

THE

# KANSAS FARMER

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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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## Agriculture.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF PROF. E. M. SHELTON, FARM SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

It is a matter of no little interest to the farmers of Kansas to know what is being done at our State Agricultural College. More particularly do farmers wish to know whether the department of practical agriculture is ornamental or of practical utility to the students. Nothing will give a better glimpse of Prof. Shelton's work than a few extracts from his report to the Board of Regents. He says:

In addition to my duties as Farm Superintendent, I have during the year past taught classes in practical agriculture and physiology, and delivered a course of lectures in dairy practice to an advanced class of young ladies.

Of the course in practical agriculture and physiology, I need say no more, perhaps, than that it is substantially as laid down in the Hand-Book of the College. The constant aim has been to make these studies practical in every sense. Thus in practical agriculture the discussion of theories doubtful and otherwise has been omitted, and such topics taken up as are recognized among practical men as "the best experience of the best farmers."

In my course of instruction in physiology and hygiene the constant aim has been to give it a practical bias. Useful knowledge—such knowledge as would lead to correct habits of body and mind, rather than matters curious or purely disciplinary, have fully occupied the time given to this study.

Agreeable to the general policy of the Institution, at the opening of the present term I commenced a course of lectures on practical dairying, embracing such topics as "Influences Affecting the Quality and Quantity of Milk," "Treatment of Milk in the Creamery," "Butter Manufacture," "Treatment of Rennet," "Cheese Manufacture in the Factory and Farmhouse," and related topics. This course of instruction, the first of the kind taught in the College, if not in the West, was in the outset something of an experiment. It is pleasant to remember of the work, that its experimental character ceased with the trial. In the progress of this work, the want of a dairy-house and proper appliances for actual practice has been most keenly felt. Aside from this fact, the simple matter of economy will suggest the necessity for dairy conveniences for properly utilizing the milk of our rapidly increasing herd of cows. I respectfully refer you to the plans and specifications of a dairy-house suitable to our wants, now in the hands of your secretary. With the development of the work thus begun, we shall have taken a long stride in the direction of solving the question as to woman's place in the industrial world.

### THE FARM.

The season just past has been in this locality one of unusual severity. The remarkably dry season of 1874 has been followed by a winter and spring during which the rainfall was exceedingly light and insufficient. As a result, the crops have suffered from the drouth from the very outset. When to this is added the ravages of the grasshoppers in the spring and early summer, the cause of the light crop of

1875 in this locality will be easily understood. To particularize, our winter wheat passed through the winter without suffering material injury, and up to the middle of May promised a large yield. About that time the grasshoppers ruined six acres outright, and from thence till harvest-time the remainder suffered so severely from the dry weather, that the average yield was less than ten bushels per acre of inferior grain. Substantially what has been said of the wheat crop, may be said of all the crops upon the College farm the present season, with the partial exceptions of corn and millet. This will be plainly shown by the average yield per acre of the different crops, as follows: Corn, twenty-seven and one-half bushels; wheat, winter, nine and one-half; oats, —; barley, thirteen and three-quarters; mangel wurzels, three hundred and twenty bushels; millet, two and one-half tons. A very promising crop of timothy upon a field of seven acres was cut to the ground in the month of May.

STOCK.—Since my last report there has been a very considerable increase of the live stock belonging to the department, both by purchase and in the natural way, chiefly the latter. The Short-horn cow, Grace Young 4th, has added to the herd a very handsome deep red heifer calf, and Grace Young 5th, a bull calf. The Jersey cow, Duchess, within a year has dropped two valuable heifer calves, and the Galloway cow, Rebecca, and each of the Devon cows, Maud and Lily Dark, have brought bull calves. A total gain by natural increase of seven pure-bred animals.

By purchase we have added to our herd a Galloway bull, bred by J. N. Smith, of Lansing, Michigan, and seven pure-bred swine, four Berkshires and three of the Essex breed. Two of the Berkshire "gilts" are from the famous breeding establishment of John Snell's Sons, Edmonton, Canada, and the boar and sow remaining were bred by N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Missouri. It is worthy of remark, as showing the value of this stock, that the sire of the imported "gilts" recently sold for seven hundred dollars. Of the Essex pigs, the boar was bred by the Michigan State Agricultural College, and the two "gilts" by Norman Eastman, Humboldt, Kansas. These latter are from stock bred by Jos. Harris.

The demand throughout the State for breeding animals of the College stock has been very

great, greatly in excess of the supply, in fact, and considerable sales at fair prices have been made. I have to report a total of cash sales amounting to \$998.70, of cattle and swine alone. Of this amount \$646 was received for breeding animals sent to different parts of the State. This whole stock account seems to me to be exceedingly suggestive, for while our cereal crops have generally been cultivated at a loss, our live stock has paid a handsome profit, in proof of which I subjoin the following brief statement:

STOCK ACCOUNT.	
To Cash.....	\$1,286 79
Dr. Cash.....	998 70
Increase.....	426 00
Labor.....	997 08
	\$1,116 78

At the present time the College owns eighteen head of pure-bred cattle, divided among the different breeds, as follows: Short-horns 6, Devons, 6, Jerseys 3, Galloways 3.

BUILDINGS AND FENCES.—The occupation of the original farm barn by the literary departments of the College compelling, as it did, the construction of new sheds and stables for the stock, as well as granaries, corn cribs and yards, has added immensely to the work of my department during the year. By carefully utilizing such rough lumber as could be found about the farm, including two old fences, we have succeeded in putting up a stable 30x80 feet, having accommodations for thirty head of cattle and six horses, and capacity for fifteen tons of hay. The cost of this building at date is \$173.09.

EXPERIMENTS.—A considerable number of varieties of grasses and forage plants, as well as grains, have been planted in the proper season. However, from the severity of the season and the ravages of insects, I am able to report upon the condition of only a small number of those planted. Timothy grass, seeded upon seven acres of ground, has taken well over a large portion of the field, and at this writing seems uninjured. But the most promising of all the forage plants that we have thus far grown is alfalfa, or lucerne, as it is variously called. We seeded the first week of April, of California seed, at the rate of twenty pounds per acre, upon one and one-half acres of land. The seed germinated, to all appearances, perfectly, and the plants made a continuous growth, and entirely occupied the

ground, giving it the appearance of a green-sward until the severe frosts set in. Three months after the seed was sown, I obtained plants having tap roots fourteen inches in length. Our experience with this plant seems to warrant its cultivation on a larger scale another year, and after consultation with your Executive Committee, our plans for another season have been made to include the seeding of at least six acres to alfalfa.

The Wicks wheat, obtained from Michigan, and sowed upon one and one-half acres of land has been harvested the past season. This wheat was treated in every respect the same as the Kansas varieties grown, and gave a yield of twelve bushels per acre, nearly one-fourth more than the average yield of the native varieties.

From the department at Washington I have received considerable invoices of seeds from time to time. Of these we have seeded this fall plats to Clawson wheat and white winter rye, and next spring with your consent shall commence a series of experiments with spring grains.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.	
Total expenditures of the Farm Dept for the year ending Nov. 30, 1875.....	\$2,145 53
DISTRIBUTION.	
Permanent improvements.....	\$ 497 34
Crop of 1875.....	1,648 19
Total.....	\$2,145 53
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT.	
Stock barn.....	\$173 09
Repairs, buildings and fences.....	180 02
Digging well.....	41 00
Implement.....	62 92
Bar-yard, including platform scales.....	53 41
Office and classes including herd books.....	29 48
Experimental grasses.....	37 41
Total.....	\$497 31

CROP OF 1875—ACCOUNT.	
To Cash.....	\$1,648 19
Sales of Stock.....	\$998 70
Sale of grain and produce.....	235 50
Value and increase of live stock.....	426 00
Value of hay and grain on hand.....	97 00
Total.....	\$1,648 19

John Comstock, of Liberty Mill, Ind., has lately sold to C. C. Parks, of Waukegan, Ill., six of his Duchess milkers, and a heifer calf out of his Duchess milker 17, to a party in Minnesota; also a bull calf out of Duchess milker 13, by Townley Gem, 18463.

The Denver News says: Wm. Rosenthal of Santa Fe, planked down \$18,000 in cash, the other day, for a flock of 1,700 sheep. James Campbell has just removed his flock of 12,000 sheep from Colorado to New Mexico.

### ALFALFA CLOVER.

The following correspondence will answer numerous questions which have been received concerning Alfalfa:

RILEY COUNTY, March 25.

DEAR FATHER.—I hear a great deal of talk, among my neighbors, of a new plant called Alfalfa. They are asking how and when to sow it; on what kind of soil, and whether it will enrich the land like red clover, &c., &c. As you have given some thought to the history and feeding qualities of various plants, can you not enlighten me on the nature and value of this new grass? J. B.

ANSWER.

DAVIS COUNTY, March 27th.

DEAR SON.—Alfalfa is of the trefoil, shamrock order of plants. It is not as you suppose, a new variety of grass, but one of the oldest that has ever been written about. Cato and Varro, both of whom wrote on agriculture before Christ was born, speak of it in high terms, and as in common use. It is true they do not call it Alfalfa, but Lucerne; and I know that some writers say that there is a difference between the Lucerne of Southern Europe and the Alfalfa of Chili, but the difference, I think is so slight that it would puzzle a skillful botanist to distinguish them. They are so nearly alike that the mode of culture given to one, may, assuredly, be given to the other.

It is a deep-rooting perennial, and bears a clover-like leaf and blossom. Columella (a Roman writer, but a native of Spain), the Greek writers of the Geoponica papers, and Crecescenti of Bologna, as well as more modern writers, speak of it as in common use in the South of Europe.

It was introduced into the south of England nearly a century ago, but it was not regarded with much favor in a climate which produces never failing crops of red clover and vetches.

The writers named above have given minute directions about its cultivation, and from them, and others, I gather that it should be sown in a deep friable soil, inclining to sand, with a similar or gravelly subsoil. It may be sown in drills or broadcast, with oats or spring barley, or alone. If sown in the latter way, it requires about 15 lbs. of seed per acre, but if sown with either of the grains named, 8 or 10 lbs. per acre will be enough.

During the first year of its growth it should be kept free from weeds, and should be covered with a light mulch of stable manure the first winter. The farmers of Southern Europe give it a top dressing nearly every spring.

Prof. Shelton has a two acre field on the Agricultural College Farm, sown last June which has had no top dressing and bids fair to make an early and vigorous growth.

Alfalfa is an excellent succulent food in its green state, for horses, milch cows and pigs; and it is said, makes three or four crops per year, of a clover-like hay, in many parts of California. A Mr. E. F. Baldwin, of Los Angeles, assures a Mr. Atkins, of Lawrence, that he has raised 18 tons per acre, in one year. It must be remembered, however, that there is no frost in Southern California, and that nearly all crops are irrigated.

I have doubts about its doing so well, as a hay producing plant, in this region, but from the little I have seen of it, in this part of the State, it is invaluable as a pasture plant.

You ask if it "will enrich land like red clover?" I think not. It feeds as much like the subsoils, as red clover, may more, for its top root is much longer; but not so much, I think, from the atmosphere. It has never been used, I believe, as a "rotation" crop, and as it takes 10 or 12 years for one seedling to run out, it should not be so used.

That it will make an early and late succulent pasture, I am well satisfied, and from my present knowledge of the plant I should not aim to have it do more than this, for this, of itself, will make it invaluable to Kansas farmers. C. R.

Riley County Kansas, March 25.

The West has long been in want of a first class paper for young folks and we are glad to announce the fact that the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, published at Topeka, Kansas, fully supplies the demand. It is one of the best and most interesting papers we have seen and we advise all the young folks to save up their nickles and subscribe for it as soon as possible. —Weston, Mo., Commercial.

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS.—We have just received the January and February numbers of the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, a monthly paper for children, published at the KANSAS FARMER office. It is a beautifully illustrated, neatly printed sheet, and is just the thing for the young folk. Terms: 50 cents per year. Address J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.—Nedasha Free Press.



