can be assured. Public attention must be directed to the importance of legislation, both state and national, and the sooner it is done the better for all the states concerned.

We have watched this troublesome pest for several years, and we have long believed that a national and state bounty must be offered to secure general action in the matter of destroying them, both before they are fledged and afterwards. In the meantime there is one important course open to every prairie neighborhood where the grasshoppers are laying their eggs this fall, which is to prevent the prairie grass being burned this fall and winter. Next spring after the hoppers hatch they may be driven into the unburned fields or prairies and then the grass fired and immense quantities destroyed. This should be at once talked up in every range, in every school district and neighborhood and the burning off of the prairie prevented. This does not of course preclude the idea of protecting the fields and farms by burning a fire guard, the failure to do which annually causes the loss of an immense amount of property. A few active, energetic men in every community can, by urging this plan of preventing the firing of the prairies, secure one of the best means of destroying the young hoppers by the wholesale in the spring. The new plowed ground or the wheat fields where the hoppers have deposited their eggs, should be harrowed two or three times during fall and winter, to throw the eggs to the surface, where the action of

the weather and the birds, &c., may destroy them.

We have many readers throughout Colorado, Nebraska, and other portions of the territory most seriously affected by the grasshoppers this year, and we shall be glad to present such facts and experience from all sections of the great West, as will lead to the adoption of united action to successfully destroy this Egyptian plague.

THE DOUGLAS COUNTY FAIR.

If there is a better town in Kansas, than Lawrence, we have not seen it. It is a handsome, thriving place, with its long, broad, shaded streets lined with pleasant homes. It is a New England town westernized—its people intelligent and chock-full of Kansas grit.

On last Friday afternoon, we attended the County Fair, which had more of enthusiasm in it, than any County Fair we have seen for years. The Pomona Grange of Douglas county determined there should be a County Fair. Ground was leased east of the town and by the united efforts of the Granges of Douglas county, a half mile track was graded, the grounds fenced, and the underbrush cleaned within a few days previous to the opening of the Fair. It was a striking illustration of what a little co-operation can accomplish.

The City caught the inspiration and assisted by their displays, their attendance and special premiums to make it a fine success. To Mr. Roe the President, for persistent and untiring work, and to Mr. Geo. Y. Johnson the Secretary, very much credit is due. The display of fruit, vegetables, and grain, was unusually fine. Mr. Chas. Duncan carried off fully his share of blue ribbons with his horses as also did Mr. Akers. Gov. Robinson's splendid draft teams were examples of what farm teams ought to be. Mr. Solon Rogers had some of his fine Berkshires on exhibition very much ornamented by blue ribbons, which he remembered, represented first premiums. The special feature of the Fair was the competition of the Granges for the \$20 premium offered by Pomona Grange. A description of these individual exhibits, we take from the Lawrence Journal as follows:

Douglas county Grange, John McFarland Master, is located three and one half miles southeast of the city. Its display is very fine. Of apples there are about forty varieties, among the best of which we notice the Fall Pippin, Orley, Fall Water, Northern Spy, and Wine Sap. The canned fruit is abundant and extremely nice. Numerous sacks of wheat, barley and oats attest the fertility of the soil and skill in culture attendant upon their production. Potatoes and tomatoes are fair, though for the latter it is rather late.

Farmland Grange, E. Weather, Master, located six miles east of the city, also has about forty varieties of fine apples—Fall Pippin, White Pippin, Wine Saps, Fultons, (several varieties), Nonetch, &c., &c. There is a splendid display of honey, and almost as good a one of canned fruits—plums, cherries, jellies, berries, and so on through the catalogue. Farmland shows some faultless Early Rose potatoes and numerous little knick-knacks; attractive and good.

Vinland Grange, Wm. Roe, Master, is a model department. There are forty-five varieties of apples, and a small though excellent display of peaches and pears. Quinces are well represented. Three varieties of grapes are enough to tell the tale of absolute success. Some Lady Finger apples, nobby. One Dominie apple weighs eighteen ounces; another measures eighteen inches in circumference. The cake, jelly and honey show up well. Sugar cane measures sixteen feet. A full line and assortment of vegetables may be seen. Vinland, thou art a success!