## LETTER FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

EDITOR FARMER.—I believe I promised before leaving Kansas to write for the FARMER occasionally. If I have been tardy in fulfilling the promise I think you will excuse me, when I tell you I have started on a new place in the woods and had everything to work up from the beginning. I will try to do better in the future. I assure you the KANSAS FARMER is a welcome visitor at our house, may it prosper and do much good, "to these many years."

As I look over its columns I observe that some of its old time friends have like myself dropped out, but other shoulders are placed to the wheel and the work goes on as before. I see that the stock law is again being agitated, and my old friend Judge H. is giving it some pretty hard hits. The Judge is a first-rate man and usually about right, so upon this question we may "agree to disagree."

And believing that the people of the State have the right to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way, I leave the vexed question of stock law in Kansas to those who are more immediately interested, with this one remark: I fail to see that it is more selfish for one man who owns a piece of land to want the grass that grows on it than for another man to want the same grass for nothing, put out your hedges as fast as possible, tend them well and the question of stock law will in time settle itself.

I am asked by many of my old friends about the country here and would briefly say in reply: I am located on what is known as the Blue Ridge Highlands, an extensive plateau 4,000 feet above tide water, in Macon county, in Western North Carolina. It is generally undulating but some portions are quite level and some portions very rough. It is sparsely settled and mostly covered with an original forest growth of oak, chestnut, hickory, white pine, yellow poplar, sassafras, birch, cherry, maple, etc. The soil is of moderate fertility, producing fair crops without manure but better with manure. We have more living springs of pure, cold, soft water, than I have ever seen elsewhere, and plenty of spring brooks in which speckled trout are abundant.

The climate is really splendid. The temperature is rarely above 80° in summer or below 10° in winter. Of course we grow no cotton, rice or sugar with such cool summers, but corn of Northern varieties, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and all other Northern vegetables do well. Tame grasses grow finely and for Northern fruits I have seen no country that I think exceeds it.

It is a good stock country, and for dairying I know no country superior to it.

We have no mosquitoes and very few insects of any kind, but plenty of birds.

The air is light, clean, and pure, we have no fog except in cloudy weather. I believe there is no healthier climate in the U. S. During the past winter the ground has been whitened with snow but two days and not frozen over 10 or 12 days altogether. At present the woods are gay with the song of birds and buds are opening on the trees. Last week I was down in South Carolina and found the trees in full bloom and farmers putting in their crops. Yours Truly,

S. T. KELSEY.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

## FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.  
NO. XII.

We take it as granted, so long as the owner of a farm has the roving mania within him, he will not improve his farm any more than immediate necessity demands—to save labor and expence is his sole study.

This restlessness of the average farmer is not perhaps any stronger or more general in Kansas than in other New States. We have inherited it from our forefathers; over forty years ago, it was even more so than it is at the present time. Sometimes the country is benefited by a change. The new purchaser for a year or two, at least, will generally manifest a spirit of improvement—perhaps a new barn is built—the fences renovated, a few ornamental trees planted in the house-yard etc., and should his mind become reconciled with surrounding circumstances, and the roving idea discarded, he will settle down contented and the neighborhood, county and State gain by the change.

Our lands are less productive than they were ten or twelve years ago, every thing is taken off and nothing returned. Is it reasonable to expect, that when a farmer has determined to sell his farm to the first purchaser who will advance his price, that he will devote his time and labor to enriching the soil and improving the farm in other ways? Nothing of the kind, he leaves it all to be done by those who take his place.

What a cloud of witnesses we have had in favor of forest tree planting, and it seems surprising that so little has been done, but when we see the vast numbers who are afflicted with the roving mania, we are not surprised. All this class of persons will tell you, "it will not benefit me, I don't expect to remain here long, it is enough for me to attend to my present wants, and not labor for those to whom I sell." These are serious drawbacks in the settlement of a new State.

## GIFT ENTERPRISES.

A friend remarked to me the other day, that he had made some inquiries concerning a gift enterprise which was started in Chicago last year; and he was satisfied that from five to seven thousand dollars had been sent to Chicago from his county alone. How any honest or sensible person can permit themselves to be

humbugged and cheated by these sharpers is really marvelous.

We came across a "lucky man" who had received a pair of new boots for three dollars, worth about five. He was delighted with his good fortune. He was a "confident man," so he turned agent and collected some twenty or thirty dollars from his neighbors, and sent it with the agency money he had made himself. A month or so after, I again talked with him—the boots which he had on his feet had now cost him ten dollars in cash to say nothing of the lost time.

There is one curious fact about lotteries and gift enterprises, they seem to do a more flourishing business whenever the times are hard and money scarce. Verily the fools are not all dead yet.

## WATER-CRESS.

This is a vegetable of which some persons are very fond. It is generally eaten with bread and butter with a little salt. It grows in spring branches, is of rapid growth and needs no attention. We have never seen any in Kansas, we know of no reason why it would not flourish here. Perhaps some of your readers know where a few roots might be obtained.

## SEEDS.

Sometimes seedmen are censured for selling bad seed, when they do not deserve it. The fault is, in part, with those who plant. In our loose porous soil we are apt to plant too deep. As a general rule the more delicate the seed, the shallower they are planted the better. Lettuce and other fine seed may be sown on the surface, and brushed over lightly, packing the ground with the back of the spade. Peas however, are better if planted eight inches deep than two. They will stand drouth better.

## CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.

A farmer who conducts his business—his farming operations—intelligently knows something more about the nature of his soil than that it is clay, sand or loam. He acquaints himself with its characteristics, notices results and obtains much useful and valuable knowledge from his experience every year in regard to its requirements. A few primary facts in connection with different kinds of soils are worth fixing in the mind. The basis of soils are the rocks, and they are classified by Prof. Johnson, according to their clayey or sandy proportions, as follows:

First—Pure clay, from which no sand can be washed.

Second—Strong clay or brick clay, which contains from five to twenty per cent. of sand.

Third—Clay loam, which contains from twenty to forty per cent. of sand.

Fourth—Loam, which has from forty to seventy per cent. of sand.

Fifth—Sandy loam, which has from seventy to ninety per cent. of sand.

Sixth—Light sand, which has less than ten per cent. of clay.

Sandy soils, then, are those which consist mainly of grains of sand, or silica, or flint, and is called a silicious soil. Nature never bestowed upon man a soil of greater capability of being made lastingly fertile than the sandy, light soil of New England.

Gravelly soils need no description, though there are rich gravels and poor gravels depending upon the rocks of which they are composed and the substances which are mixed among them.

Clay soils consist largely of alumina, that is, having such an abundance of clay that it is called the "clay metal." Clay itself is a compound of silica (sand) acid, alumina and water. It also contains potash, soda, and lime. It forms a compact, fatty earth, soft to the touch, sticky in a moist state, and very hard when dry.

Chalky soils have been formed from rocks in which lime was abundant.

Peaty soils need no description, although they differ very widely.

Alluvial soils are formed by deposits of sand, loam and gravel, brought down by the rivers. They are often very rich, being composed of a multitude of thin layers of mud, in which all sorts of fertilizing materials is mixed.

Loamy soils contain a large portion of decayed matter, humus or muck, as we call it. Woody fiber in a state of decay acquires a dark color, and ultimately becomes mold. Loam contains a variety of ingredients, as clay, sand, lime, in addition to humus. It is a loose, friable description of soil, easy of cultivation, and as to texture, is a most desirable description of land for all the purposes of tillage.

Soils have the singular property of absorbing, retaining and parting with the elements of fertility without materially altering their weight, bulk or texture. They are fertile or barren, according as they abound or are deficient in the substances which enter into the composition of plants.

## ANTIRRHINUM (SNAP-DRAGON).

In the FARMER of March 8th, Mr. F. Humbert says some pretty hard things about the above named plant, classing it with the Canada thistle etc. Now I have cultivated it, with other flowers, for the last eight years in this region, and never yet had the remotest idea that it was likely to become a weed. In fact it flowers freely the first season, it usually dies during the winter, and here, it is necessary to protect it with a light covering of litter or straw, or it will not put in much of an appearance the second year. It is about as likely to become a nuisance in this State as the double Chinese pinks or double holly-hocks.

There are several species of *Liania* which are popularly called snap-dragon, in some localities in the East, and it is probable that Mr. Humbert has mistaken the flower advertised in florists catalogues for one of these.

*Liania vulgaris* is a perennial plant, a foot or eighteen inches high, of quite a showy appearance, and in many places in the Atlantic States is a very troublesome weed but I have never seen them in Kansas.

*L. Ornadensis* is another vile weed, but being an annual, is more easily destroyed than the former. Both plants are popularly called "toad-flax" and "snap-dragon."

*L. Elatine* is also called "toad-flax," and where abundant is not a desirable plant in cultivated grounds. The seeds of these plants will never be sent out by seedmen, labeled with their proper names, but may be brought here mixed with grain and grass seeds from the Eastern States, and every farmer should be on the lookout for weeds introduced in that way.

HENRY GARDNER.

Walnut Station, Crawford Co., Kan., March 27, 1876.

## POTATO CULTURE.

The following directions embrace briefly my mode of cultivating potatoes, based on an experience of many years. Make your ground rich with manure. You cannot spoil the new varieties by a too rich soil. Of green manure, rye is about the best and costs only \$3.50 per acre. Sow as soon as a crop comes off, and if it gets two feet high plow under in the fall. Peter Henderson says a thick coat of rye is as good for one season as forty loads of manure to the acre. In cutting potatoes for planting, I take a potato in my left hand, the stem toward me, and with a narrow, sharp, thin-bladed knife set it in above the first eye near the stem, draw the knife toward the stem with its proportion of the flesh. Turning the tuber I cut the next eye in rotation and next from the stem, drawing the knife always to the stem and so to the end of the potato. The seed end requires more skill, but a little practice and skill will overcome it. But this is cutting to single eyes only. I have gone many miles beyond this in potato algebra. I want but one stalk or shoot in a hill. Now comes the skill. You may cut to single eyes and get from one to eight or ten stalks. Some of the contestants for prizes report cutting one eye into ten parts and but few missed. On many eyes on a large tuber one can see a cluster of miniature eyes. Each if separated, will send forth a sprout; separated and placed one in a hill they will produce more of larger tubers than if allowed to grow together: in fact I think every additional stalk more than one, lessens the size and yield one-third, and where more than three are allowed you get none that are fit for market. I can divide the eyes very accurately before they start; but would advise all to let them sprout, say half an inch long; you can then see better. Now to divide, cut the eyes first and then divide. I care not how small the piece of flesh left after the roots get hold of the soil, the plant food and after culture is what tells.

Plow in fall and spring for tubers, harrow and mark four feet wide, four or five inches deep. A single shovel is best. Drop one set in a place. I vary the distance apart as land varies in strength; the richer the farther apart. Early Rose may be from fourteen to sixteen inches; Snowflake and Extra Vermont twenty or twenty-four; Peerless, and Peach Blows, &c., twenty-four to thirty inches apart. Cover three to four inches so that the harrow won't disturb the sets, as I harrow as soon as my weeds begin to appear. I have a light, fine tooth harrow for that purpose. One horse can do more than twenty men. Plow as soon as you can be seen, and continue as often as you deem best. Plow deep the two last times and keep clean in the row. This is all important till the crop is ripe. Plow often in drouth, dig soon after the crop is ripe. Dig a long pit, five feet wide and cover with rye straw or anything that will them dry, and put in cellar before it freezes. REUBEN P. REED.

—Ogle County Press.

## HONEY LOCUST.

EDITOR FARMER.—Seeing in your paper some enquiry respecting the planting of the Honey Locust for the purposes of wind-brake, shade and hedge, and having experimented with it some, thought I would give you my experience.

Three years ago I planted out about one mile of thorny Honey Locust hedge, at the same time planting about the same amount of Osage Orange, the growth of the locust has been the most rapid and stands the most even, more especially in the low ground, and to-day is the best fence. It seems to me that for low land it is preferable to the Osage, but on high dry land I should use the Osage.

You as well as most of your readers, have undoubtedly noticed now and then a Honey Locust without thorns, five years since I found such a tree alone on the prairie and thinking from its isolated position it more likely to produce trees of its own order, I planted its seed in a hedge row on two sides of an orchard of twelve acres for a wind-brake, it has grown and stands to-day as smooth as the willow not only a brake but a fence and its beautiful soft foliage making it not only a thing of utility, but of ornament. In its habit compared with the thorny variety, it is much more rapid, lofty, and clean in growth.

I have a hundred or more of these trees planted four years ago for shade and in a grove scattered among maples, mulberry and cottonwood, and I find them at least equal in growth to any, one of them being twenty feet high and from ten to fourteen inches in circumference at the butt and uniformly as smooth as the willow. Now as my trees stand to day (clean of thorns) I can see nothing that compares with them for a wind-brake or grove, and the trees that will surpass it for a shade and ornament are very few indeed.

It is as rapid in growth as the maple or cottonwood and does not like the maple sprout or split and break in storm of wind, nor is it troubled with worms and borers and it is much more valuable for fuel and other purposes than the cottonwood, which though adopted by so many farmers, would be about the last tree I would plant.

Normanville, March 23, 1876.

J. S. ROBINSON.

The KANSAS FARMER issues a paper called "Our Young Folks." It is issued monthly and is certainly the thing for the young folks. There is a series of lessons on phonography which is more than worth the price of the subscription.

We now offer to every new subscriber the Index at \$1.50 with the YOUNG FOLKS as a premium. Sample copies can be seen at this office.—Cherokee Index.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

## FOREST TREE CULTURE.

## NUMBER I.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Being somewhat experienced in tree planting, and a former resident of Brown County, Kansas, for five years, I will try and give the readers of your valuable Journal, a few articles on the subject, that may be of interest.

It is asserted that trees are one of the actual necessities of life. We are indebted to them for fruits and nuts, and their bark used in tanning, aids in procuring boots and shoes for our wear.

Let us love trees, not only for profit, but for their shelter and rich ornament. Many, however, can see the benefit of trees, only in the number of saw-logs or cords of wood that they will make. A dense wooded jungle is a truly a desert, as the Sahara of Africa, or the "treeless plains" of Western Kansas. But trees plentifully distributed on the prairies would form an Eden, indeed. At the first settlement of our country, the settlers were accustomed to cut down the forests in a most lavish manner; but the effects were noted, and restrictions were made by the laws of Great Britain to prevent further depredations. From that day, the destruction of our forests has spread into all the North and West, and now it is becoming of great importance, both individually and nationally. It is becoming of vast importance, not only in modifying the climate, but in a pecuniary view, as our lumber supply is becoming lessened. Our Agricultural Societies observe that droughts are becoming more common, and the cost of fencing and building is increasing. As the demands of the West increase in wealth and progress, among others tree culture is necessary. Timber skirts the streams of Kansas and Nebraska enough to supply their present use, but in a short time it will have to be replenished; we must remember that they are vast prairie States and timber must be grown for future use. It will "pay" to raise it, not only for our use but for shelter and ornament!

Men are now paying enormous sums for lumber for home use, when, if they would set out groves on the prairies, in a few years their demands would be supplied.

Among farm improvements, the planting of trees is required. A home is hardly a home despite its many attractions, unless its lawns are decorated with transplantations from God's own forests; nothing adds more to its beauty and value! As a farmer settles on the great prairies of the West, if he loves trees, he admits as a fact that in order to replace the beauties of his Eastern home, he must procure such things as there made it attractive; the one thing needful, being fruit and forest trees.

C. S. JOHNSON.

Bristol, Ill.

## Farm Stock.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

## SCAB ON SHEEP.

I am in receipt of a letter dated March 23rd 1876, from Mr. F. B. Smith, of Rush county, Kansas, making inquiries concerning Scab on Sheep. As this is a matter of general interest I will by your leave reply through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER.

Scab on Sheep is an old disease which troubled sheep in early days. With ancient flock-masters it was a dread disease, and in some countries where many sheep are kept now, in modern times, the laws are very strict regarding stock so diseased, to prevent its spreading. When we know of its prevalence in these old settled countries where we would expect a knowledge of the nature of the disease and its cures would be general, especially when the restrictions of law are so stringent, we need not be surprised at the limited information there is concerning it in a new country, such as ours of the "new West."

It is gratifying to know that in our older States where sheep have been long kept and are best handled, the scab is almost unknown. It does not even spread much from the Eastern stock-yards where it must be introduced frequently. I have at different times written what I had learned on this subject, and as my time for writing is considerably limited, I will ask you to copy in connection with this, an article from me, which appeared first in the *National Live Stock Journal* in 1874, August number, and page 296. In this I give a treatment of the disease intended for large flocks as this will be quite long enough for one paper I will next week take up the subject and treat it further, particularly as to the management of the scab in small flocks.

[To the Editor of the National Live Stock Journal.]

The cutaneous disease among sheep known as the scab, corresponds with the itch in the human subject and mange in the dog or other animal. The presence of the *acaris* on, or rather in the skin, occasions an eruption or breaking out of humors. This irritation of the skin makes the animal uneasy and fretful; and the wool being loosened on the spots attacked, is pulled out by the sheep biting or rubbing themselves. This is likely to be the first imitation the shepherd has of scab in the flock.

As the disease advances, or rather as the *acari* increases, spreading over the body, irritation causes the sheep to become almost frantic and it will rub against trees, brush, fences or rocks, tearing the wool off until it is almost gone. At this stage the whole animal system becomes disorganized, and parts actually take on disease from sympathy. Youatt says:

"There is generally chronic inflammation of the intestines, with the presence of a great number of worms. The liver is occasionally

schirrous, and the spleen enlarged; and there are frequently serous effusions, in the belly, and sometimes in the chest."

This disease prevails very generally in some of the Western States and Territories, in fact it is a great detriment to wool growers in parts of the great pastoral region. Its effects on wool growing are alarming, making it more hazardous for inexperienced parties embarking in the business.

Some parties in Colorado claim that the disease known there as the scab, is not the above described disease, but what they term the "dry scab" caused by the accumulation of the dust of the corral upon the skin causing irritation and inflammation of the skin, and consequently loosening the wool. That this is the cause of some sheep scratching and losing their wool, there can be no doubt but from my own observations, I was inclined to believe that the trouble those poor animals seemed to be in, was caused by something more than dust, although I had not an instrument of sufficient magnifying power while there, with which to make an examination which should satisfactorily prove this. Some were of the opinion that their sheep had not the scab, or that if they had it, it was of spontaneous origin. I cannot see the necessity for seeking any other explanation when we reflect that the infection is so easily conveyed from infected animals to sound ones, and that diseased sheep can scarcely be driven over a pasture without leaving some virus on the grass, weeds, fences or any thing against which the sheep may rub.

There it remains, ready to be taken up by the fleece of the first sound sheep passing along, and the female *acaris* being taken up on the ends of the wool quietly passes into the surface of the skin. In "Randall's Practical Shepherd" we have an excellent description of the workings of this parasite from the pen of M. Walz, a German veterinary who has thrown great light on the habits of these parasites. He says: "If one or more female *acaris* are placed on the wool of a sound sheep, they quickly travel to the root of it and bury themselves in the skin, the place at which they penetrated being scarcely visible or only distinguishable by a minute red point. On the tenth or twelfth day a little swelling may be detected by the finger, and the skin changes its color and has a greenish hue tint. The pustule is now rapidly formed, and about the sixteenth day breaks and the mothers again appear with their little ones attached to their feet and covered by a portion of the shell of the egg from which they have just escaped. These little ones immediately set to work and penetrate the neighboring skin, and bury themselves beneath it and find their proper nourishment, and grow and propagate until the poor animal has myriads of them to prey on him, and it is not wonderful that he should speedily sink."

However, the difference in the course of nature of this disease of sheep is not so important, since we are fully aware that the same remedies are necessary and effectual in different sections and under different circumstances. As for the remedies, they are many and various; but other things being equal they are not all alike effectual. Some authors recommend ointments of different kinds of which arsenic, mercury or sulphur forms the basis to be applied by shearing away the wool and rubbing the ointment on the infected parts. This mode of treatment I consider very difficult and expensive, considering the time consumed in its application, and entirely impracticable if the flock numbers several hundreds or thousands. The remedy most used in our country is the tobacco dip. The "carbolic acid dip," the "prepared tobacco dip" and other dips in some of which arsenic is the principal curative ingredient are also used. It is claimed for these prepared dips, nostrums, etc., that they are compounded according to the principles of chemical science and strictly adapted to the speedy cure of Scab on Sheep.

It is not my purpose to advertise any one of the many remedies offered, nor yet to discourage any efforts on the part of persons who are studying out a remedy, which will be at once cheap and efficient, but I deem it right to call attention to the fact that medicines scientifically compounded and perhaps practically adapted to the cure of a disease under prescribed circumstances, requires scientific knowledge and skill in its application. For this reason some preparations possessing merit fail to become practical in general use and always will.

I have no hesitation in saying that a decoction of tobacco is a dip which has in general use proved a certain cure. I have known sheep which were dipped a second time before a cure was effected; but in these cases the wool was too long to allow the decoction to penetrate and the dipping improperly done, when the sheep are in full fleece the cure is very difficult.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS," is the name of a very meritorious candidate for public favor, designed for the instruction and amusement of boys and girls, and we may add is not without considerable interest for children of a larger growth. It is published at the KANSAS FARMER Office, Topeka, monthly, price 50 cents a year. It is a large, well got up, and well illustrated publication, and exceedingly cheap. It is one of the best things of the kind that can be placed in the hands of a juvenile, and deserves every encouragement.—*Minneapolis Independent*.

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS is the name of a monthly paper for boys and girls, published at Topeka by J. K. Hudson. It is worthy of patronage and is furnished to single subscribers for 50 cents a year.—*Iola Register*.



April 5, 1876.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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**DOMINION.**—Master, S. W. Hill, Ridgeway, Ontario. *Sec'y*, W. F. Page, Fonthill, Ontario.

We have lately received a letter from a valued correspondent, calling attention to the use of the word Granger in place of Patron. He says that "the word in not used in any constitution or document of any kind, emanating from any State or National Grange, and is used by outsiders in derision."

The Bro. is right. Hereafter this word will find no place in our columns.—*Ed. Grange Dep't.*

## FARM EXPERIMENTS IN THE GRANGE.

The members of the Perry (Ga.) Grange have unanimously resolved that its members prepare and plant, each, one acre of land in wheat, this season; and the member reporting the best yield from his acre be entitled to and receive one bushel of wheat from each member of the Grange who may engage in said contest for the premium—each contestant to furnish the Grange, with a description of his land, preparation, fertilization, kind of wheat sown, and all the particulars of cultivation. Also, as many as may incline to put in one acre of oats, subject to the same regulations and premium. Also, to raise one pig to the age of one year, and the one successful in raising the finest hog to receive a ham from each member. Every member of the Grange is considered as taking part in these contests, unless he notifies the Secretary of his declination.

This is a most excellent plan and one which, with a few modifications, could be adopted in Kansas to good advantage.

## THE PATRONS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

It turns out that the arrangements inaugurated by the Patrons of Husbandry for their Centennial Encampment will furnish almost the only plan yet proposed for visiting the great Exposition with any degree of economy or comfort. The rates to and from the grounds—only 15 cents both ways—or ten cents one way, are much lower than any other arrangement proposed, and the charge of 50 cents for lodging and 50 cents for each meal is fully fifty per cent. cheaper than that proposed in the city. A Philadelphia correspondent writes: The Patrons may have hay-seed in their locks, but they certainly have brains under their hair. When the Patrons of Pennsylvania met in solemn State Convention and discussed the question of accommodation and prices within the city, they came to the conclusion that things were likely to be dearer than would suit either the pockets or the wishes of a true agriculturist. It may be observed that the farmer in all lands holds on to his money with an exceedingly hard grip, because he really earns it by the sweat of his brow.—*Rural New Yorker.*

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for February, a popular monthly, published at Topeka, Kansas, by J. K. Hudson, of the KANSAS FARMER, is on our table. It is a very interesting paper, and its low price, fifty cents a year, should cause it to be in the hands of every child in Kansas. We will send it and the *Courant* to any address for one year for \$2.25, prepaid.