Excelsior Grange, Henry Manwaring, Master, located two miles north of the city, has probably the most carefully gotten up display, although not the largest, of all. The arrangement is artistic in the extreme. There are, to begin with, fifty varieties of apples, and they are immense. The Bonum, Wine Sap, Thompson's County King, Red Winter Pearmain, Roman Beauty and other varieties are emphatically "big and beautiful." A magnificent Pennsylvania Red turned the scales at one pound. The Roman Beauties were as regular as if turned in a lathe. The American Golden Russets were as nice as pears, and the white-meated Snow Apples reflected on their bright faces the evident happiness of those who partook. Kansas grown chestnuts were plenty and a clump of ornamental grass, *ayronia donax*, measured sixteen feet and four inches in length. Ears of Ohio Dent corn measured thirteen inches in length. There was splendid white rye from the lot which turned off thirty-eight bushels to the acre. Strawberries, white celery, hemp, buckwheat, barley, okra, pepper, tobacco, chicory, tomatoes, and other things, common and uncommon, are shown with wonderful success. There are six varieties of tomatoes, six of peppers, six of onions, nine of potatoes and five of cabbages. Excelsior can't get up much higher, and we know it.

Head Center Grange, Major C. L. Edwards, Master, has a profusion of flowers in addition to a highly creditable collection of fruits and vegetables. Some mammoth Osage Oranges facetiously called Texas Pippins, lay up alongside of large tobacco, bushy broom-corn, big fat beets, awful onions, pretty potatoes, ponderous pumpkins, elegant egg plants and uncommon corn. The Head Center Grange is not badly named by any means.

Centennial Grange, L. H. Tuttle, Master, of Prairie City claims the best tomatoes, corn and onions. In the line of apples, there are Wine Saps, Jonathans, Fultons, Bellflowers and other good enough for any country and any people. One Pippin weighs 30 ounces. The tobacco is first-rate, and so are the wax beans, ready for cooking at this date. Quinces and castor beans are plenty. There are beets three feet long, and fog-horn squashes of the best.

The Baker Grange has a nicely arranged show, with a large rank of apples, headed by one measuring twenty-two and one-half inches around the waist. There is also, a great, long snake-like cucumber over four feet long. Baker has good corn, potatoes and other vegetables.

Orad Grange, George Gilbert, Master, two miles south of town, comes in with everything elegant from feather flowers to cucumbers seventeen inches long by thirteen in circumference. This last "piece of agriculture" is too much for even Kansas. It looks like a

twenty cent water melon, and folks never take any stock in it till they pull out the plug and look inside. Lettuce and cheese, rhubarb and honey, celery and dried apples, castor beans and Mexican corn, Italian onions and peanuts—all these and much more conspire to make men mumm.

THE ESSAY ON FLORICULTURE.

By referring to our first page it will be seen that we publish in accordance with promises heretofore made, the premium essay. Our readers will recognize the name of "our guide wife," who looks after the interests of the Domestic, and Literary Department of the FARMER, as the authoress of the essay. If it was not in the family we should say we think it an excellent production.

Crops, Markets & Finance.

Opinions, Facts, and Figures from Various Sources.

At the Fair this year the cattle pens were filled with fine cattle from a dozen herds. At the head of the cattle raisers, with herds on the grounds, we will place Hiram Woodard, of Blue Rapids City township. Mr. Woodard has a fine farm at the mouth of Elm Creek, and devotes much of his time to his unsurpassed herd of thoroughbred Herefords. The following list comprises the herd he had on exhibition: Bulls—Duke of Edinborough, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant; bull calves—Gen. Sheridan, Napoleon, Monarch, Tom Aston, Cows—Snowdrop, Belle 2d, Primrose, Jersey Belle, Mary, Clara, Jane, Queen, Victoria 2d, Polly; seventeen head in all. This herd took the first premium at the State Fair two years ago. Besides being a model cattle raiser, Mr. Woodard is a cultivated gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet.

James Cooley, of Blue Rapids City township presented for exhibition, a fine Durham grade bull.

Wm. Paul, of Blue Rapids City township, exhibited an excellent Short-horn bull.

Chris. Mohrbacher, one of the best farmers on Spring creek, and a successful cattle raiser, had on the grounds a two-year-old Durham bull which the cattle men told us was one of the best in the county. He purchased him last year at the Fair of Frank Leach, paying at the time \$200.

L. J. Carpenter, of Blue Rapids City, had on exhibition eleven head of Durham and grade cattle, and two head of full blood Devons. Mr. Carpenter is a successful cattle raiser, and has purchased a farm on Mission creek, Giltard township, where he will permanently locate. We hope this is but the beginning in the progress of the interest in cattle.

Frank Leach, of Waterville township, exhibited:

3d Prince of Oxford, dark red, of the famous Bates Oxford strain—a fine, thick-fleshed, growthy animal; a fine bull calf under six months from Lilly of Rosedale. Cows—Robin, a dark red, of the young Mary strain, with some fine Roseng Sharon, (Abe Boneckfort), and dark crosses; Lilly, of Rosedale, a fine cow; a famous show bull, raised by Murray, Racine, Wisconsin; Duchess of Kansas, a fine dark red; Miss Wyle with a splendid calf by her side; Good Style 4th, by Oxford Wyle, with calf by her side. Some fine 3 year-old heifers and yearlings of fine short-horns; also a pair of grades—some high grades, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.—*Marshall County News.*

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

Grain men are not the only ones who complain of a lack of transportation. Cattle men state that transportation has been entirely inadequate to meet their demands. Mr. Grimes left this place a week ago for Coffeyville, Montgomery county, with 600 head of cattle, where he was promised the cars to market his cattle. Comment is unnecessary. We will simply remark that another road, east and west, direct to St. Louis, might alleviate the pressure.

Jean Schattner and Jim Hall, were out gunning the first of the week, and in the course of a few hours, bagged 15 quails, 18 ducks, 11 snipe, 2 chickens and a rabbit. The next day a party of four, consisting of Hill Thomas, Jas. Waggener, Clay Steele and Robt. Ormsby, in the course of the afternoon brought down 40 chickens, 18 plovers and one owl. The first party was up between the rivers, and the latter was over on the bottom, on the west side of the big "ditch."

The Presbytery of Emporia, met in Newton, Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. This body will continue in session until Wednesday evening, at which time it will adjourn to attend the Synod of Kansas, which convenes at Topeka on Thursday evening. The matter of dissolving the Presbytery of Emporia will be considered at this meeting and in all probability will be effected. The new Presbytery in that event will be called either the Presbytery of the Arkansas Valley or Wichita.

H. R. Vansco, from Aransasworth, Illinois, with his family and father and mother, numbering in all twenty souls, was at the Occidental on Sunday, on his way to Sumner county. He is located on the head waters of Slate creek three or four miles from the south line of this county. He brought with him a car load of fine stock hogs and cattle, and is expecting two more cars. Mr. V. was one of the unfortunate depositors of the First National Bank, having placed \$1,900 in its safe a few days before its failure.

The man who thinks fruit will not grow in Kansas is respectfully referred to the orchard of E. Woolbert, three miles west of Washington, J. N. Penwell, just south of the Cook farm, a half mile south, and several others we might mention. Some of Woolbert's trees have from four to five bushels of apples, large, delicious and healthy. The trees are literally bent to the ground with their fruit. These orchards are to be represented at the Fair, and should be thoroughly represented. We wish our farmers would all visit these orchards and take lessons. We don't mean apples when we say lessons. But seriously, do go and see what Kansas can do.—*Washington Republican.*

Mr. Carpenter of the Joy House purchased at Whitman's grocery Wednesday a lot of sweet potatoes of astonishing size—seventeen to the bushel. The largest weighing four pounds and eleven ounces. They were grown by Henry Eiert of this township.—*Pleasanton Observer.*

Col. G. M. Waugh, has two acres of orchard on his farm near Gardner that will yield over five hundred bushels of choice apples. He has sold over one hundred dollars worth this fall, with a good many trees to bear from yet. We are indebted to him for samples of Yellow Bellflower, talphocking, Smith Cider, Roman Stem, Jenton, Limber Twig, Vandever Pippin and Wine Sap.—*Olathe News Letter.*

Mr. John Johnson, of Upper Fall river, brings us specimens of cotton, which he raised this year. It was grown from poor seed, and is not the best variety for this country, but nevertheless, yielded well. Good judges say that the bolls would be considered fine in any Southern cottonfield. The plant he brought had thirty bolls or so, which is rather more than the average. He thinks every farmer ought to raise an acre or so, what he can pick. The cultivation is not more laborious than corn—except the picking—and the profits are about fifty dollars per acre. The main trouble here, is that there is no gin within a convenient distance. If farmers could get their cotton ginned they would raise a great deal more.—*Eureka Herald.*

Joshua Kreamer, of Sherman township, brought us a sample of the sorghum he is manufacturing, the other day. It is clear, thick, and of superior quality in every respect.

E. H. French, of Washington township, left us three sweet potatoes, which weigh twelve pounds, and the largest by itself five and three-fourths pounds.

James McClanahan, of Sherman, also showed us what his township could do, by bringing in a sweet potato which is as large as those mentioned above.—*Girard Press.*

Just now is the time to save your peach trees from death by removing the borers. Do not delay one day. Remove the soil from around the collar of the tree to the depth of 4 inches. With a large, strong knife examine critically and persistently every part of the bark below the surface of the ground to the depth above indicated. It will not take long. It will save many fine peach trees. The borer is there now at his work and before winter sets in will have the tree nearly or entirely girdled. It will not do to wait. Examine your apple trees from the ground to the branches. It is another kind of borer that effects the apple tree and it will soon bore into the heart of the tree to winter there. Many peach and apple trees are already past recovery.—*H. E. VanDeman in Pota Register.*