## THE CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT.

I failed to mention, in my previous communication, one important feature of the Patrons' Centennial Encampment, one that has encouraged many to become shareholders—and that is, those who subscribe to the stock can come on, enjoy the privileges and advantages of the encampment, and can pay their bills with the stock. The directors have agreed to receive all stock certificates or receipts for money advanced to build the encampment, as legal tender for board and lodging; and further—all shareholders are guaranteed accommodations by giving twenty days notice, even if extra room have to be built for them. Any one thinking of visiting the great exposition, can thus be provided for on arrival, and can figure the exact cost of the trip before leaving home. Two or more persons from the same family can easily visit the Exposition for the same money it would cost one, were no provisions of this kind made for their accommodation.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

Master New Jersey State Grange.—In Ohio Farmer.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

From A Woman's Standpoint.

I have been a member of the Order for the past two years and have derived much pleasure from the meetings, and will add that if all lived true to the principles of our Order there would be less anxiety concerning the mote in our brother's eye. My husband is a member of no Secret Society, excepting the Grange—but if he should feel that he had good reasons for uniting with the Odd Fellows to-morrow, I think it would not trouble me to any great extent. It is my opinion that a wife should feel so much confidence in her husband's judgment and have such abiding faith in his love for her, and that she is always first in his thoughts, that naught can fix an impassable gulf between them; if she has not this confidence something worse than his becoming an Odd Fellow is the matter.

We have very warm friends who are Odd Fellows, and Masons too, and know them to be useful citizens, reliable business men, kind and obliging neighbors and devoted husbands. Their lives are so occupied with good deeds that they have not the time to criticize the acts of others. Of this I am certain—that a true wife will never ask her husband to violate his pledged word, and if he is doing wrong, as it appears to her, it will not help the matter in the least to complain of him to any earthly friend. When this step is taken, a wedge is entered which will invariably prove disastrous to the happiness of both.—*Mrs. J. S. H. in Western Rural.*

## CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS.

BY F. DWIGHT COBURN.

It being admitted that mankind in general are after the almighty dollar over and above all else earthly; it has always seemed to me that if any feature of the Grange Organization is especially to be esteemed above another, it is that of co-operation. If farmers cannot by uniting their forces and capital in such an organization benefit one another, I am unable to comprehend in what way they could hope to do so. In a small way, it is done in many neighborhoods by members ordering in quantities their dry goods, groceries, seed, implements etc., but upon a one horse and insignificant scale compared with what the whole fraternity might and ought to do. In the newer and poorer communities want of funds at the proper time is the usual excuse, sometimes real and sometimes imaginary—and so the necessary supplies are bought of the nearest tradesmen, at a price from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than should be, on a credit, and after 30 or 60 days to help the merchant out and to stave off duns a cut-throat note is given, payable in 60 or 90 days to some bank or other note grinder, without regard to whether the maker of the note has the money at the proper time or not.

Lessons learned in the school of such experience ought to cause them to see the desirability of buying in quantities from first hands to the utmost extent possible.

Another common sense method of putting co-operative ideas in practice, is for a number to join in the purchase and use of blooded animals to grade up their herds and flocks. As it is, most farmers have to purchase and keep for their individual use expensive male animals, besides having to keep them at considerable cost and trouble, for only a fraction of the service they are capable of performing. The same animal perhaps would answer the purpose for half a dozen neighbors just as well, and the first cost and his keeping divided among so many would scarcely be felt, while all might be largely benefited.

In neighborhoods where this is practiced improved stock has quietly superseded the old time scrubs, and it is noticeable that where farmers of a neighborhood begin to raise improved stock their farms and surroundings begin to improve in the same ratio, and a spirit of thrift enterprise and intelligence seems to prevail. There are many certainly, to whom it has never occurred what a simple matter it is, to successfully carry out such a project when the right kind of men take hold of it. For an illustration, we will take a case right at home: A gentleman is advertising in the FARMER, a very fine Short-horn bull for sale at about one-fourth his real value simply because he does not wish to breed his stock too closely. The animal I know to be a magnificent one, of good herd book pedigree, fashionable color, most desirable in every way, and a good buyer could get reasonable time in

which to pay. Now what surprises me is that there are not a thousand neighborhoods in our boastful young State ready to snap up such a bargain at eight and begin this season to raise cattle they need not be ashamed of, and that pay a profit. The same will apply to other kinds of stock as well, especially hogs, and surely there can be no excuse for any wide awake farmer having about him a herd of scrub hogs.

While the social features of the Grange are not to be underestimated, it cannot be disputed that many who paid their three and five dollars to become members, would not have done so unless they had supposed it was going to pay and that too in dollars and cents, and that it does not in some way do so, is the cause of their little and diminishing faith. It will pay when co-operation is carried forward by the patrons with the same intelligence, zeal, and perseverance that members of other professions bring to bear in their undertakings, and not much before.

When the importance of this feature is comprehended and made use of by the rank and file, or as the politicians say "the hard fisted yeomanry"—they need not lazily yawn and pronounce the Grange a failure.

Pomona, Kansas.

## THE "MONEY MUSS."

The State Grange of Indiana, recently in session at Indianapolis, passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grange, Congress should immediately repeal the law fixing the day of specie resumption; and at the same time pass an act making the greenback a true legal tender, receivable for duties on imports and interchangeable at pleasure in sums of one hundred dollars with government bonds, bearing currency interest at not over 3 65 per cent. per annum, thus increasing the value of the greenback and bringing about an honest, practical resumption."

"Resolved, That the national bank act, giving to the creditors of the nation, besides the interest on their bonds, to which they are justly entitled the additional privileges of the issue of the paper money equal to nine-tenths of the bonds held by them, is a waste of the means of the people, and should be repealed; and as we are one nation, we should have but one money, and that issued directly from the treasury, without the intervention of the national bank."

"The most successful men, we are disposed to think, are those of exactly opposite temperament, who have force and clear-sightedness to see the advantage of shirking nothing—the clear sight, we mean, of common sense. Thus, men called *per excellence* 'worldly,' often shame those who call them so by their unflinching conduct under natural temptations to shirk—under annoyances, wounds to pride and consequences, or irksome exactions on their time and patience—under a hundred provocations that false shame would yield to. By this means they learn the real bearing of things, and shake off the disabling suggestions of an exaggerating morbid fancy. It is much better policy, for instance, to own everything about yourself, even in a worldly point of view, than to have any shuffling disguises; but people who shirk never see this, and no doubt it needs singular and unusual strength and decision to act on this rule, to see the eventual economy of wear and tear in never shirking. These are the men, however, who take the tide at the full—the tide that leads to fortune."

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for the first two months of '76 is at hand. We are pleased to notice its improved appearance, and can now assure the little folks that no brighter or prettier paper is published than J. K. Hudson's one-year-old. At the commencement of Volume 2 (January) he introduces the system of Phonographic writing known as "short hand," which we cheerfully commend to all, both old and young. These lessons alone will be worth to the pupil ten times the amount of the subscription. Fifty cents per year is the low price for this lively monthly.—*Parsons Eclipse.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

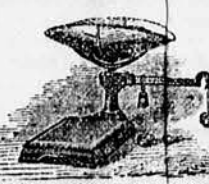
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400,000 Osage Orange Plants, extra fine. Also, Box Elder, White Birch and Maple seedlings, at low prices. For Price address, WM. D. JONES, Barclay, Osage Co., Kan.

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Best varieties, lowest rates, by the grower, ABNER ALLEN, St. George, Kansas.

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Red and Yellow Nanscom Bermuda, Brazilian, Southern Queen, and St. Louis Reds, at lowest rates. For price list address, OUTTEN & WARE, care of Wilson, Nichols & Co., 214 North Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

**GARDEN PESTS**  
Annually cause the loss of millions in our fields and gardens. In Root's Garden Manual are given practical methods by which to eradicate or avert them. See adv. All About Gardening.

**GOOD SEEDS**  
grown with care and painstaking from selected stocks always pure. Try mine. See advertisement "All About Gardening." J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Illinois.

**A Fine Short-Horn Bull for Sale.**  
Ellington's 2d Duke, No. 10639, by Duke of Ellington, 1864, American Hard Book bred four years old. In good breeding condition, weighs 3200 lbs. Address, J. T. TRUE, Newman, Kansas.

**Eggs For Hatching.**  
From ten varieties of pure bred Land and Water Fowls, Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns and Bantams, Ducks and Geese. Everything warranted to go safely by express. Prices to suit the times. Fowls for sale at all times. Address J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth County, Kan.

**Magic. Magical Puzzle Box.**  
Thousands of Magical Rings out of this wonderful Box. Endless amusements for the children. Sent to any address, with full directions, on receipt of 25c. LOTRIDGE & CO., 23 Day Street, New York.

**Wealthy Apple Trees and Clons.**  
A seedling from the Siberian Crab, large as the Ben Davis or Duchess of Oldenburg. The original tree fruited at five years from seed, and grown in this Hemlock County. Stock guaranteed genuine. Season, December to April. Tree hardy as an oak, quality first-class. The coming Apple Tree of America, so pronounced by leading horticulturists of Iowa and Minnesota. 100,000 trees from one to three years old. J. H. MOUTON, Summit Nurseries, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Latest Styles Visiting Cards.**  
Diamond Card, name on 35c. 12 Chromo Cards, name on 50c. We give boys and girls beautiful prizes for selling our Cards; also large commissions. Send lists for our list and list of prices. STEVENS BROTHERS, Northford, Conn.

**EVERY FARMER**  
Should send for descriptive circulars of the AUTOMATIC FOOT CORN PLANTER, made of chilled cast iron, weighs one pound. Is attached to the foot. Plants and covers the corn as fast as a man can walk. The best planter ever made. Illustrated circulars free. Address WELLES SPECIALTY WORKS, 168 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

**TEAM FOR SALE.**  
Just the kind for a farmer, as will be certified by one who has used them for eight or nine months, and who does not now own them. Sold reasonable for cash. Inquire at this office.

**NATIVE EVERGREENS.**  
Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitae, White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock. Also Larch, 5 to 12 inches high, at \$3 per 1,000; \$10 for 5,000. Packing free. J. H. MOUTON, Skaneateles, N. Y.

**TREE PLANTERS, LOOK HERE!**  
Seedlings, one to three years old, of Sugar Maple, White Ash, Linden, Tulip, Elm, &c., cheaper than ever offered before. Send for prices. D. C. STANLEY, Damascusville, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

## TREES AND PLANTS

Per 100. 1,000  
Cherry Trees, Morellos and Dukes, 2 yr. No. 1 \$18 \$170  
" " Hearts & Bigarreaux, 2 yr. No. 1 16 156  
Peach Trees, Standard, 4 to 6 ft., first class... 25 210  
" " By Beatrice, Foster and V. B. 8 62  
Golden Dwarf... 10 90  
Apricot Trees, assorted, first class... 15 125  
Plum Trees, on Plum, 3 to 5 feet... 15 140  
Mammoth Cluster Raspberry Trees... 2 10  
Scotch and Austrian Pine, 2 to 4 feet... 6 40  
Scotch and Austrian Pine, 4 to 7 feet... 8 60  
HARGIS & SOMMER, Address STAN NURSERIES, Quincy, Ill.

## Plants by Mail!

GREAT OFFER!

More liberal offers were never made, than the following: We will send by mail post-paid, safe carriage guaranteed, any of the following collections of Plants, on the receipt of one dollar.  
No. 1. 8 Beautiful Monthly Roses... \$1.00  
" 25 Choice Verbenas—assorted... 1.00  
" 10 Very Fine Zonal Geraniums... 1.00  
" 40 Best Double Geraniums... 1.00  
" 50 Choice Fuchsias, double and single... 1.00  
" 60 Choice Double Geraniums, assorted... 1.00  
" 12 Fine Monthly Carnations... 1.00  
" 80 Chrysanthemums, assorted... 1.00  
" 90 Bouvardias, assorted colors... 1.00  
" 10 Double Tuberoses, first size... 1.00  
" 15 Choice Bedding Plants, assorted... 1.00  
" 120 Basket Plants, Extra fine... 1.00  
Not less than one collection will be mailed—any six of the above collections will be mailed to one address for \$5.00, with directions for treatment after receiving them.