Coffeyville is holding its own, and gradually gaining ground. The country around is fast developing into a productive farming region, and the trade of the town grows proportionately large and permanent. The large receipts of goods by our merchants shows that our trade is good and that as the country grows older more, and better goods are demanded.—*Coffeyville Journal.*

A. M. Burns received the first premium on grapes at the recent Riley county Fair, for varieties and quality. If he could have transferred his garden of the "Burns Raspberry" to the Fair grounds, it would have been such a sight as cannot be seen on any other man's grounds. The rows of the "Burns Raspberry" are nine feet apart, with half a dozen canes growing from each stool, reaching from 18 to 20 feet and completely covering the ground. It is unfortunate that a raspberry that has such a reputation for hardiness in winter, and ability to resist the effects of heat and cold is so scarce. We learn that the fruit sold for ten cents per quart more than any other variety in this market the past season.—*Manhattan Enterprise.*

Terrapin Lake located three miles east of Enterprise, and a good part of it is owned by Mr. Robert Kenny, who is proprietor of one of the largest and best farms in the county. The Lake is full of fish. Some time since two wagon loads of the finny tribe, caught in the Lake were sold at Salina for \$100.—*Kansas Gazette, Dickinson Co.*

Mr. J. M. Bisby, of Wabunsee left at this office thirteen varieties of apples gathered from his own orchard, twelve of which are named as follows: Fall Pippin, White Bellflower, Tallman's Sweet, Winter Swaar, Ben Davis, Roman Stem, Jonathan, Smith's Cider, Winesap, Limber Twig, Grammar's Pearmain, and Little Red Romanite, all far above the ordinary size, sound and perfect. They are undoubtedly the finest collection of apples we have seen this season.—*Wabunsee County News.*

While there are, according to estimates, a less number of hogs in Illinois and Indiana, this scarcity is probably overbalanced by the surplus of packed meat from last season which is still in the hands of packers and unless there should be a stronger foreign demand than usual, there is no reason to expect that hogs this season will bring any larger prices than usual. Nearly all the packers lost heavily on last year's meat. They paid big prices and held back from the market for big prices in return; the expected advance did not occur, though fair prices were offered, and those who sold did well. Mr. C. Nahrung, of Wathena, cleared about \$3 per head on all that he packed, and considered that he made enough. But those who held back for speculation missed it sadly. Large quantities of meat are being carried over in St. Joseph and some in this county. Taking shrinkage, interest on money invested, and cost of caring for it, together with decline in price, the losses have been heavy. It will worry some packers to get through without breaking up.

It takes a great deal of capital to pack pork, even on the small scale of 10,000 to 15,000 head in a season, as our local packers do. A hog that weighs 400 pounds gross is worth \$20.00. Thus if but 10,000 hogs are packed it requires \$200,000. The decrease of one cent per pound on a hog weighing 250 pounds net would be a loss of \$3.50 per hog, and on 10,000 hogs of \$35,000. It will thus be seen that our local packers who salt down from 5,000 to 10,000 hogs per season, as in this county, or from 25,000 to 100,000, as in St. Joseph, must keep their wits about them. While it is a profitable business sagaciously conducted, if a man "slips up in his calculations" it is liable to "smash him" at one fell swoop. Those who are content to sell whenever they are offered a fair profit, and do not hold on when they have no certainty of higher prices, generally come out all right; for the spirit of speculation has got to running so high, that the price seldom falls to reach a figure, while the heavy speculators are holding their meat out of the market, that does not leave those who sell then a good per cent, on their investment.

Mr. Nahrung of this place, is preparing to pack again this season. The number of hogs he will kill depends upon the prospects ahead. He reasons that the middle and working classes are the principle consumers of the pork crop, and that when pork goes up to unreasonable figures like it did last winter, they will stop buying so much meat; the demand and

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

A BLIGHT IN SUMMER.

I was not the regular doctor, for the practice at Burnley belonged to Fred Garnett, an old hospital friend of mine, who had taken to a simple country practice while I had been roaming about the world as surgeon in emigrant ships, and during the Franco-German war. We had met after seven years, when I wanted a month's quiet in the country, and he asked me to attend to his practice, while he came up to town to pass a degree, for he was a hard-studying, ambitious fellow.

A man at the door desired me to come over and see his master, who was "dying of gout." This was the announcement by the servant. Saving that I had been consulted about a "terrible wherritin' pain" in the back of an old lady of 75, this was my first call.

"There's Miss Kate watching for us," I could see the flutter of a white dress by the gate as we drove on, but my attention was too much taken up by the prettiness of the place, and I was gazing idly about, thinking nothing of "Miss Kate" and her cares, when the gig stopped, and I jumped down.

"Here he is, uncle, dear," she cried.

"Time he was here," exclaimed some one, with a savage roar.