Our handsomely illustrated catalogue of new, rare, and beautiful Plants, etc., sent free to our customers, and all others on receipt of one three cent stamp, to prepay postage.  
Wholesale price list, free. PAUL BUTZ, Croton Floral Gardens, New Castle, Pa. Established 1851.

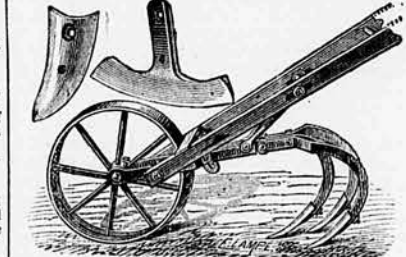
Ten years ago Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., established their advertising agency in New York City. Five years ago they absorbed the business conducted by Mr. John Hooper, who was the first to go into this kind of enterprise. Now they have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete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

NEW YORK TIMES, June 14, 1875.

To have good health—the Liver must be kept in order.

## SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Dyspepsia.  
INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure all Bilious Diseases.  
INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Constipation and Piles.  
INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Sick Head-Ache.  
INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure all Summer Complaints.  
INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Cholera Morbus and Colic.  
INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Jaundice and Sallowness.  
INVIGORATE THE LIVER, and cure Sluggish Circulation.  
Invigorate the Liver, and cure Diarrhea and Dysentery.  
Invigorate the Liver, and cure Sour Stomach.  
Invigorate the Liver, and cure all Diseases of the Liver.  
For Pamphlets, address Dr. SANFORD, New York.



## RUE'S PATENT HAND CULTIVATOR.

Received the Premium at five State Fairs—St. Louis, Missouri; Mansfield, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Erie, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind. Has a movable beam; rakes, hoes, scrapes the sides of sweet potato ridges; cuts runners; does all that any other hand plow does. It has a wrought iron frame; steel implements. Send for circular. Address MAJ. GEO. W. RUE, Hamilton, O. Sample machine may be seen at W. W. Campbell and Bro., Topeka, Kansas, General Agents.

## STOVER PATENT FENCE BARB.



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

These bars are made of the best quality of annealed iron, and weigh about 210 to the pound, and when once attached to the wire, it is impossible to slide them together or bend them over, having the strength of any other barb. These advantages will be appreciated by parties using other bars attached to a single wire. One man can readily "barb" 150 to 200 rods of old or new wire per day, after the line is built, using a light hammer instead of pincers. We warrant these bars to give entire satisfaction, or refund the money. Price of Bars per Pound... 35c. Ask your Hardware Dealer for them. For samples and further information address ENDISLEY & DEVORE, Freeport, Ill.

## ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.



## PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

Gives a continuous current of electricity around the body (no shocks) and cures all diseases arising from Loss of Vital Force, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Fits, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, INFERTILITY, and FEMALE COMPLAINTS, also Epilepsy, Spinal and Female Complaints, and exhausted Vital Energy arising from over-laxation of brain and other injuries. IT EFFECTS A PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fail. THE MOST EXTENSIVE PHYSICIANS in Europe and America endorse it. It is fast superseding the use of drugs, and THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH, who have worn it, and give their testimony to its great curative powers. Pamphlets and testimonials forwarded on application. Say what paper, and address, PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York. Price from \$6.00 and upwards. Beware of Baseless Imitations. Paoli's is the only genuine patented Belt in the United States.



## The Kansas Farmer.

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

## To Advertisers.

Advertisers will find the *Kansas Farmer* on file at reference at the Advertising Agencies of Chandler, Lord & Co., Chicago; Geo. P. Howell & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Geo. P. Howell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; L. N. Soper & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. G. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Geo. A. Cook & Co., Chicago; Geo. W. Hunt & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; G. W. Sharp, Chicago; Edwin Allen, Cincinnati; S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati; St. Louis Advertising & Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Where no club-agent is already acting subscribers are urged to see that some one takes his place.

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

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

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

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

## OUR CENTENNIAL OFFER.

A Large Weekly Agricultural Journal, A Monthly Boys' and Girls' Paper, and a Weekly Newspaper for \$2.50.

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

## THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

The products of the West will seek the market offering the best inducements. Within a few months past much of the produce of Kansas has found its most profitable market to be Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis, must look to their interests. The national outlet for the productions grown West of the Missouri River and East of the Rocky Mountains is by way of the Gulf, but, until the Indian Territory is opened for settlement and competing lines of railway reach the sea-board to the South of us the high freight rates are practically a bar to any general trade from the central Territory North of the Gulf coast. A citizen of Kansas writing from Glen Burn Post Office to the Maryland Farmer says:

I have long desired to see the people of Baltimore and Maryland awakening to the importance of making the "Monumental City" that very thing, permanently, and am prepared to second all your suggestions to Mr. Garrett and other transportation companies in regard to their duty in the premises. An effort on your and their part is all that is needed to secure the shipment of all products from this State that can be spared.

Nothing need be said about the geographical position of Baltimore beyond referring the reader to the map. The only thing is cheaper transportation, and I am in favor of a meeting of the farmers and business men of Maryland and Kansas during the Centennial year to further their mutual interests in this direction. The suggestion has received considerable attention and merits more. The people of the West must secure the best markets—where are they?

## A PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE IDEA.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania have determined to provide the means for supplying ice water free of cost on the Centennial grounds. A fountain is to be erected at the intersection of Belmont and Fountain avenues, about midway between Horticultural Hall and the Catholic fountain, and it is contemplated to have it in working order by the 1st of May. Mr. James H. Windrim is now preparing the plans, and the contract will be given out in the course of a week. A wooded pavilion, with thirteen sides, representing a Greek temple, 25 feet in diameter and 36 feet high, will be erected, enclosing the fountain proposed, which will be eight feet in diameter and surrounded by a passage way eight feet wide. The fountain will contain 26 self-acting spigots, and will be connected with a reservoir under ground, which will be fed from Belmont reservoir. The tank will hold between 4,000 and 5,000 gallons of water, furnishing an almost unlimited supply of ice water.

## OFFICIAL LIST OF PATENTS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE.

Issued by the United States Patent Office for the week ending Friday, March 24th 1876. Reported by Louis Bagger and Co., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Wheel Plows, S. T. Adams, Medina, Ohio. Guard Fingers for Harvesters, A. Burkholder, Clarkeville, Iowa. Potato Diggers, J. H. Gedney, Rye, N. Y. Land Harrows, M. S. Hill, Norwalk, Ohio. Plows, A. W. Johnson, Chicago, Ill. Gang Plows, E. C. Eaton, Pinckneyville, Ill. Ray Elevators & Carriers, M. C. Smith, Starkville, N. Y. Plow Points, W. H. Trisler, Cleveland, Ohio. Spikes for Thrashing Machines, C. Wilde, Canton, Ohio. Grain Binders, C. B. Whittington, Janesville, Wis. Wheel Plows, L. C. Hall, Kalamazoo, Mich. Hay Cutters, G. M. Clark, Kalamazoo, Conn. Plows, B. S. Kearney, Franklinton, N. C. Cultivators, H. Packer, Sandwich, Ill. Cultivators, A. Rutledge, Rockford, Ill. Grain Separators, O. K. Wood, West Chazy, N. Y.

We have received a copy of the *AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS* from the editor and proprietor, J. K. Hudson, Topeka. It is one of the finest publications of the kind in the country, and destined to have a large circulation among the children of Kansas. The terms are very low—only fifty cents per annum, in advance.—*La Cuyne Journal*.

## EXTRACTS FROM COL. PHILLIPS' SPEECH ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

From the financial speech of Col. Wm. A. Phillips Member of Congress from the 1st District of Kansas, we give the following extracts. We wish further to say that the five propositions with which Col. Phillips closes his able speech are most heartily endorsed by this paper, as containing the principles which we believe must prevail before this country East, or West, North, or South again realizes prosperity. The American citizen and voter must arouse himself to study the greatest and most vital question of the day—that of finance. All other political questions sink into insignificance compared with the grave and complex problems discussed in the speech of Col. Phillips, he says:

No man who has ever examined the subject dares deny that credit is one of the most important levers that can be set in motion to raise the condition of the working classes. Where a mechanic, by the aid of credit and enterprise, can be made into a master workman, and a laborer into a systemizer of labor, an immense blessing is conferred. The door to the highest places is open to industry, skill and enterprise. Those who are willing to strive, and who have the nerve and brain, have the power to make themselves far more useful.

The real secret for the demand for contraction and final extinction of the legal tender notes is to increase the value of money, its purchasing power and interest and to give bankers the control of the money market. I have already endeavored to show that the rate of interest is now too high for safe and healthy business, so we do not want to take steps to advance it. Neither do we wish to transfer the power of controlling paper money from the government to the bankers. Neither do we wish to reduce the volume of the present currency beyond the point where the laws of trade fixed it. The national bank note could have been issued to a greater extent if any bankers had wanted them, and I call attention to the fact that at the passage of the resumption act eighteen millions less of legal tender was issued than could have been issued under the law as it was supposed to stand then.

There are two facts connected with gold and paper currency that are worth considering. It is estimated that 2 per cent. per annum of bank paper is worn out, lost, and destroyed while in use. On the three hundred and fifty millions of national bank notes, that is a snug seven millions a year for the bankers. On the four hundred and twenty millions of legal tender and fractional currency, it is an income of eight millions and a quarter, deducting the slight expense of printing to the Government.

How is it with gold? It is estimated by statisticians, that gold in active circulation loses 1 per cent. by friction every year. I think this too high an estimate. If it were possible to have the whole of our seven hundred and fifty millions in gold, there would be wasted seven millions and a half annually; for we would have to buy gold to replace it, and in one or two hundred years the original stock would all be gone.

I urge, therefore—First. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the resumption act, leaving other propositions to be separately determined. Second. No artificial resumption; no taxation of tea and coffee, or the sale of bonds to withdraw legal tender. These are obnoxious measures in the moneyed interests, and no resumption can be maintained until we gradually grow rich enough. Such a forced effort would drive all the gold from the country and set a million of laborers idle.

Third. To prepare as rapidly as possible to have our custom duties payable in legal tender. This is the only honest step we can take toward resumption. It will end gold speculation. Better buy gold to pay our interest. To fix the sinking fund and all purchase of bonds in extinguishment of debt at not to exceed 1½ per cent. per annum. That will maintain our credit and is tax enough on our industries.

Fifth. To labor in all our legislation to fund in a debt, if possible \$35,000,000, which could be kept as par. To call in our high rate bonds as soon as we can and offer gold or these three-sixty-fives at thirty years. With no demand for gold customs, they would be glad to take them, because when we get our paper to par, they would lose on the high-priced bonds. We have this power. Let us keep it.

## THE TOPEKA LOTTERY SWINDLE.

A correspondent from Lynn, Mass., another from Maine and another from West Virginia, write to ask if the Topeka Library Aid Association is a fraud. To our correspondents and to any others who may have an interest in knowing about the above institution, we say that it is built upon false pretenses from beginning to end, and after a careful study of it, we pronounce it the most ingenious swindling game we have ever known. If these thieves escape the Penitentiary, it will be because the officers of the law have not the courage to do their duty.

The *Blade* is the only daily paper published in Topeka that has had the courage and honesty to denounce the den of thieves known as the Library Aid Association. It comes square to the front with no uncertain sound and deserves credit for its plain words. To show the temper of Bro. Swayze's *Blade* we give the following from the daily of Tuesday.

INQUIRIES ABOUT THE LOTTERY. We, as well as many other citizens of Topeka, are constantly in receipt of letters from all parts of the Eastern States, asking about the "Topeka Lottery." They seem to think it is fully authorized by law, and is so guarded by the State Government as to make it a safe thing to invest in; all of which comes from the misrepresentations put forth in advertisements by these plunderers of the people.

The following letter is from a traveling man, who lives in Topeka when at home:

TOPEKA, KANSAS, April 3, 1876. To the Editor of the *Blade*:—In traveling over a large portion of the State and being asked by many regarding the responsibility of the Topeka Library Lottery, I deem it proper to ask the following questions: 1st. Is it authorized under the act of the Legislature? 2nd. Is the Capital bank still in existence? 3rd. Why don't the newspapers of the city of Topeka urge the enterprise if it is a legitimate one; and if it is a humbug, why are the offenders not prosecuted? I desire five thousand copies of your weekly, containing your answer to these questions.