After giving various little orders I placed the tender leg in an easy position, the patient breaking out into furious exclamations the while. Then, by means of some hoops from a small wooden tub, I made a little gypsy tent over the limb so that the coverings did not touch the exquisitely tender skin, and at the end of half an hour had the pleasure of hearing a sigh of satisfaction, of seeing a smile steal over the face, which was now smooth, and bedewed with a gentle perspiration, and directly after, in a drowsy voice, my patient said:

"Kitty, my darling, he's a tramp. Take him into the next room and apologize to him, and tell him I'm not always such a beast."

He was half asleep already, while I—even in that short hour—I had fallen into a dream, a dream of love. I who had never loved before, nor thought of it, but as sickly boy-and-girl stuff, unworthy of busy men.

I cannot tell you how that day passed, only that Kate Anstey had implored me not to leave her uncle yet; and I? I was her slave, and would have done her bidding even to the death.

He was soon better, but my visits to the farm were more frequent than ever. I went one day as usual, but instead of Kate being at the window and running out to meet me, the old gentleman stood at the door, looking very angry, and he at once caught hold of my coat and dragged me into the kitchen.

"Is anything wrong?" I said, trembling.

"Yes, lots," said the old man. "What do you come here for?"

"For mercy's sake, don't keep it back!" I said, for the room seemed to swim round me.

"Is Kate ill?"

"Yes—I think she is," he said, gruffly. "But look here, young man, what does this mean?"

"Mean?" I said. "Oh, Mr. Brand, it she is ill let me see her at once!"

"She don't look very bad," he said, peering through the crack of the door into the parlor, where I could see her white dress; "but I say, young man, you'd better not come any more. She's growing dull, and I can't have my darling made a fool of."

"Made a fool of!" I stammered.

"Yes," he said, gruffly; "what do you come here for?"

I was silent a minute, with a wondrous feeling stealing over me, as at last my lips said: "I did not prompt them, because I love her with all my heart."

"And you've told her so?"

"Not a word," I said, slowly. My hand was being crushed as in a vise the next minute.

"I'm not a gentleman, Doctor, but I know one when I meet one. There, you may go and talk to her, if it is as you say; for if it's true you wouldn't make her unhappy; but, my lad, the man who trifled with that girl's heart would be the greatest scoundrel that ever stepped on God's earth."

The whole of this part of my life is so dreamy that it is all like some golden vision. But I was at her chair, I know, and that glorious evening I was content to watch the soft, dreamy face beside me as she sat there, with hands folded in her lap, watching the sunset.

At last we rose and walked together through the wood, to stop at last beneath an overshadowing tree, and there, in low, broken words, I told her I loved her, and in her sweet, girlish simplicity she laid her hands upon my shoulders, looked up in my face, and promised to be my little wife.

I went home that night riding in a wonderful triumphal chariot instead of a gig, and to my great surprise on reaching the house there was Fred Garnett.

"Back already?" I stammered.

"Already? Why, the month's up," he said laughing. "You must have had good sport with your fishing, Master Max."

It came upon me like thunder, this return, and I lay that night awake, happy, but miserable, for this meant the end of my visit, and what was to come in the future? I had not thought of that.

I put it off for the time, and, having obtained willing permission from Garnett, I went his rounds the next morning, and of course found my way to the farm.

I fancy the servant looked at me in rather a peculiar, constrained way, as she said that her master had gone to the off-hand farm.

"And Miss Kate?" I said.

"She's down in the wood, sir," said the girl.

I waited to hear no more, but ran along the garden, leaped the gate, and, crossing two fields, went through the wilderness, and over the stile into the wood.

"My darling!" I kept repeating as I hurried on, expecting to meet her at every turn, and then I stopped short, with a horrible pang seeming to catch my heart. I was dizzy, faint, and that all passed off to leave a bitter, crushing sense of misery, as I held on by a young sapling, and peered at the scene before me.

There stood, with her back to me, Kate, false, false Kate, with the arm of a tall, handsome, military-looking man encircling her waist, her head resting on his shoulder; and even as I gazed, he bent his head down and she raised her arms—her face—her lips to meet his kisses, as he folded her tightly in his breast.

I saw no more, but stole blindly away, went to the stable, saddled and bridled the horse in a dreamy fashion, mounted, rode back to Burnley, threw the bridle to the man, walked straight to the station without seeing Fred Garnett, and went off to London.

Six months glided by, and then I was once

more called upon to take charge of the practice of a friend in the suburbs.

It was one dark night in winter that I was just going to bed, half wishing that I had had a call—for I knew that I should only lie and toss about sleepless, and I was too good a doctor to try my own drugs, when the surgery-bell rang sharply, and the summons that I had wished for came.

It was a policeman with a handsome cab, and his oilskin shone wet and vividly in the red light of the lamp over the door.