And our answer to the first question is that it is not authorized by the Legislature. And the contrary, the Legislature could not au-

thorize it if it desired to, because of the following Constitutional prohibitions: "Lotteries and all sale of lottery tickets are forever prohibited."

2d. The Capital Bank is not in existence. It closed its doors and wound up its business last year.

3d. The newspapers of Topeka have not urged the enterprise because they knew it to be a disgraceful fraud, which the people here would condemn if they knew of it. The *KANSAS FARMER* and *Blade* have undertaken to expose the thing; but the *Commonwealth* and *Times* belonging to the same men who are running the Lottery, can hardly be expected to be heard from on the subject. The reason why the fraud is not noticed by the proper authorities, is best known to them. We have called their attention to the facts.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

## Weather Report for March, 1876.

From the records of B. B. Smith, at Zarab, near Ellinwood, Kan. Latitude 38° 23' N; longitude 98° 39' W; altitude 1805 feet above sea-level, and 37 feet above the Arkansas valley bottom.

Mean temperature of month 31.88°; being 1.8 degrees below that of January; 6.4 degrees below February; and about 9 degrees below the normal temperature for March. Mean temperature at 7 a. m. 26.5°; at 2 p. m. 38.5°; and at 9 p. m. 30.7°.

The amount of rain and melted snow fallen during the month was 8.88 inches, distributed as follows: 2d and 3d, 3.18 inches; 9th and 10th, 0.45 inches; 15th, 0.81 inches; 18th, 0.39 inches; 23d and 24th, 0.32 inches; 25th, 0.01 inches; 26th and 27th, 2.34 inches; 31st, up to 9 p. m., 1.38 inches, and still it was raining. The snow-fall (included above) was as follows: 6th, 7½ inches; 10th, ½ inch; 15th, 5 inches; 16th, 4 inches; 24th, 1 inch; 27th, 8 inches; total 26 inches.

The cloudiness of the month was 61.6 per cent of the face of the sky, being the cloudiest month since the record began here July 1st, 1874. Mean at 7 a. m., 60 per cent; at 2 p. m., 66.1 per cent; at 9 p. m., 5.87 per cent.

The winds are estimated as averaging 32 miles per hour; being much the strongest of any month since record began here. The strongest wind was from the north, Sunday night, March 5th, about 65 miles per hour for a short time, being the strongest that has occurred since January 8th, 1875. Easterly winds have been much more frequent than usual during the month, this combined with the low temperature, accounts in a large degree for the excessive rainfall. The number of times when the wind was observed blowing from each of eight points is as follows: N. 22; N. E. 6; E. 15; S. E. 11; S. 18; S. W. 1; W. 3; N. W. 17; calm 0. It will be seen by this that the south-east, east, and north-east winds exceed the south-west, west, and north-west winds as 32 does 21; whereas, usually, westerly winds prevail. The winds classed as south, were observed to blow often from a point east of the meridian than from west of it.

Birds are generally behind the usual time in making their appearance; though a few, as the meadow larks, were earlier than usual. Meadow larks were abundant on the 4th; a flock of gulls was seen on the 5th; killdeer on the 7th; brants on the 8th, a buzzard on the 12th, and none seen since; blue cranes on the 25th, and crows on the 30th. Snow-birds have been with us the entire month; last year they disappeared on the 8th.

Flowers have been very few and vegetation generally very backward. A little unbelliciferous plant, two or three inches high, perhaps a *Polytaenia*, was noticed in blossom on the 3rd, and several times since. It was the only flower observed during the month.

The *Scientific American* the best authority of the country on patents pertaining to general and economical usefulness says of the liquid vent and faucets with their attachments, patented February 22, 1870: "Well suited not merely to the uses of grocers, druggists, brewers and saloon keepers, but to private families, is inexpensively made of strong and durable metal throughout. The N. Y. Graphic, *Mines Metals and Arts, Iron and Metal Review, Colorado Farmer, Topeka Democrat, Pleasant Hill Dispatch, and Times Journal and Paper Current*, of Kansas City, have all had their attention attracted to them and orders for instruments, offers for Territories etc., are coming in from all parts of the country.

The utility of these inventions considered with the fact of short crops, and prospective hot summers, when greater economy in the handling of liquids is necessary is apparent. Farmers, private families and others will find the instruments when not needed for their special purpose are useful as gimblets. The *Adrian (Mich.) Press* in a late issue chronicles the explosion of a barrel of sour kraut through lack of vent being given, and portrays the ludicrous situation of the teutonic owner thereof. The simple and inexpensive "Liquid Vent," which is quickly applied to any barrel, cask or hogshead requiring air, would have saved the kraut and consequently money.

The Patentes of these valuable inventions, whose address is Box 1065 Kansas City, Missouri, have adopted the plan uncommon with owners of patents, of putting them on the market at figures that will pay them only a small per cent., but will aid in disposing of vast quantities. They have yet some Western Territory, with sole right to manufacture, which parties of limited capital are offered at low prices. Orders for instruments should be filed early with "The Liquid Vent & Faucet Co." the owners.

## NOTICE TO FARMERS.

L. Gerstel & Co. 165 Kansas Avenue, one door south of Judley's Bank are paying the highest price for game of all kinds, poultry live and dressed, butter, eggs, &c. Also pur-chasing hides, urs and pelts. Price list sent on application. Address L. Gerstel & Co. Topeka Kansas

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

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

## THANKS "FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE HEART."

WELLINGTON, Lorain Co., O., Aug. 24, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me great suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible Chronic Catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was well. In addition to the use of the Discovery I applied a solution of Iodine to the Goitre or thick neck as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully, MRS. L. CHAFFEE

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agencies have a strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which use to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alternatives which later medical investigation and discovery has brought to light. The Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, and sore Eyes as in all blood diseases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

## Crop Notes.

## QUESTIONS FOR FARMERS TO THINK OF.

EDITOR FARMER.—We are now having our winter, but happily almost every farmer in this section is well advanced with his plowing and farming operations will not be retarded very much. Cattle have gone through the winter remarkably well, and as there is an abundance of excellent forage and corn, and they will not be likely to suffer much loss of flesh from this rough weather.

Wheat and rye never looked more promising at this season of the year, than at present. There will be a much larger acreage of barley, oats and flax sown than heretofore. Corn, except as a sod crop, will not be planted to such an extent as usual.

Small grain is considered more certain and more profitable than corn. Our rains through the previous years have been abundant in the spring and early summer and have thus given the most liberal crops of small grain, while corn, with the exception of a few seasons has generally suffered from drought. Hence, farmers are beginning to adapt themselves to the natural laws regulating production.

It is important, therefore, that we should learn what is the most profitable spring grain to cultivate. Spring wheat in this section scarcely deserves mention. The yield is insignificant, and the crop appears to attract the chinch bug. I have taken some pains to examine into the relative value of oats and barley in this State. The average yield of oats from 1871 to 1875 both years inclusive, was 30.3 bushels per acre, the average price for same time was, 30.25 cents per bushel; of barley for the same period was, 22.35 bushels, and the average price 77.15 cents per bushel. This shows a difference of \$8.04 per acre in favor of barley. Barley requires more care in harvesting than oats, and shows neglect in this particular more plainly than any other grain of which I have any knowledge. An objection which some urge against the cultivation of spring barley is that it is as attractive to the chinch bug as spring wheat. The experience of this locality does not sustain this objection. In this connection I will briefly refer to the cultivation of flax. There is some merit in this crop. It is tolerably certain and gives quick returns, but until we can market the fiber, it is not as profitable as oats in this part of the State. It is claimed for flax that it will prevent the attack of the chinch bug, that they will not go among it, etc. This is not sustained by my experience, and although I cannot say they injured the seed, I saw them in large numbers among it, and among the gravel. This experience does not sustain the statement in the Kansas Agricultural report of 1874, page 32. I have followed it with winter wheat, and this season will be able to say whether it has exterminated them. This spring I propose to sow flax seed with barley, about six quarts to the acre, to test fully the claim made for it in relation to its effect upon chinch bugs.

Mr. Editor, it would be more beneficial to farmers and shippers, if you would devote more space to showing the extortion of railroads and the effect of their charges upon the producer, and the price of real estate, and less to greenback hobby. If we shall have bountiful crops, and just or reasonable freights we will have a surplus of cash in the country whether we shall re-issue greenbacks, 3.65 bonds, or specie in payment, and without crops and reasonable freights we need not expect flush times.

It is surprising to behold how keenly our people feel the disgrace which has fallen upon the national honor through the action of the successor to Rawlins and Stanton. It has extended into almost every household and it has made an impression upon the rising generation which will never be effaced. This fact testifies strongly to the enlightenment of the country and the improvement in the morals of the people.

The office of the late Secretary of War is not new in this country, nor is it confined to America. Almost all of your readers will remember the sale of cadetship by certain Congressmen, and in the years gone by of the bounties given by transportation and other companies. Stephen A. Douglas, Senator of Illinois, described the corruption of his friends as follows, as will be found by reference to the Chicago Times, of March 17th, 1858.

"We stand in the great city five days, and in that brief period, saw enough to satisfy us that personal and political depravity never had such a harvest as they are now reaping in the Federal city. Offices are bought just as openly as the butcher buys the beef he intends for his customers. Office brokers have the run of the Senate ante-chamber, of the several departments and the executive mansion; and the actual sum of money to be paid for an office is as publicly named by these brokers and their clients as the price of dry goods are named by a dealer in these articles and his customers. Fraud rules the cabinet and the Senate. The Leocompton fraud has become another molten calf, and those

who have set it up for worship, have corrupted themselves."

But this strong charge made by such an eminent Statesman excited little remark and provoked no investigation. This, I think, shows the great improvement in the public morals. Now if an obscure citizen makes a charge the virtue of the nation is such that it is immediately investigated, and if sustained under the watch cry "let no guilty man escape," the most distinguished citizen or journalist is hurled from his high position and incarcerated in the Penitentiary.

Very Respectfully, THOS. T. TAYLOR.

Reno County Kansas, March 15, 1875.

## From Brown County.

March 27.—The weather for the last three weeks has been quite blustering with plenty of snow and rain. Stock looking very well. Although the late storms have been rather hard on it fall wheat and rye look quite promising, not as much sown as usual. Some spring wheat and barley some time ago. Farmers are waiting for fair weather to commence spring work.

S. D.

## From Barton County.

March 31.—Stock in fine condition. Have had plenty of rain and snow lately, we are now having another rain. The prospect for good crops this year so far, is very flattering. A great many settlers coming in, all seem well pleased with the country.

I. C. POLK.

## From Johnson County.

March 28.—Johnson County is up and doing. Have had one of the worst snow storms of the season and plenty of water for stock. Once again wheat is looking splendid, never seen it look better at this season of the year, acreage sown about one-fourth. Plenty of corn and it is selling at 40¢ for fourth and 24¢ for grasshopper. Stock in good condition. Most of the oats sown I think will be a failure. Stock hogs very high, peaches all killed, apples and cherries alive yet. Kansas farmers in demand in this country, farmers paying \$16 to \$20 per month for good farm hands. Weather cloudy and looking for another snow storm winter in spring. So it goes.

D. J. RAMEY.

## From Allegan County, Michigan.

March 25.—It has snowed all night, the snow is six inches on the level the most at any one time this winter. Wheat looking well, worth \$1.20 to \$1.25; corn 45¢; oats 35¢; good horses worth from \$100 to \$200; cows \$25 to \$35; farms \$40 to 75 per acre.

E. N. JACOB.

## From Doniphan County.

Doniphan Co. was the worst eaten out by the grasshoppers of any county in the State last year, but raised lots of soft corn. There was a large tract of wheat sown last fall and it looks fine. Quite a large number of cattle were fed the past winter, nearly all sold at from 3 to 4 to 4.34 gross. There will be a large amount of barley sown, the seed comes from the West. Sound corn worth 30 cents; oats 33 cents.

W. H. BAYLESS.

## MILL REPORTS.

## From Miami County.

April 3.—We are selling at this date all corn chop for feed 65¢; buckwheat flour bolted \$1.25 per cwt. Plenty of buckwheat in the country. Corn meal unbolted 70¢ per cwt. Bran buckwheat per cwt. 25¢. Corn selling at 35¢ per cwt. Large quantities of corn shipped. Plenty on hand, but little wheat sown, but looks and promises well.

JOHN BACKE, Paola Windmill, Kan.

## From Brown County.

March 24.—We are selling since March 1st flour 32¢ lb. price \$2.75 to \$2.80. Bran 50¢ lb. 50¢ per cwt. Will pay the highest market price for good spring and fall wheat. Fall wheat looks well here.

S. J. DAVES, Padonia, Kan.

## Minor Mention.

EDITOR FARMER.—I noticed some weeks since in the *KANSAS FARMER*, the question whether coal ashes were useful or not? I think they will pay for hauling out, provided they are put on thin clay lands. Also chips, straw, fodder, leaves, etc., or any thing that will loosen up. Plowing under clover is very good.

I experimented with Gypsum or Land Plaster, used two barrels (800 lbs.) put it on potatoes when they were about 8 inches high (while damp) it never changed the color, nor growth, nor made a peck more of potatoes. I put corn in the same ground the next year, could not see that the corn was any better or any the worse. Think wood ashes preferable. Used the plaster at the rate of a good handful to every 4 hills. I got the plaster of Theodore Weige, No 108, South Second Street, St. Louis, Missouri. Cost me when here, \$6.

S. S. HOGAN.

## West Port, Missouri.

## THE MOVEMENTS OF COMMISSIONER WRIGHT ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. Wright, the United States Grange Commissioner, has returned to England after an extensive tour on the continent. His report is in the main gratifying. He met with considerable success in Germany. While there he had interviews with Herr Folk, the Minister of Education, and with Herr Freidenthal, Minister of Agriculture, at which he was furnished with much valuable information relating to the German Agricultural Associations. In England, Mr. Wright conferred with the Central Chamber of Agriculture and other societies. He will remain here till after the Industrial Congress, which holds its first session April 15.

Mr. Ruskin has written to him saying that he approves of the system of Granges, and hopes that they will take root and prosper in Great Britain. Mr. Wright is not sanguine of such result at present, but thinks that the basis of union will soon be formed between the British co-operative societies and corresponding Grange societies in America.

The Patrons of Dakota Territory are organizing a co-operative purchasing company. The object is to provide capital and a medium for general co-operative business transactions by the Patrons of Dakota. They adopt the Rochdale plan of doing business.

One practical work of the Granges of our State may do, is to furnish thoroughly reliable information concerning their localities. Take, for instance, a county: Let each subordinate grange furnish the County Grange a tabulated statement of the soils in its jurisdiction, the per cent. of land under cultivation, prices of improved and unimproved lands, farms for sale, crops grown, their yield and value, water power, church and school facilities, etc. Such information would be of great benefit to the immigrants seeking homes in our State.—*Farmers' Vindicator*.

Sample copies of the *KANSAS FARMER* sent postpaid to any applicant who will circulate them among his friends for the purpose of obtaining subscribers.



EDITOR FARMER.—I have been much interested in reading the lectures lately delivered in Topeka. But am still in the dark in regard to the kind of fertilizer used, that produced fourteen crops of wheat in succession. The lecturer did not say, whether there was, or was not, a succession of green crops turned under during the fourteen years.

The great problem in agriculture to be solved, I think is, while we take from, to know just what to return to the soil, in order to preserve its fertility.

Meriden, February 18, 1876.

**A Valuable Cage of Sheep.**—Monday there arrived for Mr. Samuel Archer, one double deck car of sheep, among which were five young ewes, selected from Mr. Perrine's flock, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, which cost \$1,000, or \$200 each; thirty ram lambs, from the same, costing \$40 each; also a lot of ram lambs from the Lee, Archer and Glass flocks, of same county and State, for which he paid \$80 per head, and another lot at \$40 per head. In all those on one deck of the car, fifty-nine head, cost \$3,700, and freight from there here. This is one of the most valuable car load of sheep ever brought to this country, and makes nearly six hundred brought through by Mr. Archer this winter.—*Kansas City Journal of Commerce.*

**Kansas City Live Stock Market, Corrected Weekly by Barnes & Sneider.**

Kansas City, April 4.—The receipts of cattle for the past week ending April 2, were 1,550 head, the shipments and "drives out" were 1,487 head. Our market has been active and strong for all classes of cattle. A lively competition of rates to Buffalo and New York helping the price on first class shipping cattle. The demand for 2nd grade fat cattle being in excess of supply by dressed beef shippers and a healthy enquiry for butcher's stock by local and Iowa buyers. The market closed strong at quotations with light receipts.

Choice fat native shipping steers	4.50 to 5.00
Good "	4.40 to 4.65
Native feeding or butcher's "	4.00 to 4.25
Native stockers "	3.65 to 3.85
Choice Cows "	3.40 to 3.60
Common to fair cows "	2.50 to 3.15
Fat bulls or stags "	2.75 to 3.25

**HOGS.**  
In light receipts for the week 618 head demand strong and steady at quotations:  
Good packing hogs 7.55 to 7.70  
Stock hogs 7.00 to 7.50

**SHEEP.**  
Receipts 405 head, shipments 189. For mutation sheep active at 5 to 5.50  
Stockers nominal 3 to 3.50

## Market Review.

**Topeka Grain Market.**  
Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Kever & Fouch.

	Selling.	Buying.
WHEAT—Per bu. spring	1.00	.98
Fall No. 1	1.20	1.10
No. 2	1.10	1.00
No. 3	1.00	.90
CORN—Per bu. Mixed	.37	.35
White	.37	.35
Yellow	.37	.35
OATS—Per bu.	.33 1/2	.32
RYE—Per bu.	.60	.50
BARLEY—Per bu.	.75	.60
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.	3.65	3.50
No. 2	3.40	3.25
No. 3	3.25	3.10
Buckwheat	3.25	3.10
CORN MEAL	.80	.75
CORN CHOP	.90	.85
RYE CHOP	.90	.85
WHEAT CHOP	1.50	1.40
MILLET SEED—Per bu.	.40	.35
HUNGARIAN—Per bu.	.40	.35

**Topeka Produce Market.**  
Grocers retail prices, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee.

Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
APPLES—Per bu.	2.00 to 2.25
BEANS—Per bu.—White Navy	2.00
Medium	1.50
Common	1.20
Cashew	.50
BEEF—Per lb.	.35
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice	.30
Medium	.25
CHEESE—Per lb.	.12 to .15
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh	12 1/2
EGGS—Per doz.—Old	5.00 to 5.50
POTATOES—Per bu.	2.00 to 2.50
POULTRY—Per lb.—Live, per doz.	2.00 to 2.50
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.	.85
Turkeys	.10
Geese	.10
BACON—Per lb.—Shoulders	.09
Clear Sides	.13
Hams, Sugar Cured	.13
Breakfast	.13
LARD—Per lb.	.13 1/2
CABBAGE—Per doz.	.50 to .75
ONIONS—Per bu.	1.00 to 1.25
SEEDS—Per bu.—Hemp	2.00
Millet	.40
Blue Grass	1.25 to 1.50
Timothy, prime	2.50
Onion Sets, per bu.	3.75
Turnips—Per bu.	.15
Butterbeans—Per bu.	.25
Hubbard Squash	.05

**HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.**  
Corrected weekly by Black & Kraus, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green	.05 to .07 1/2
Dry Flint	.13 to .14
Dry Salt	.11
Calif. Green	.09
Kip, Green	.08
Sheep, Pelts green	.08
Damaged Hides are bought at 1/2 of the price	
SKINS—Timber Wolf	1.50 to 1.75
Prairie Wolf	.50 to .75
Other	2.50 to 4.00
Mink	5.00 to 10.00
Raccoon	1.50 to 2.00
Badger	.30
Wild Cat	.25
Skunk, Black	1.00
Short Striped	.25
Long Striped	.10
Pole Cat	.05
Opossum	.05
Deer, dry, per lb.	.25
Beaver dry and clean, per lb.	.75 to 1.00
Muskateer	.10

**Kansas City Market.**  
GRAIN.

WHEAT—Per bu.—Spring	.85 to .90
Fall, No. 1	1.00 to 1.05
Fall, No. 2	1.25 to 1.35
Fall, No. 3	1.35 to 1.45
CORN—Per bu.—New White	.30 to .32
Shelled	.35 to .38
OATS—New per bu.	.32 to .35
RYE—New per bu.—No. 2	.60 to .65
BARLEY—Per bu.—No. 3	.50 to .55
BUCKWHEAT—Per bu.	.40 to .45

**PRODUCE.**

POTATOES—Per bu.	.30 to .35
ONIONS—Per bu.	.75 to 1.00
APPLES—Per bu.	4.00 to 4.50
BEEF—Per lb.	.35
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice	.30
Medium	.25
CHEESE—Per lb.	.12 to .15
EGGS—Per doz.—Fresh	12 1/2
EGGS—Per doz.—Old	5.00 to 5.50
POTATOES—Per bu.	2.00 to 2.50
POULTRY—Per lb.—Live, per doz.	2.00 to 2.50
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.	.85
Turkeys	.10
Geese	.10
BACON—Per lb.—Shoulders	.09
Clear Sides	.13
Hams, Sugar Cured	.13
Breakfast	.13
LARD—Per lb.	.13 1/2
CABBAGE—Per doz.	.50 to .75
ONIONS—Per bu.	1.00 to 1.25
SEEDS—Per bu.—Hemp	2.00
Millet	.40
Blue Grass	1.25 to 1.50
Timothy, prime	2.50
Onion Sets, per bu.	3.75
Turnips—Per bu.	.15
Butterbeans—Per bu.	.25
Hubbard Squash	.05

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No. 28, Jewel Silver Plated, Hunting Case back, with black plate glass front and back, giving as complete and perfect protection from dust and moisture as the finest gold case at the same time leaving all its beautiful and intricate working parts in view. Price, \$5.00. No. 29, Jewel Silver Plated, Hunting Case back, with black plate glass front and back, giving as complete and perfect protection from dust and moisture as the finest gold case at the same time leaving all its beautiful and intricate working parts in view. Price, \$5.00. No. 30, Jewel Silver Plated, Hunting Case back, with black plate glass front and back, giving as complete and perfect protection from dust and moisture as the finest gold case at the same time leaving all its beautiful and intricate working parts in view. Price, \$5.00. 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No. 34, Jewel Silver Plated, Hunting Case back, with black plate glass front and back, giving as complete and perfect protection from dust and moisture as the finest gold case at the same time leaving all its beautiful and intricate working parts in view. Price, \$5.00. No. 35, Jewel Silver Plated, Hunting Case back, with black plate glass front and back, giving as complete and perfect protection from dust and moisture as the finest gold case at the same time leaving all its beautiful and intricate working parts in view. Price, \$5.00. No. 36, Jewel Silver Plated, Hunting Case back, with black plate glass front and back, giving as complete and perfect protection from dust and moisture as the finest gold case at the same time leaving all its beautiful and intricate working parts in view. Price, \$5.00. No. 37, Jewel Silver Plated, Hunting Case back, with black plate glass front and back, giving as complete and perfect protection from dust and moisture as the finest gold case at the same time leaving all its beautiful and intricate working parts in view. Price, \$5.00. No. 38, Jewel Silver Plated, Hunting Case back, with black plate glass front and back, giving as complete and perfect protection from dust and moisture as the finest gold case at



**From A Young Wife's Dairy.**

Oh agony! he thought of the one who had cause—to whose shame and misery death was better than life. Poor wretch! she, too, might have loved him. Down, wife's jealousy down, woman's pride! It was long, long ago. She is dead; and he— Oh! my husband! may God forgive me according as I pardon you.

with a gentleness such as I have seen in my husband wear. No marvel I had loved the childish face; it was such as might have been his when he was a boy.