"Axiden' case, sir," he said. "Dr. Barker in the next street's got it in 'and, sir, and he wants help."

I learned from him that a gentleman had been knocked down by the very same cab we were in, and trampled upon by the horse before the wheel went over and broke his leg.

We were there in a few minutes, and I was shown into the back parlor of a comfortably furnished house, where the sufferer had been laid upon a mattress.

A brief conversation with my colleague ensued, and he told me what he feared and how he was situated, another important call demanding his presence. The result was that I agreed that we would examine the patient, and then I would stay till Dr. Parker's return.

A faint groan from the mattress saluted us as we turned to our patient, and as I held the lamp over his face, and the light fell upon the fair hair and long, drooping mustache, I nearly dropped it.

"Nemesis!" I thought. Mine enemy delivered into my hand. Kate's lover lay bruised and broken—crushed like a reed at my feet. And now I need not kill him to be revenged for his cruelty to me, but stand by supine, and he would die.

For a few brief moments told me that I possessed greater knowledge than my colleagues, and that if I withheld mine, nothing which Dr. Barker could do would save the flame even now trembling in the socket of life's lamp.

The scene in the wood flashed before me once again as I stood there—Kate's sweet face upturned asking for this man's kisses, and all so vivid that my brain reeled and a mist floated before my eyes.

"What do you think, Mr. Lawler?" said a voice at my elbow, and I started back into the present.

"That he'll be past saving in an hour," I said, quietly.

"I fear so," said Dr. Barker, shrugging his shoulders.

"Unless—"

Here I unfolded my plans as I said bitterly to myself. "And heap coals of fire upon his head, Kate, take your lover, and God forgive you!"

"Excellent," exclaimed Dr. Barker, who was a frank, gentlemanly fellow, without professional jealousies; and in an hour's time we had done all that was necessary, our patient was breathing easily, and Dr. Barker was shaking his head.

"He's saved, Mr. Lawler. You've saved his life. Now I'll be off and get back in an hour's time. You've given me the greatest lesson in surgery I ever had in my life."

And then I was alone, thinking bitterly of what I had done.

Those words feebly muttered brought me to myself, and I was the cold, hard man once more as I rose and, taking the lamp, bent down over my patient, whose eyes now opened and he stared at me.

"Where's Kate?" he asked; "and where—what—?" He stopped short.

"Hush!" I said coldly; "you have had an accident."

"Accident? Oh, yes, I remember, I was going to catch the night-train for Burnley, when that confounded cab—"

"You must not talk," I said, fighting hard to control myself. "You are seriously hurt."

That last was not professional, but there was a grim pleasure in giving him some pain.

"That's bad, Doctor," he whispered, "for I was going down—to see my darling—she's very ill."

"(H!) I exclaimed, starting.

"Yes," he said, speaking with pain, and I could not stop him now. "Consumption, they say; broken heart, I think. Some scoundrel—"

I almost dropped the lamp as I caught his hand and gripped it, and said in a hoarse, choking voice, for I was struggling to see the full light:

"Telegraph, at my expense, to my brother-in-law. Take it down, or you'll forget. From Christopher Anstey to John Brand, Greenmead, Burnley. Say Kate is not to fidget. You know best."

"Yes, yes," I stammered, my hands trembling as I took out a pencil and pretended to write. "Miss Kate, then, I faltered, 'is—'"

"My darling child!" sobbed the poor fellow; "and she's dying!"

He was too weak, too faint, to heed me, as with a bitter groan I turned away stunned—mad almost at my folly. For I saw it all now, poor, weak, pitiful, jealous fool that I was. I had seen the girl I worshipped petted and caressed by her own father, and without seeking or asking an explanation, I rushed away, leaving her to think me a scoundrel—nay, worse.

When I turned once more to the mattress my patient had fallen asleep, and I stood there thinking.

In a few minutes I had made my plans; then, watch in hand, I patiently waited for Dr. Barker's return.

He was back to his time, and in a few words I had made my arrangements.

"Doctor," I said, you said you were in my debt for this night's work."

"My dear sir, I'll write you a check for 20 guineas with pleasure," he replied.

"Pay me in this way," "see that these patients whose names I have written on this slip of paper are attended to well for the next two days, and tell our friend here that his message has been seen to."

He promised eagerly, and the next minute I was in the street, running to the nearest cabstand.

I was just in time to catch the early morning train, and half mad, half joyous, I sat impatiently there till the train dropped me at Burnley, where the fly slowly jolted me over to the Four-Mile Farm.

It was a bright, clear, frosty morning, and the sun glanced from the river upon the trees, but I could think of only one thing as I kept urging the driver on, and he must have thought me mad as I leapt out and rushed into the well-known parlour.

"Kate!" I cried, as half blind I ran towards a pale face lying back in an easy chair by the fire.

"You scoundrel!" was roared at the same moment, and the sturdy farmer and pinner me by the throat.

"Yes, all that," I said; "only bear me."

His hands dropped as Kate uttered a low cry and fainted.

"Quick!" I said, "water and some brandy."

With a low growl of rage my old patient for gout obeyed me, and in a few minutes Kate opened her eyes, to look full in mine as her head rested on my arm.

"Have you come—to say good-bye?" she said, feebly, and there was such a look of reproach in that poor, worn face, that I could only answer in a whisper:

"No, no—to ask you to give and bless me with your love: to ask you to forgive me for my cruel weakness, for I must have been mad."

A deep groan made me turn my head, to see that the farmer's head was down upon his arms, and his broad shoulders were heaving;

"I thought you should never come again," said Kate, feebly; "but I never gave up hope."

—Cassell's Family Magazine.

DON'T STAY TOO LATE.

Says a recent writer: One of the advantages of being "past thirty" is, that one, now and then, can put in a word of good motherly advice to the other sex. So I'll begin at once, and say to any single, gentleman reader who chooses to listen—don't stay too late when you go to spend a quiet evening with a young lady. It is not fair; it is shortsighted and pretty sure to wear out your welcome.

It won't hurt you to be longed for after you are gone; but beware of ever causing a girl to give a sigh of relief when the hall door closes after you. There is a sand man for the parlor as well as for the nursery; and after a certain hour, except in special cases, whenever he finds the eye too well drilled to succumb to his attacks, he sprinkles his sand around the heart. After that your best efforts to please are wasted.

I know all about it. I've received young gentlemen visitors in my days; yes, and enjoyed receiving them, if ever a girl did. I'd think all day, that perhaps John, for instance, might come, in the evening; and on these occasions I've come down to tea with a rosebud in my hair, and happy a flutter in my heart. Yes, and I've started at the knock at the front door, and when, at last he came, smiling and bowing, I've looked as though I didn't care a bit.

There were others, too—not Johns by any means, but friends who were always welcome, and whom it was right pleasant to see. But that did not make null and void all feminine law; it didn't make it desirable that I should feel a rebuke in everybody's "Good morning!" when with a throbbing head I came down to breakfast. No, you may be sure I didn't.

Therefore, I have learned to honor those who knew it was time to go when half past ten came; while those who didn't know was the same of my existence.

So, dear single gentleman, whoever and wherever you are, the next time you go out to spend a quiet evening with a lady remember my words. Young girls are human; they require rest and sleep; they are amenable to the benefits of domestic system and order; they have a precious heritage of strength, health, and good looks to guard.

Don't go too late, and don't go by inches. "Good-bye, is the flower of a welcome. If you wish to retain its aroma, the fewer leaves it sheds the better.

E. WALSH.

EXTERMINATING BED BUGS—Where all other means have failed to exterminate bed bugs, sulphurous acid gas has succeeded. Take everything out of the infested room, plug up the windows tightly, close all chimneys, and empty about one ounce of powdered sulphur on a pan of hot coals placed in the middle of the floor. Shut the door and cover all cracks; let the sulphur burn as long as it will. Where the room is large, it is a good plan to fasten a bit of tin tube to the bottom of the pan, and to this connect enough small rubber pipe to lead to the nearest door. By blowing into the end of the pipe with the bellows, the sulphur will be caused to burn more quickly by the draft created, and to give a denser smoke. After the sulphur has burned out, paint all the cracks in the floor and around the mop board with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, and treat the furniture to the same before replacing it. We, *Scientific American*, have seen a room thoroughly infested completely freed by this plan.

WASHING POTS—It is a very good plan when one's little girls are learning housework, to teach them the habit of washing the pots, kettles and spiders as soon as they are done using them. We all remember what a job it was to wash the iron ware in our girlhood. The dishes were hard enough, we thought, but the pots were so much worse. No wonder! Think of the way some people do! They take the mashed potatoes out of the kettle and leave it standing on the stove or close by; the chicken is taken out of the kettle in which it was cooked, and the apple sauce out of the stew pan; the pudding out of the dish, and the things are left carelessly in and about the kitchen stove with never a thought to the trebled labor of after a while.

And when the little girls go to wash the dishes, they growl, and if they do not divide the work, and "one take dishes and the other pots," they will be very apt to pour the greasy dish-water into the kettles and set them back under the shelf to "soak," and the next time they are forgotten, or have to be "washed at the very moment they are needed."

This is a common state of affairs. In households where they have better regulations, water is thrown into cooking-vessels as soon as the contents are taken out, swished around the sides and edges, and when the dishes are washed, then it is that the pots come in for a cleansing, and are not hard to wash. But there is a better way yet for the little girls to learn—the best way known, we think, and we would advise all the mothers who have not already done so, to teach the little ladies this plan. Have convenient a pan or pail of water, and just as soon as you have emptied a pot or kettle, wash it, even before you let it out of your hand after removing the contents. Don't wait one instant for the kettle to become dry. You will find this an admirable plan. Have a rag on purpose for iron ware; I prefer one of domestic gingham, because the quality of the goods will permit it to be wrung almost dry. Don't use this rag only to wash pans and iron ware and about the stove hearth. As soon as the dishes are washed, wash out the rag and clean-smelling. Washing dishes is robbed of half its terrors when there are no pots to wash.

I presume the little girls polish the knives and forks after every meal; if not, get into the habit as soon as possible, and don't get out of it again. Food is not half so good if the cutlery is stained and blotchy. Keep an old pan of brick dust, or fine filings from the foundry, to polish with. We prefer a cork instead of a rag, or the half of a little potato, to scour with. Our pan stands under the cupboard. Such things are unsightly, and should not be kept in full view of any one's eyes.

R. R.

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The Newberry South Carolina Herald.

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

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ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARF PIN, retail 75

ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, retail 75

ONE COLLAR BUTTON, retail price, 50

ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, retail price 50

Total, 50

Remember, we will send you the above-named articles, which we have retailed for \$5.50, by mail, post-paid, for 50 cents, or a sample lot for \$5.00, and 19 sample lots for \$4. Circulars of Watchcases, Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address: W. W. BELL & CO., Importers of Watches and Jewelry, 8 North 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for the ratification or rejection of the electors of the State of the next general election.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. ONE.
Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, proposing amendments to Articles two and nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the appropriations and county officers.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, That two-thirds of the members elected to each house concurring therein:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the voters of the State for adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of January, A. D. eight hundred and seventy-six (1876):

ARTICLE FOUR. Section one, of article twenty-four of the Constitution shall be amended as to read as follows: Section 2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and no appropriation shall be for a longer term than two

Proposition Two: Section three of article nine shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years, except that their terms shall be for one year in the case of county commissioners, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years; *Provided*, That at the general election in the year one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, the commissioner elected from district number one in each county shall hold his office for the term of one year, the commissioner elected from district number two in each county shall hold his office for the term of two years, and the commissioner elected from district number three in each county shall hold his office for the term of three years; and the treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

Sec. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said propositions, namely: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed. In regard to proposition one aforesaid the form of the ballot shall be, "For proposition one, to amend the Constitution," and "Against the proposition one to amend the Constitution." In regard to proposition two the form of the ballots shall be, "For proposition two, to amend section three of article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas," and "Against proposition two, to amend section three article nine of the Constitution of the State of Kansas."

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby testify that the above bill originated in the Senate on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1876, at the 12th day of the month of February, A. D. 1876, two-thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

M. J. SALTER, *Secretary of Senate.*
President of Senate.

Passed the House, February 16, 1876, two thirds of the members elected voting therefor.

D. C. HASKELL, *Speaker of House.*
HENRY BOOTH, *Chief Clerk of House.*

Approved February 23, 1876.

THOS. A. OSBORN, *Governor.*

I hereby testify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution on file in my office, and that the same took effect upon publication in the statute book May 1st, A. D. 1876. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the great seal of the State of Kansas, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL] THOS. H. CAVANAUGH.

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HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

"Mawing mister," said Lucy Kelley her black face appearing in front of the bar.

"I should think you'd feel pretty cheap," replied his Honor, as he finished writing her name.

"Well, I s'pose I do. Times are hard an' I s'pose de price of folks is down 'cordingly. Still, I shouldn't like to be traded off for a melon."

"You'd like to raise another row, wouldn't you?"

"No, sah, de trouble dat I had wid Mrs. Brown has been amercially settled, an' all is joy and peace."

"You settled it by slapping her mouth, I understand?"

"Jist so, sah. I intended to hit her on de foot, but she doged and de blow fell on her mouf."

"But you screamed and screeched and raised the whole of Kaintuck."

"I was calling for the policemen, sah. Dey doan' hear right smart, an' I had to holler purty high."

"Yes—ahem—well, guess you won't holler any more for thirty days to come."

"Does you inten' to be hard on a poor colored woman, Jedge?" Jist remember dat times are hard—awful hard."

"Thirty days," he answered.

"Is dere no retraction?"

"None."

"Has dis poor chile got to go up?"

"She has."

"Wid funeral expenses thrown in?"

"I suppose so."

"Den I shall be dead when de sun sits—dead behind de ba's, an' you, Jedge, will be de murderah!"

Some catarrh snuff which Bijah gave her seemed to put her in better spirits, and she agreed to live for his sake.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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