**POUND CAKE.**—One pound of flour, three quarters of a pound of butter, 1 pound white sugar, 10 eggs, 1 cup brandy, 2 teaspoonsful baking powder, flavor with lemon.

Refer to Prof. E. M. SHELTON, of Kansas State Agricultural College.  
R. J. TRUMBULL,  
419 and 421 Sansome St., San Francisco, Ca

All other sizes at great reduction. All scales wanted. Full particulars upon application. 80 days trial allowed parties who can give good references.







## Let us Smile.

## OLD BACHELORS.

They are wanderers and ramblers, never at home,  
Making sure of a welcome whenever they roam;  
And every one knows that the bachelor's den  
Is a room set apart for these singular men—  
A nook in the clouds of some five feet by four,  
Though sometimes by chance it may be rather more,  
With sky-light or no light, ghosts, goblins and gloom,  
And everywhere termed the old bachelor's room.  
These creatures say they are not valued at all,  
Except when the herd gives a bachelor's hall.

Then, dressed in their best,  
In their gold-bordered vest,  
It is known as a fact,  
That they act with much tact,  
And they hiss "How d'ye do?"  
And they coo and they woo,  
And they smile for a while,  
Their fair guests to beguile;  
Condescending and bending,  
For fear of offending.

Though inert, And they spy  
They exert, And they eye,  
To be pert, And they sigh,  
And to flirt, As they fly.

And they whisk and they whiz,  
And are brisk at the quiz.

For they meet, Advancing,  
To be sweet, And glancing,  
And are fleet, And dancing,  
On their feet, And prancing.

Sliding and gliding with mute pace,  
Pirouetting and setting with infinite grace.

And jumping, And racing,  
And bumping, And chasing,  
And stumping, And pacing,  
And thumping, And lacing.

They are flitting and glittering, gallant and gay,  
Yawning all morning, and lounging all day.

But when he grows old,  
And his sunshine is past,  
Three score years being told,  
Brings repentance at last.

He then becomes an old man;  
His warmest friend, the frying pan;  
He's fidgety, fretful and weary; in fine,  
Loves nothing but self, and his dinner and wine.

He rates and he prates,  
And reads the debates,

Despised by the men and the women he hates.

Then prosing, And poring,  
And dozing, And snoring,  
And cosing, And boring,  
And nosing, And roaring.

Whenever he falls in with a rabble,  
His delight is to vapor and gabble;

He's gruffy, And musty,  
And puffy, And dusty.

He sits in his slippers with back to the door,  
Near freezing, And grumbling,  
And wheezing, And mumbling,  
And teasing, And stumpling,  
And sneezing, And tumbling.

He curses the carpet or nails in the floor,  
Off walking, Off aching,  
Off bawling, Off quaking,  
And sprawling, And quaking,  
And crawling, And shaking.

His hand is unsteady, his stomach is sore,  
He's railing, Uncheery,  
And failing, And dreary,  
And ailing, And weary.

And groaning and moaning,  
His selfishness owning,  
Grieving and heaving,  
Though not in leaving,  
But pelf and ill-health per peck,  
Himself and his wealth.

He sends for a doctor to cure or to kill,  
Who gives him Advice, and offense and a pill.  
Who drops him advice about making his will,  
As fretful antiquity cannot be mended,  
The miserable life of a bachelor's end,  
Nobility miss him, nobody sighs,  
Nobody grieves when the bachelor dies.

Ask your harness-maker for Uncle Sam's  
Harness Oil, and take no other.

He sends for a doctor to cure or to kill,  
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## Land Advertisements.

## Kansas Land Agency.

## DOWNS &amp; MERRILL.

WE place on sale, WILD LAND AND IMPROVED FARMS, in all parts of Kansas. Parties desirous of selling, renting, or exchanging property, will do well to place their property on our records.

We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of

Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas.

To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Railroad Lands.

Address: DOWNS & MERRILL, Topeka, Kansas.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

## LANDS,

## In Kansas.

## 3,000,000 ACRES

Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. interest, and 20 per cent. discount for improvements.

## FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land. Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address: A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land!

## HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

## 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

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

For further information address: John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER, Fort Scott, Kan.

Clark's A-B-C Compound

Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the liver its primitive action.

It is the best remedy in existence for the cure of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sourness of Stomach, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhea, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever and Ague, General Debility, Nervous Headache, and Female Diseases.

A REWARD Was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clark's Anti-Bilious Compound.

It is sold by nearly every druggist in the United States. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

R. C. & C. S. CLARK, Cleveland, Ohio.

## CLIMAX

These machines are used by the P. of H. throughout the United States, and are sent to them at wholesale prices.

Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List. GIBBS & STERRETT MFG CO., 5 South Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Immense Success. 1000 new subscribers to the popularity of the "peoples' paper," the STAR BRANDED BANNER. 14th year, a large 8 page, 40 column paper, illustrated, and filled with charming stories, tales, poems, wit, humor, and three columns devoted to its "Rogues' Corner," or exposure of Swindlers, Quacks, and Humbugs. It is by all odds the best and most popular of all the literary papers. Read by 150,000 delighted subscribers, established 1863, and never suspends or fails to appear on time. It is a "family friend," and a complete family paper. It will save you from being swindled and give you most delightful reading for a whole year. Fail not to subscribe NOW.

Four charming French chromes are given FREE to every one paying \$1 for the BANNER for 1876. These are worth \$1 each, and are BEAUTIFUL, all mounted ready to hang or frame. Reader, you want the BANNER, you must try it. It costs very little, only 75 cents a year for paper, or \$1.00 for paper and four beautiful \$1.00 chromes, all sent prepaid. Send three mos. for only 10 cts. Stay 12 mos. Send for samples, or better, 10 cents and receive 3 mos. Address: BANNER CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

Short-Horn Cattle

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Friday, May 5th, 1876.

On the above day and place the undersigned will sell his entire herd of Short-Horn Cattle, of about 65 head, embracing such families as

MAZURKAS, MISS WILLES, FILLIGREES, YOUNG PHYLISES, YOUNG MARYS, etc.

2d DUKE OF THORNDALE, 2d DUKE OF GENEVA.

STAR OF THE REALM, etc.

This herd is not a large one, nor is there an extra large number of families represented, but as will be seen by the above, they are of the choicest families as well as the get of the best sires known to the Short-Horn world.

It is my home breeding herd, and includes the whole of it. Circumstances beyond my control, rendering it necessary that I should dispose of the entire herd.

Attention is called to the two grand sales at Springfield, Illinois, on the two days preceding this, viz: Kissenger and Pickrell, May 3d, 4d, head, and Spear and Lee, 6d head, on May 4th, making in all nearly 175 head of very superior animals. Send for samples. Catalogues of this sale ready in due time, and will be sent to all applicants.

C. M. NICCOLLS, Le Roy, McLean Co., Ill.

## Farm Stock Advertisements

## THE PREMIUM HAY PRESS

## THE UNITED STATES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1867

NEARLY 1,000 IN USE.

This Press is warranted to compress Hay so tight that TEN tons can be shipped in a railroad box car.

Manufactured and for sale by

GEORGE ERTTEL, Quincy, Ill.

Send for circular.

POLAND CHINA PIGS.

S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Mo.

Offers for sale at reasonable rates a large and fine stock of pure bred Poland-China Pigs of all ages. Choice Pigs, \$15 to \$25 each. Also, a number of

SHORT-HORN BULLS, of good Herd Book Pedigrees. The above stock is offered at prices farmers can pay in these hard times. For further particulars write to

S. H. BALDWIN, Newark, Knox Co., Missouri.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Missouri.

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

Thoroughbred Berkshires

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

NORMAN HORSES

E. DILLON & CO., Normal, Mo.

Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 30 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigrees. Bred and for sale.

Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.

Address: GILK & KNAPP, P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Gilk in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

BOURBON PARK.

D. A. ROUNER,

Eight miles west of Newark, Missouri. Breeder of

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phylises, Galatea, Rose Buds, Rose Mary's, Lady Carolines, Desdemona and other good families.

G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

It is to the interest of the people of Kansas to know that the undersigned has the

Largest and Finest

Herd of pure blooded Berkshire Pigs in the State—None but No. 1 breeders shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

SOLE AGENTS, Prairie Centre Johnson Co., Kan.

Matthews' Garden Seed Drills

and MATTHEWS' HAND CULTIVATORS, are the most reliable, durable, popular and reliable ever produced. Sold separately or combined. Send for Circular. Manufactured only by

EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

## "The New Departure."

Farmers do you want the Best Cultivator in the market for \$20, then send this amount to our address for a "New Departure" Tongueless Cultivator. Warranted equal to any and preferred to any other by those who have used them. Testimonials sent of hundreds of the best farmers as to its points of merit over any other Cultivator.

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1876.

Containing description and prices of our Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, etc., and replete with useful information. Enclose two stamps for postage.

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Will be found nothing but the best and latest improved Farm Machinery. WE ARE GENERAL AGENTS for The Aultman and Taylor Thresher, Champion Reaper and Mower, Studebaker Wagons, Superior Grain Drills, Taylor Hay Rakes, Canton Clipper Plows, Parlin Cultivators, Croseley Gang and Sulky Plows, Sandwich Corn Shellers, and keep everything in the way of

LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB CRUSHERS,

Challenge Feed Mills, Cutting Boxes, Field Rollers, Road Scrapers, etc., etc.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Missouri.

Skinner Sulky Plow. Quincy Corn Planter.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR—

SKINNER'S IMPROVED PLOWS, FISH BROS. WAGONS, VANDIVER AND QUINCY CORN PLANTERS, ADAMS AND FRENCH HARVESTERS, OHIO SULKY RAKE.

Examine these Implements before buying.

BROWN'S HOG AND PIG RINGER AND RINGS.

THE ONLY SINGLE RING THAT CLOSING ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE NOSE.—The Ringer is improved so as to insert one or two Rings. Two Single Rings can be inserted in one operation. It is also made with a CENTER GROOVE smaller, for the purpose of inserting small rings in a Pig's nose. This is the best single Hog and Pig Ringer ever invented, as it overcomes a serious defect in all triangular and other rings which close with the joints together in the flesh.—Brown's Single Ring is the only ring that closes on the outside of the nose, which makes it the best in the market.

Use the Champion Hog Holder.

Try the Triple Groove Ringer with a center groove for Pigs. No adjusting necessary; no set screw necessary. The only Hog and Pig Ringer always ready for use. Price of Hog Ringer, 75c.; Hog Rings, per 100, 50c.; Pig Rings, per 100, 50c.; Holder, 75c.

CHAMBERS & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Illinois.

SEED AND IMPLEMENTS.

H. MABBETT,

[Successor to GRANT, MABBETT & CO.]

526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kansas.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Seeds & Agricultural Implements

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds,

Onion Seed, and all kinds of Tree Seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc., Sweet Potatoes, Top Onions, Potato, Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

Garden City, Chicago and Moline Plows and Cultivators. Champion and Excelsior Reapers and Mowers. Sweepstakes and Massillon Threshers.

A full line of Repairs of above Machines on hand from Factories. Kansas Wagons, Buckeye Grain Drills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills.

A complete and full assortment of every description of Farming Tools, and everything kept in a first-class Agricultural House. Prices lower than any House west of St. Louis. Do not fail to call and examine Stock, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.

WANTED—Place and Home Seed and Castor Beans.

Branch House at Holton, Kansas.

REMOVAL!

The Original Wholesale

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

CHICAGO.

JOBBERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Clothing,

Hats, Caps,

Trunks,

Valises,

Notions,

etc., etc.

Having removed to our New House,

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE.

With a floor surface equal to about 1 1/2 acres, we are now better than ever PREPARED TO SUSTAIN one

WIDESPREAD reputation as the ORIGINATORS of the system of DIRECT DEALING with the CONSUMER AT WHOLESALE PRICES. WE ARE NOT purchasing AGENTS, but OWN and carry in our MAMMOTH House all the classes of goods quoted by us. OUR GOODS ARE ADAPTED to the wants of the FARMING community. WE ARE ENDORSED by the EXECUTIVE OFFICERS of every STATE

GRANGE from Pennsylvania to Oregon.

PRICE LISTS, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS, sent FREE upon application.

PLEASE CALL and see us when in the city.

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO