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### The Kansas Farmer.

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

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## THE INSECTS OF THE FARM AND OR-CHARD.

An Abstract of an Address Delivered by Prof.

F. II. Snow, of the State University in Representative Hall, on Friday, Rebruary

Ath, 1876, under the auspices of Capital Grange, of Topeka, Kansas.

The done by two men, four horses and two com- Riding Plows. In fact, this plow seems to be Louis, Mo.

In fact, this plow seems to be Louis, Mo.

Insect pests. Such are the Tiger beetles, the One tree has

ed the waste of time by young people in the wise over-whelming numbers. sers by, who often seem to doubt the sanity of with abundant and wholesome food. a man who deliberately devotes his time to 4. The furnishing to man of valuable pro bounds.

stingdom about 200,000 species or four-nitins markets for this commonly the propriety of the whole belong to the single class of in-extending the culture of the silk worm in our in a natural condition of things, destructive for locusts during our recent visitation by this

should dovote out a single page to each species would occupy nearly 300 volumes of the size o' our American Cyclopædia. Yet the celebrated Straus Durckheim devoted seven years to the study of a single species of beetle and em bodied his results in a volume which will con stitute a perpetual monument to the genius of its author.

Of the 200,000 species of insects thus far discovered upon our globe, some 50,000 are found in the United States, and it may be safe. ly estimated that 10,000 species occur within the boundaries of the State of Kansas.

The impression exists among many that all insects are injurious, and the best friends o the farmer and fruit grower are too often de stroyed by those whose zeal would be profita bly mingled with knowledge. Of the benefi conferred by insects we may note the follow-

1. The removal of offensive material fron the face of the globe. Whole families of in sects act as scavengers to purify the earth and air. Let an animal die and the mimic beetler and the skin beetles remove its dermal cover ing, thus allowing the army of flies to depoit their eggs within the flesh. Within fivdays all the softer material is removed and still other species attack the more obdurate portions of the carcase,

2. The des ruction of noxious insects. Som of the largest families of beetles are exclu sively carnivorous and destroy multitudes of



HUGHES IRON FRAME PLOW.

creating an entire revolution, and we predict This week we present our readers with the that in two or three years at larthest, the hand above cut of a plow that seems to be attracting plow will be laid aside and classed among the the attention of Farmers perhaps more than relies of the past. One remarkable feature of and many of them in this State, and the past turn square corners without throwing out, be done by two men, four horses and two com- Riding Plow Co., 901 North Main Street, St.

Entomology, or the science of insects, has Predaceous Ground beetles and the Lady birds, perfect blossoms, but the publis were fully deeven in recent times been regarded with dis- The large green beetle known as the caterpil- veloped and ready to receive pollen while their favor. Not more than forty years ago the dis. lar-hunter eagerly devours the maple worm, own stamens were still in a rudimentary continguished M. Renous was arrested and the army worm, the canker worm and the lo-dition, and the hive bees were conveying the brought to trial by the authorities of St. Fer- cust. The Lady birds consume vast numbers pollen from the first tree to the second. Two nando in Chili, upon the charge of witchcraft, of plant lice. I have bred three species of or three days later, wh n the pistils of the because he kept certain caterpillars which files from the maggets which proved so desecond tree had wilt d, its stamens had reachturned into butterflies. Nearer home within structive to our recent pest—the hateful locust. ed maturity, and the bees were conveying the past three years, an essayist before the Nearly all injurious insects have some Ichneu their pollen to the pistils of a third tree. Thus Kaneas State Teacher's Association denounc- mon fly or other parasite to reduce their other- flowers do not fornish honey to insects from pursuit of butterflies. During my own fre- 3. The furnishing of food to other animals. allurements entice them to perform an act es

cyanide-bottle, empty cigar-box and other col. bitineata] which occurs in the winged condi-kingdom lecting apparatus, I invariably encounter the tion along our rivers, and both in the larva 6. The last benefit derived from insects to astonished stare and incredulous smile of pas- and in the perfect state supplies our fishes which I would briefly invite your attention is

"catching bugs." But it is not necessary be-ducts useful as medicines, dyes, wax, honey, "catching bugs." But it is not necessary beducts useful as medicines, dyes, wax, honey, fore an intelligent audience to defend a science slik, etc., etc. It is refreshing to note in these terioration if the number of individuals were This science embraces a broader field than county has proved so complete a success, and depredations. By this agency a disastrous noxious agencies for the destruction of his This science embraces a broader field than county has proved so complete a success, and any other department of Zoology. This is that the eggs of the silk-worm raised in Kancrowding of vegetable growth is in a great measure prevented.

This science embraces a broader field than county has proved so complete a success, and that the eggs of the silk-worm raised in Kancrowding of vegetable growth is in a great moximus agencies for the destruction of his neighbors' crops and fruit. 2. A bounty might measure prevented.

We now pass on to consider the large class or general government for the capture of in.

Low Owen. oo living species included in the animal that Kansas eclipses Japan in the French kingdom about 200,000 species or four-fifths markets for this commodity the propriety of of injurious insects. It has been shown that jurious insects. A reward of 25 cents a bushel

insect pests. Such are the Tiger beetles, the One tree had stamens only; the next tree had purely disinterested motives but with sweet quent excursions with long-handled net. Here we may cite the May fly [Palingenia sential to the very existence of the vegetable

the restraining of vegetation within proper

of the whole belong to the single class of in-extending the culture of the silk worm in our in a natural condition of things, destructive for locusts during our recent visitation by this sects. The history of this immense array of lavorable climate need not be arged upon lineets have their proper and useful position scourge would doubtless have prevented a present appearance indicates an excellent corp. 5. The fertilization of plants. It is one of of the world of nature, and for his own good a reward would certainly be as legitimate as seen it at this season of the year. Ice not yet 5. The fertilization of plants. It is one of of the world of nature, and for his own good a reward would certainly be as legitimate as seen it at this season of the year. The worderful facts of natural history that the establishes a new order of things. Instead of the customary bounty for gopher skine. 3 thick enough to save for next summer. Corn is selling at 20c per bu. If shipped to Balti-A complete work on Entomology, which two great kingdoms of plants and animals are allowing the grape vines and fruit trees to The introduction of parasites should be unmore it takes three bushels to pay the freight so closely related that each is essential to the remain in the forest, separated from one dertaken by the general government. Many on one to the seaboard. existence of the other. That animals could another and associated with hundreds of other of our most destructive insects have been in existence of the other. That animals could another and associated with numericas of other of our most destructive insects have occur in the other of not live without plants, since from these they species of vines and trees, he for his own con directly or indirectly derive their sustenance, is readily understood. But that plants could not live without animals is a proposition which themselves into orchards. He then improves the quality of the fruit by cultivation. But the directly or indirectly derive their sustenance, is readily understood. But that plants could themselves into vineyards and the trees by check, but as yet few of these parasites have cribbed; beans, flax, etc., all shipped. Verification or control or contro act live without animals is a proposition which themselves into orchards. He then improve made their way to this country, so that our the 2d. 8 inches deep goeds some explanation. Some plants, like the quality of the fruit by cultivation. But foreign foos have proved most destructive on Corn, 20c per bushels. che common squash, are so constructed that these altered conditions furnish vastly improvaccount of the absence of their natural checks. their staminate and pistillate blossoms are edfacilities for the multiplication of the many account of the absence of their natural checks. ket; posatoes, abundant at 30c to 35c to 35c to 35c. That the plas proposed is a feasible one has Wind storm on the night of the 1st. spear stammate and pistinate prossoms are species of insects which find their home upon been proved by Dr. Le Baron, the Illinois State Have four corn steam—in all she wident that the pollen must be conveyed from or within the vines and trees. What were the stamens to the pistils by some external formerly useful pruners and restrainers of an into Northern Illinois a paragite upon the angent of the stamens to the pistils by some external formerly useful pruners and restrainers of an into Northern Illinois a paragite upon the angent of the stamens to the pistils by some external formerly useful pruners and restrainers of an into Northern Illinois a paragite upon the angent of the stamens and trees. the stamens to the pistile by some external formerly useful pruners and restrainers of an into Northern Illinois a parasite upon the ap-complished by insects, who, in the repeated keenest intelligence to protect himself from act of taking honey, convey the pollen from rain. The annual damage inflicted upon crops dower to flower, and thus secure the fertilizal and fruits in the United States has been variable. dower to flower, and thus secure the fertilization of the ovules. Other plants have perfect lously estimated from \$300,000,000 to \$500, othat it would seem that there would be no need of insect agency to secure the growth of secure the grow the seed. But it is found that when these perdefence. The loss occasioned by the ravages salaries paid to these men have been a thought form the effithe Rocky Mountain or Hateful Locust and fold rathroad to the States applications. What we need is summer. the seed. But it is found that when these per-ect flowers are artificially guarded from the opproach of insects either no seed at all or

dasycarpum) when in blossom in early spring. number upon the near, peach and plum, 50 on sion should receive universal signature. 7. I

powering numbers, annihilating its food plant our common schools. This was the case last July in a vineyard in Douglas county in which the fruit, foliage and young canes which had been spared by the The resolution of the Eastern seedmen not best of washes will soon be washed away by if not good.

the rains or lose its strength under the sum-"nipped in the bud."

sailed. The most vigorous efforts of a score to protect his own premises from the enemy, thus allowing the insect foe to multiply to test your seed, whether warranted or not, for

I would therefore suggest, under the head than to depend on a lawsuit for damages. But man interferes with the primitive relations large portion of the damage inflicted. Such appears the most promising we have every proach of insects either no seed at all or species of insects and imperfect seed is protected. If a portion of a clover field be cover pended for the repression of insect foes by that the humble-bees can obtain no access to hat the humble-bees can obtain no access to he blossoms, no seed whatever will be protected. Yet each clover head has an abunsance of stamens and pistils. I have observant and grasses, 30 on garden vegotables, 50 on the manile trees in front of my house (Acer the grape vines, 75 on the apple, an equal of the manile trees in front of my house (Acer the grape vines, 75 on the apple, an equal of the manile trees in front of my house (Acer the grape vines, 75 on the apple, an equal of the manile trees in front of my house (Acer the grape vines, 75 on the apple, an equal of the manile trees in front of my house (Acer the grape vines, 75 on the apple, an equal of the manile trees in front of my house (Acer the grape vines, 75 on the apple, an equal of the manile trees in front of my house (Acer the total amount annually expended for the repression of insect foes by congress and all our State Legislatures combined determine what birds should receive this protection. 6. The plan proposed for the appointment of a national commission for the protection. 6. The plan proposed for the appointment of a national commission for the protection. 6. The plan proposed for the appointment of a national commission for the protection. 6. The plan proposed for the appointment of a national commission for the protection. 6. The plan proposed for the appointment of a national commission for the protection. 6. The plan proposed for the appointment of a national commission for the protection. 6. The plan proposed for the appointment of a national commission for the protection. 6. The plan proposed for the appointment of a national calamities occalated the protection. 6. The plan proposed for the appointment of a national commission for the protection. 6. The plan proposed for the appointment of a national calamities oc

the oak, 75 on the walnut and 100 on the would finally suggest that if our people were more generally familiar with the subject of It becomes therefore an important question entomology, and were able to distinguish behow we may protect ourselves from insect tween the beneficial and injurious species of ravages. I would first suggest private meas- insects, our universal enemies would be more ures. Every owner of a vineyard, orchard or intelligently and effectually resisted. 'To this farm should be upon the alert to discover and end I would earnestly recommend the introdestroy these noxious insects upon their first duction into our schools of the elements of appearance. A species may exist in comparathis extremely practical science. Indepentively small numbers one season and be de-dently of the educational advantages of nastroyed completely and with ease, but if left tural history studies, the "practical" value of unmolested on account of its occasioning no a knowledge of plants and insects, should apparent damage it will multiply almost in- forcibly commend botany and entomology to credibly, and the next season appear in over- those who determine the course of training in

locusts, were entirely destroyed by caterpillars to warrant their seed, we think they will all of the beautiful moth known as the Eight- be sorry for it before long. All seedmen ought spotted Forester. This insect appeared in the to warrant their seed, and they ought not to same vineyard last year without attracting handle any but good seed, and whenever a much attention, and might have been exter-minated with little trouble. Let me here commend to your notice the plan adopted by dealer and his seed should be let alone. A decur friend N. P. Deming, who found his orchard this year overwhelmingly attacked by for damages in selling worthless seeds, is that worst enemy of our apple trees,—the Flat. right and just; but there should be a law any other agricultural implement at this time. this plow is, that the wheels run at the side headed Borer. He offered his son a reward of with a heavy penalty on seedsmen, not to This Plow has been in use about four years, and on unbroken ground, which enables it to and many of them in this State, and the past turn square corners without throwing out, two years have been fully demonstrated, that (like others of the same class) placing it under with a boy and three horses can accomplish as easy control of a small boy. This we are much and better work in a given time at case of the same class of th much and better work in a given time as can assured of by the manufacturers, Hughes beetles captured at "nooning" by this lad of not a grain of it grow. But farmers should not eleven years. I consider the plan of defence depend on the say so of seedsmen, they should by destroying the insect as far preferable to always buy their seed in time to test it, with the protection of the tree by washes. The the contract to return at seedsmen's expense

> mer sun, and even if made effectual by fre- so carcless about the matter of testing seeds, quent renewal, the beetles are left alive to when it is so easily done, and when so much visit other orchards or to devastate the maples depends on the quality of seed. Even in seed and oaks of our roadsides and torests. This that will germinate, there is sometimes onethousand beetles may be supposed to contain half difference in the crop. Next in imporfive hundred females, and if we suppose each tance to clean and thorough cultivation in temale to produce fifty eggs we see that by securing a good crop, is good vigorous seed. their destruction 25,000 borers have been Test your seed now by putting a number of grains in moist sand and keep it warm by the But the complete success of any system of stove; count the grains and the plants and defence against insects requires the coopera- if they dont all grow, try then to find tion of the entire neighborhood or region as- better seed. Good seed. Every one should grow. Sometimes a seedsman will palm off a of citizens may be rendered comparatively lot of worthless seed by mixing about half fruitless if a single shiftless neighbor refuses good; this is often done I think, for I often find seed that about one-half grows. Always it is better to know that you have good seed

es, abundant at 30c to 35c per

Jan. 20-Winter wheat looking well; more

d the maple trees in front of my house (Acer the grape vines, 75 on the apple, an equal The petition to Congress for such a commis-

### Morticulture.

Written for the Kansas Farmer. ARE INSECT ENEMIES TO HORTICULTURE ON THE INCREASE!

ED. KANSAS FARMER: My observation is that they are, and that to an alarming degree. I will not now stop to argue the fact. I think it needs none to the reader or grower of fruits of the early and later years of our independence, or progress of newly settled States since that period. The reason for this is plain to to all scientific naturalists, and especially to ornithologists and entomologists. I do not belong to either of these classes; my business in life, however, has caused me to watch and study more or less the habits of birds and in-

In Europe and in America, throughout the past quarter of a century, scarce one year has passed but that the published reports from the different departments of both Agriculture and Horticulture, from those best qualified to give evidence, have assured us of this fact.

Scarcely a report from the department of Agriculture but that sufficient evidence could be gathered from it to convince the most incredulous, that if the present overpoise of noxious insects is not checked, successful fruit-growing will require in the future much more care than in the past. More than fifty years ago these scientists warned the States and Nation of this coming over-balance of enemies to the fruit-grower and tiller of the soil. This ideal seemed as clear to them as that cause produces effect.

As emigration passed from East to West, the face of nature was changed from forest and plain to field and culture; insects were forced to find a new home and feeding ground among the cultivated fields and trees, being deprived of the former.

No fault has been set up against emigration, the woodsman's axe or the plow; neithor grain growing fields. But the effect was die" and will possibly conclude that some for eseen and clearly predicted, and the annual malicious neighbor gave it "pizen." destruction of millions of money value in fruits and grain is no mere prediction, but a reality, and why so? or, how could this have been avoided?

The answer to this seemed quite as clear to these scientists as the result predicted. They well knew that man had many natural friends and all that was necessary to hold in check ed to, and owing to the great disturbance of these insect enemies, or consumers of his hard the system and want of vitality in the digestearned substance, was to know his friends and treat them as such.

But that this change in the face of nature was robbing insectiverous birds of their original breeding homes as well as insects, and instead of inviting them to breed, chirp and sing among their fruit trees and waving grass and grain fields, were forced to shun the presence of intelligent animals or die. Insects being small, many of the most noxious species multiplied rapidly, without so much care and sport in their destruction, soon threw nature system." out of balance in the absence of birds and other natural checks well known to scientific naturalists.

It has been shown that a certain insect was found to lay 2.000 eggs, but a single tomtit was found to eat 200,000 eggs a year, and that a swallow devours over 500 insects, eggs and been found 700 pairs of the outer wings of

Years ago, when the tables of France were covered with tender bird meat, and eggs furnished by professional hunters, trappers and nest robbers, ample warning was given them of future trouble by noxious insects. But of the year. the appetite and pride of one class profered statistics show that 80,000,000 and upwards of his most serious attention. The young nation, and birds in proportion. The consequence is, little birds are very scarce and their obesity), checked by bleeding, physicing, &c., songs in French forests are seldom heard, and a sparer diet, upon losing one or more much less in cultivated fields and gardens.

I will state, however, one fact which alone is sufficient to prove what was predicted of and a seton inserted in the dew-lap. An ounce increased insect enemies by naturalists, while this wholesale elaughter of their best natural The administration of any specific or celebratfriends to hold them in check was going on: This nation has a standing offer of \$50,000 francs to any one who will furnish them a sure preventive against one single species of

It is a well stated fact that to violate the laws of nature is to insult the Divine Creator We have done it in our nation; and we are doing it in this State every year, as well as folly. Appeals for birds have often been heard, but seemingly to no purpose save to the interests of the professional hunter.

Now, if birds were designed to maintain s balance of nature in insect life, why not protect them in winter as well as in summer. Little birds, when at all encouraged, seek the protection of man, rather than shun him, and when pursued by enemies will seek shelter in the door yards of the kind, humans lover of nature, and even to his person at times. This explains, too, the main secret of success of the professional bird charmer.

But enough for this article. I may in future tell some other very efficient friends I have seen on my place destroying noxious insects.

Burlington, Kan., Feb. 5, 1875.

EDITOR FARMER.—Will you please to inform me through the columns of your paper when is the best time to sow Buckwheat? J. E. BROWN.

### Karm Stock.

For the Kansas Farmer.

BLACK LEG IN CATTLE.

BY F. DWIGHT COBURN.

This much dreaded complaint has begun its ravages on the thrifty young cattle of the country, as I am reminded by a letter from a friend in Jefferson county, who "My neighbor Brown has withwrites: in the last two weeks lost seven of his best calves out of a head of thirty, and being afraid of its attacking my own, I would be glad of any information you may have as to either remedies or preventives."

To this I will reply through the farmer's own paper, as there are thousands of its readers who want just that same information now, and thousands more who will want it before they or their calves are six months older. The most common age at which cattle die with black leg is from nine to fifteen months, and it is always the heartiest, strongest and most vigorous calves that are found dead some fine morning and when skinned, have one quarter or side presenting the appearance of having been severely beaten and bruised with a club. The scrawny, half starved calves, composing the tail end of the herd never die with black leg, as it is traceable to a too plethoric condition of the system (or fullness of blood) caused by high keep, too much and too sudden changes of heating or stimulating food, and the starveling is not liable to be afflicted in that way. It always takes the best first, and that's why it hits so hard when it does come, and the chances of successfully treating it are so small, that practically speaking, it may be regarded as incurable.

The fact that not one farmer in ten know his animal has anything ailing it until he tinds it dead or dying, makes this especially true, and more than likely after finding it dead er against happyfying home with re-set trees he cannot surmise "what made that fat calf

> With the black leg the animal will appear stiff in the hips and thighs, or shoulders, and will probably be down when discouraged and unable to get up. Unless far gone and badly swelled, bleed as much as the size of the animal will allow, but if about gone don't bleed. Active purgation must next be resortive organs, a much stronger dose than common will be required. Dr. Paaren, V. S., recommends the following : "Take of croton seeds, powdered, ten grains, solution of aloes (one part of aloes to eight parts of boiling water with two parts of common sods), four ounces powdered ginger, two drachms. This may be given in a quart of warm ale, with a little yeast in it, which will increase the action of the medicine and act as a corrective of the disposition to gangrene, which exists in the

I will remark here that I consider it just about as practicable for the average farmer to get a quart of cologne water from Paris, for a purge, as to get a quart of ale on the short notice as he has in such emergencies.

"Local applications to the swelled parts are useless and a more energetic treatment must all, per day. In the nest of a sparrow has be resorted to. Bold and deep incisions should be made in the swellings at intervals of an cockchafers, even when other food was in inch, or an inch and a half, with a sharp pen abundance. (See Dep't. Rep't., page 223, of knife, and the punctures dressed with spirits of turpentine. Dr. Paaren says May and June are the months when the disease is most prevalent, but I think in Kansas more young cattle die with black leg in February, March and April than in the remaining nine months

He says: "Prevention is, however, more in ready money and sport to another, and their the power of the breeder, and to this we draw birds' eggs were annually consumed by that animals should be closely watched, and any predisposition to plethora (fullness of blood active measures should be adopted with the remainder. They should all be bled, physiced, of nitre may be given to each once in the week. ed condition nostrums to prevent this disease can not be too much deprecated, as it can only lead to disappointment and loss on the part of the farmer, by inducing him to neglect other and more important measures. Reducing the vascular system and attending to the diet, constitute our main preventives. In addition a counterirritant, a seton may be inserted in the dew-lap. The seton should be composed France, and we are receiving the fruits of our of equal parts of tow and horse hair, plaited together, and dressed now and then with oil of turpentine."

When a small boy, I lived with my grandfather, who always had a goodly number of cattle, and I do not remember of his losing but one with the black leg, but I do remember that in the latter part of winter he had a way of walking up behind the calves and yearlings and with his sharp knife, splitting the tip end of their tails so that the blood came in a brisk stream. This alarmed me, but he used to say, "let 'em bleed, sonny, all they want to, and then you won't have to hold for me to skin the critters next spring." Grandfather was about correct. I do not suppose one animal out of a thousand is ever cured of black leg. and as a rule prevention or skinning are the only alternatives.

It is a little out of season just now, but at readers a little chat on cattle dying in stalk fields from impaction of the third stomach, &c. Pomona, Feb. 13th, 1876.

SCOTCH FARMING.

We find in the Nova Scotia Journal of Agriculture the following account of a Scotch

"We have before us the whole accounts o "We have before us the whole accounts of a Midlothian farm for a period of fourteen years, showing every item of expenditure and every item of income. The tenant paid in money a yearly rectal of eighteen dollars for every acre of the 305 acres. He seems to have been satisfied that he made a good enough living, and in every way it is to be looked upon as a fair average Scotch farm. Rents are higher now, labor is higher, but prices of produce are also higher, so that the proportion of expenditure and income must be still very nearly the same. The figures we give are the averages for the whole fourteen years. the averages for the whole fourteen years.

are the averages for the whole fourteen years. In these accounts we find that the whole cost of producing an acre of turnips, (mostly soft white and yellow turnips for feeding), is \$46.00; rent \$18.00—total cost to the farmer of 1 acre of turnips, \$64.00 The value of the crop is \$37.25,—so that there is a loss of \$26.75 on every acre of turnips, grown. An acre or I acre of turnips, \$0.00 I he value of the crop is \$37 25,—so that there is a loss of \$25.-75 on every acre of turnips grown. An acre of grass costs, including \$18 00 of rent. \$19 75, and yields \$12 50,—loss \$7.25. The expense of cultivating one acre of potatoes, including rent and seed, is \$109 00, whilst the value of the produce is \$116 00, leaving a profit of seven dollars. It will be obvious that turnips cannot be continuously cultivated in the same land except at an annual loss of twenty-six dellars per acre, and that potatoes will only yield seven dollars per acre. Such farming, if confined to grass and turnips, cannot possibly pay, however wisely the produce may be marketed or fed to stock. But the cultivation of these crops has left the fields which they occupied in excellent condition for grain crops One acre of barley costs for cultivation and One acre of barley costs for cultivation and rent \$48.00, and gives a return of \$59 50, yielding a profit of \$11.50. One acre of costs \$83 50, and gives a return of \$45 50, leaving a profit of \$12.00. One acre of wheat costs \$87.00, and gives a return of \$99.00, yielding a profit of \$52 00.—After paying rent and all expenses, including interest on capital employed the net may be profit on this farm of ployed, the net annual profit on this farm of 305 acres was \$680.00.

THE HERD LAW.

EDITOR FARMER: In Wabaunsee county the Herd Law, just now, is the all absorbing question. The farmers are justly indignant that in addition to drouth, locusts and chinch bugs, an attempt is to be made to establish a general herd law. It is looked upon as another law in the interest of capitalists and against the farmers of Wabaunsee county.

Speculators bought lands in our county, subject to the conditions now existing, that is: that the farmers by improving their own lands would at the same time enhance the value, and ultimately create a market for the sale of the speculator's lands. If the result has not met the expectations of the speculator it is no fault of the farmer; neither have his own expectations been realized.

With equal propriety, instead of a herd law the farmers might demand a law exempting all improvements from taxation; but they desire neither; they are equally as adverse to shifting their burdens upon others as they are to receive additional burdens upon themselves. They believe in equal justice. The speculator has been deprived of no rights, and if his land has not advanced in value to his satis faction it is because farming has not paid, and the farmer has found that instead of profits to make improvements and buy more land, he has had to mortgage the homestead to meet current expenses.

Enact a herd law, and it will deprive him of the only remaining source of profit, that of stock raising ; deprive them of this, their last and only hope of gain, and they are deprived of the ability to aid the speculator as well as themselves. Deprived of stock, as they must be under the operation of a herd law, instead of condensing their produce in the shape of pork, beef, horses and wool, they must sell their grain enough cheaper to absorb the amount hitherto fed to stock, which must have interest.

Such counties as wish to avail themselves of a herd law may do so under existing laws : why force it upon counties whose interest is best subserved under the present law.

Enact a herd law, and many farmers will go out of the county, and, if need be, out of the State, with their flocks and herds, thereby di minishing the valuation of taxable property, which must have the effect of increasing the percentage which must be levied almost exclusively upon land.

I will suggest a few facts as they must inevitably exist under the operation of a herd law in Wabaunsee or any other county similarly situated :

The stock being mostly driven out of the county, the taxes will therefore be levied almost entirely on lands and improvements and the farmers, under the operations of the herd law, made so poor that they cannot buy more them. land, would be glad to sell what they have.

The productive slopes and bottoms cultivated for grain, for the want of stock to feed it to, would scarcely pay for hauling after it was prepared for market.

One thing might be said in its favor : Lawyers might fatten on the litigation the law would occasion-providing they would take trust, produce or mortgages for pay.

But if our Legislature, instead of a herd law, would give us a law taxing our 75,000 dogs out of existence, and give us a bounty on wolf scalps, our grass, hay and corn could then be condensed into wool as well as butter some other time, Major, I will try to give your and cheese, in which shape it will pay transportation. H. A. S.

Pavilion, January 8, 1875.

EDITOR FARMER.-We need a law to compel all who own land along the public highways, including railroads, to mow the weeds down twice every year during the growing season, thus effectually preventing them from ripening seed to infest the roads and farms on every side. This would add much to the bane fit of the farms and also to the looks of the country, and when we come to work the roads it would not consume half the time in clearing away weeds, which is often the case along the low land roads. In many places the roads are almost closed up with sunflowers, sand burs and cockle burs, till a decent buggy or carriage cannot pass without more or less damage and it gives a road a very disagreeable look, especially to strangers.

Entrust the overseeing of the work to the trustees of each township, allowing him to assign the work to the road overseers of the respective road districts, and in case of neglect on the part of the overseer to have the work done in the proper time, any citizen of the township may complain to the trustee, who shall forthwith proceed to do the necessary work, or have it done, and in case he neglects to have it done, inflict a penalty by a fine that will insure prompt attention. But the trustee shall not be held responsible unless complaint has been made to him in time to make the necessary arrangements to have the work done, in every case allowing the owner of the land to do his own work, and the overseer or superintendant of said work to give a receipt to the land holder, and also have it credited on the tax roll. Where either resident or non-resident fails to have the necessary work done by the proper time, the superintendent may have it done and levy a tax on the land to pay for the work.

W. LEWIS. Manbattan, Kansas, Jan. 14, 1876.

EDITOR FARMER.—I have read with much pleasure Mr. Root's, article headed Rys as a green manure, I have practised the plan for me years and fully coincide with him in its value. Bye is one of the hardiest and surest crops that we can put in the ground.

In this State we may sow from August first, until February first, that of course sowed early is the best, though that sowed at Christmas has brought good crops. I have also sowed it on very poorly prepared ground, and yet with fair success : but I would urge for that as well as all other crops thorough preparation of the soil and sow early. In looking over my three patches I see a great contrast, one patch is on ground that I had thoroughly prepared for onions, after the grasshoppers had eaten my first crop I replanted very thick for "sets" but the hot, suns of August scalded them, again blasting my hope. I then about September 1st, sowed it with rye. The soil had been deeply plowed and mellow and the growth until this day has been rapid and strong and has yielded me a large amount of pasturage and now the most vigorous crop of winter grain I ever saw. Another piece sown with buckwheat (about equal quantities of seed) about July 10th, looks well though at the harvesting of the buckwheat looked rather sorry; another piece sown with millet when the latter was about an inch high, did not come to light until the millet was cut for hay, that also promises well, another sown on fodder corn stubble after the corn was cut and shocked, the rve harrowed in, and that too will make a good crop, the last three pieces I intend to sow with clover the 1st, of March.

The first I shall plow under about May 1st, or melons.

I have a neighbor who undertook to raise a prop of oats but from some cause the oats when near ripening lodged and the straw rotted on the ground. He then about half plowed it and sowed it with rye, for a while it seemed the oats would conquer but frost came, the effect to bring prices very much below the cats yielded to it and dropped covering the the cost of production, thereby bringing down rye completely but now January 1st, it makes not only the price of farming lands, but the a wonderful promise. The neighbors are lookprice of the speculator's land also, as well as ing at it with astonishment and say that herethe wages of the day laborer, for all are de- after they will sow rye and oats together, and pendent upon the prosperity of the farming let me ask, would it not save our winter wheat from freezing out? Farmers let us look to it. It is worthy the experiment. I think the oats will answer as a mulch and manure also as a WYANDOTTE. good fall pasture.

Mr. Hurlbut's railroad bill, whose object is to facilitate and cheapen transportation be-tween the West and East, proposes a double-track road for freight only from New York to Chicago, Council Bluffs and St. Louis. It is to be virtually a government road. The esti-mated cost is \$105 000 000. and the government is to guarantee 5 per cent. interest on it at the rate of \$12,000 a mile or on a total of \$42,500,000; and in consideration of this it is

to have a mortgage on the road and also on the rolling stock. It is to have 875 locomo-tives and 17,500 cars at the beginning. The road is intended to be a regulator of freight rates in the same manner that the gov-eroment-owned roads in Belgium are regulators of rates in that country. The government will establish the rates at a reasonable figure and thus force all parallel lines to conform to

A circular issued from Dunn's Mercantile cy shows that there were 7,740 failures Agency shows that there were 7,740 failures in the United States during the year 1875, with liabilities amounting to \$201 060 353, showing an increase as compared with the previous year of \$55 821,853. The number of the previous year of \$55 821,853. vious year of \$00.821,305 The number of failures in Kentucky was 148, with liabilities amounting to \$3.669,758. The average of liabilities in New York city was \$51,769, while the average for the entire country amounted to only \$25,960.

Crawford county, Pa., has in operation 68 factories, producing 6 310,000 pounds of cheese; Eric county, 22 factories, producing 2,610,000 pounds of cheese; Mercer and Venango counties, 11 factories, and along 747,700 pounds of ties, 11 factories, producing 747 700 pounds of cheese; the aggregate in the four North-west counties of Pennsylvania is 101 factories, producing 9,557,700 pounds of cheese. THE CENTENNIAL IN CONGRESS

During the discussion of the Centennial Appropriation Bill in Congress, Mr. Phillips of Kansas made an eloquent appeal in support of the measure from which we take the follow-

Mr. Chairman, I shall not consume much of our time. I desire very briefly to state why think this House should vote for the centen-

I think this House should vote for the center-nial appropriation.

I do not believe there is a man in this House who will deny that our Government is fully committed to this celebration. Under author-ity of an act of Congress the Executive of the United States has invited the governments of foreign pations and the people of those nations United States has invited the governments of foreign nations and the people of those nations through their governments to be present. Those invitations have been accepted by nearly all of them. Appropriations have been made, according to the different modes of those nations, to meet the expenditures involved and to do their share toward it. Having therefore invited this co-operation and expenditure on their part, it would certainly be a very remarkable circumstance if our Government declined to give any add to the atterprise. ment declined to give any aid to the enterprise itself. The appropriation will do as much for

character of the centennial as the money will do. Should we adopt a less liberal policy—
and I have no fear of it—we need not be surprised if foreign nations take less interest in it
and do less for it. We have gone into this
matter, and it behooves us to see that it is done

decently.

The design of making it, as far as practicable, self-sustaining was a good one. Three-fourths of the amount to be expended will come from private and state enterprise and come from private and state enterprise and liberality. The remainder we are asked to give. I think that, under the circumstances, we get off cheap. It is only three and a half cents apiece. Where is the person who refuses to give it? As a general rule our political festivals are sustained purely by popular movements. Estimates for bunting, barbeeues and fire-crackers do not appear in our budgets. Our average Fourth of July celebrations do not need them. John Smith, Sam Jones, and Jonithan Edwards resolve themselves into three committees, on invitations, rhetoric, and eatables, and forthwith the "occasion" is a grand success. This international centennial grand success. This international centennial cannot be done in that way. This is the boiled down essence of all the Fourths of July for a hundred years. It is not all for ourselves. We have inspired our people with love for the national air on the martial fife and drum, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence has been like the voices of the lively oracles. Now we throw the gates wide open to all the world. We invite them to see our growth and prosperity; to study the theory and examine the practical working of a government of the people. If it is worth celebrating at all, it is worth doing it well. Uncle Sam knows the value of a cent exactly. He is wax-ing rich and strong because he knows it. He ex-pects us to study that matter very closely, but he also expects us to remember that he was never also expects us to remember that he was never mean about it. He will wear his traditional white hat, but he will brush it when he cocks it among nations. He has invited all creation, and while he has demanded prudence from us, he will not thank us for parsimony. He fells that he owes this to his place in modern civilization and owes it to the downtrodden

I think there is probably not a man within the sound of my voice who does not believe that if we refuse this appropriation the exhibi-tion will not be the success that I am sure eve-ry American desires it to be. If we make this appropiration, it is important that we do it at once. In a hundred days our guests will be-

of all the earth.

gin to come.

Nor do I believe that city rivalries or jealousies will enter into this. We could not all be born in Philadelphia; but Uncle Sam was be born in Philadelphia; but Uncle Sam was born there. He staked off his first claim around that old hall. In that hall, a hundred years ago, a handful of brave men met to cast the die of our national fortunes. Their circumstances were full of embarassment. There was but little more than three millions of people in all the colonies. They were without resources and comparatively without credit. They scarcely knew how far they would be sustained in what they did.

They confronted one of the mightiest empires on the earth. There they uttered the Declaration of Independence, and a nation was born.

on the earth. There they uttered the both it in of Independence, and a nation was born. They did far more. They did higher and better. Unawed by power and unchecked by conservatism, they uttered the grand old words servatism, they uttered the grand old words that ring in our ears from happy school-boy days and which sent a thrill through the heart of struggling humanity all over the world:
"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that
God created all men equal." It was not a
"glittering generality." It declared that in he Government then formed all men should

be equal in the eyes of the law.

We can look back, my friends. Look back over that hundred years. We can see the ship of state rocked in many a storm. We can remember, not without a tear, the brave member who died for it, and the wise men who whole lives were given to developing the genius of the American Government, whose lives, founded on principle, are as illustrious as a martyr's death. We can recall those grand old words, and here, in this noontide of the nueteenth century, with the picture of the saved and redeemed Republic before us as it is to-day, rising in freedon from the clouds of war, we can wipe the prespiration from our brows, and modestly and reverently thank the Lord that, even if it took a hundred years, we were able to "hew to the line" these brave old patriots "scored" for us.

Colman's Rural World says :

Colman's Rural World says:

Farmers often raise poor stock which will not begin to pay its cost, simply because at the start they save a dollar or two by using an inferior male animal. It is a well established fact that pure-bloods transmit their characteristics to their offspring with much more certainty than natives, which, being generally a combination of many strains of blood, are liable to give us progeny of all imaginable characteristics. But it does not follow that we cannot improve upon our native stock by carefully selecting the breed. Get the best is the true policy. the true policy.

The Agriculturalist says :

The best mules are bred in Kentucky, and it is not uncommon to find teams there sixteen hands high, and weighing 1,400 pounds each. Although occasionally there are larger mules, even as high as eighteen hands, such are rare and undesirable. The use of mules is rapidly increasing in this country, there being over 1,150,000 in use in 1870, against 570,222 in 1850. When properly and kindly treated, the mule is not the vicious animal he is generally supposed to be, and it is a mistake to be presidual against him on that account. The best mules are bred in Kentucky, and it supposed to be, and it is a mistake to judiced against him on that account.

### OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

Mid Winter. The sun is returning. The days are growing longer. Half your wood, half your hay on Candlemas day. As the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen. These are trite facts and yet with each returning year they occur to us as to a passenger in mid ocean, the fact that each day is now bringing him nearer land. Premonitions of the coming business year are upon us. Politically it promises warmth, heat, an abundant crop. Centennially, it promises national attention yea world wide attention. In business going upon day book and ledger its promises, we are sorry to say less satisfactory. The outlook for feed is decidedly like realizing a decline in price. In lumber it looks now as if an advance may be realiz ed owing to want of snow to put in the usual stock of logs. Yet it should be borne in mind that there was never so large a stock of logs and lumber "on hand" wintered over, The merchants, dealers in groceries and drygoods enticipate a successful year. The prospect is encouraging for farmers. The labor market is overscoked hence should demand or are satisfied with a moderate price. The staples are in demand at paying prices.

### THE POULTRY SHOW.

It came, it showed, it is gone. It was a success. There was a large show of fowls and a large show of people to look at them. There was a vast deal of crowing done by both owners and roosters. In this line the Bantams were as usual ahead, drowning the tootings of the band of fair musicians and making more music, to the great disgust of

band.

The show was mostly by breeders of fancy stock. It comprised splendid speciments of game, Bramah. Leghorn, Bantam and various other breeds of fowls also geese, ducks, bronze turkeys, peacocks and pigeons. The Omaha hatching machine attracted great attention. The thousands of colored fowls in various hues make a brilliant show, equal to a flortcultural exhibition for gay colors. In utility the good common breeds, ss the dorkings were not well represented. The show of gray dominiques was however very fine. Canada made a fine exhibition. Boston also, and nearly every city and State con tributed numerous specimens. The show just closed was so satisfactory and profitable that another will be held next year in Feb-

### THE DOG SHOW.

The bow-wows were largely represented. Like the show of fowls they were mainly fancy. There were however splendid speci mens of shepherd dogs and a goodly show of this highly useful branch of the dog family The show of all the fancy breeds was good Of mastiffs we save none. Of bird or sporting dogs there was a large show. Of blood hounds, several specimens. An old negro, asked to step that way and look at them re plied, "me seen nuff of dem dogs." The ladies directed their attention about equally between the dogs and the fowls. Of the celebrated St. Bernard dogs, several fine speci-mens were on exhibition. Newtoundland &c.

The celebrated Chicago dog belonging to the Fidelity Bank was on exhibition and at tracted large attention the only living creature passing through the great Chicago fire without fleeing from life. He was safe in the vaults of the bank and came forth undam

Both these shows partook largely the na tures of a floricultural show, being more for show than utility About Tramps. The times prove more emphatically than ever before the necessity of man making a home maintaining an abiding place and not leoking to chance for support. Tramps are not in demand. The tale of the impecunious traveler, however true and pathetic is disbeleived because the thousands who preceeded him lied. This begets a want of confidence and requires tramps to adopt the "pay las you go," system. Make a home young map. and if you are on the farm stick to it. There are thousands here to-day who wish vainly they were on the farm.

made where good water cannot be obtained.

The Western Farm Journal says on the subject of "making country roads." To begin right, stake the line of road by means of stakes and flags, so the center of the road, and the outside, and outside line of the ditches will be shown. Then plow three or forrows next the road, going about so the furrows will be turned to the road. Scrape these to the center of the road, and spread as evenly as possible. Then plow and scrape until you have the sod all out. Now continue plowing and scraping until you have the ditches of a proper depth, and the road bed of the requisite height wished, putting the main part of the solid earth of the ditches in the center of the road. Establish a uniform grade as you go, from the center of the road to the bottom of the ditches, leaving the extreme depth of the ditches near the outside, and so the slope next The Western Farm Journal says on the sub the diches, leaving the extreme depth of the ditches near the outside, and so the slope next the outside will rise at a sharp angle to the footway next the fences. If a berme is desired along the sides of the road next the ditch, these may be left in scraping up from the ditches. This a mere matter of taste.

Speaking of the very mild weather this winter so far, one of the early settlers of Iowa say, that the winter of 1849—50 commenced like this—early cold, and mud and dust alternately the rest of the season. Plowing was done in February and flowers bloomed in Marsh. The winter of 1857—68 was also much like this, particularly the two weeks in January. But the spring was very backward and the summer very wet.

### Batrons of Musbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to an ost office in the United States and Canada for 25 cts. post-office in the United States and Canada for 35 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.

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

### OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Master-John T. Jones, of Arkansas. Overseer—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Lecturer—A. B. Smedley, of Iowa. Steward—Mortimer Whitehead, of New

ersey. Assistant Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J. Chaplain-S H. Ellis, of Ohio.

Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, N. Y.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Ky.
Gate—Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove
Lake county, Indiana.
Ceres—Mrs. J. T. Jones, Arkansas.

Pomona-Sister Harvey Goddard, Connecti Flora—Sister S. E. Adams, Miunesota. Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Carrie A. Hall, Louisville, Ky.

The following resolution was adopted by Capital Grange at its last meeting.

WHEREAS, Our Divine Master in the wise ordering of the affairs of the universe, has deemed it best to remove by death our Worthy Brother Eugene Cole, Therefore, as an express-ion of the feeling of the members of Capital

Grange;
Resolved, That we do attest our high appreciation of the character of our deceased brother. In the death of Brother Cole our Grange has sustained the loss of a valuable Grange has sustained the loss of a valuable member, the order a good Patron, and coworker, the community a good clitzen. But while we deplore the loss of one so young, whose earliest labors gave promise of a useful worker in the field of human intelligence and the affairs of life, and more especially in the work of our order, we nevertheless bow to the will of the Great Master, who in his wisdom we believe, has but removed Brother Cole we believe, has but removed Brother Cole

we believe, has but removed Brother Cole while yet young, to round out his life in a field of higher and greater usefulness.

Resolved, That to the mother and other relatives of the deceased, we extend our frater nal regret, and assure them of our sympathy in this time of their great affliction and great loss.

loss.

Resolved, That the Secretary present a copy of these resolutions to the Press.

ELLA SPENCER, Sec'y.

Onto.—The Patrons are using the power which they possess, by reason of numerical strength, in controlling elections of officers of agricultural societies, with the intention of putting a stop to horse racing at fairs. They eem to have triumphed thus far, and it is said that they are to make the same effort in every county where they are strong.

TENNESSEE.—The State Grange will mee at Jackson, Tenn., on the 18th of February, at which time officers will be elected for two years instead of one as formerly.

CANADA.—There are now 320 Granges in the Dominion, and new organizations being formed at the rate of over 30 every month. The number of division Granges is now 25.

DAKOTA. -Over 50 Granges in this Territory now, and all in a prosperous condition. The order here is stronger and better than ever

GEORGIA.-The semi-annual meeting of the Savannah River Valley Association Patrons of Husbandry was beld at Augusta, January 26, Governor Bonham, of South Carolina, in the chair. Of the 110 granges composing the association, three fifths were represented. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Dr. Casey, of Columbia County; Judge Wm. Gib son, Colonel Bacon, of South Carolina, and others. A resolution was adopted recommend. ing the Executive Council to send agents to the Western granges for the purpose of asking them to send produce to the Planter's Union Agency, in Augusta, to be sold on commission, thus making the agency a commission as well as a cotton house. The association then adjourned until the regular meeting in August.

### MASTER JONES ON CO-OPERATION.

The Canada Farmer truly says that no animal should be required to dribk water which the owner himself would refuse, and especially so if that animal is the cow from which you hope to make good butter. It is sufficient on this point to say that pure water is an indispensable article to the success of the cairyman, for good butter or cheese cannot be made where good water cannot be obtained. ing the manufacturing population of Europe and the agricultural population of the United 9@111/2c per pound. Stock in good condition States, especially those of Great Britain and the Mississippi Valley into direct communication. The grave responsibility of conducting this correspondence having been devolved saddle ponies range from \$10@40.00, beef upon me by the National Grange, I have steers from \$15@20 00, per head, demand inbrought it to a point at which, in my judg-ment, we should send a commissioner to from \$2@3.50 per head, very few in this coun Europe. Very opportunely for us, Brother J. ty. W. A. Wright, of California, one of the ablest men in our order, was here on his way to Europe on private business, and consented to serve us. Mr. Wright was the first Master of the California State Grange, and has been one fall wheat on account of unfavorable weather of the most prominent leaders in the grange but since it was sown the weather has been movement on the Pacific slope ever since the mild and favorable and wheat looks well. The inception of the order—has attended all the weather so far has been very mild have had meetings of the National Grange since the no snow at all and but one or two light freezes. known to the order.

> direct interchange of products in comparison with what it will reach in the future. Let every one who can do so, keep his crop free from incumbrance that he may control it when less sown than last year, last year's crop was ready for market. This trade, when once in- almost worthless, having been injured by angurated, will grow rapidly. Through it we raine. Very little rye sown. Stock of all

union and confidence.

Each side abounds in what the other lacks -we have cheap lands and great undeveloped resources—they have cheap money and excessive population, with skill in manufacturing. We will satisfy them that these can be employed here more profitably to them, vastly, while our interests may be built up. Mutual confidence is needed. To secure this we must be brought together. The co-operative societies of Great Britain have like objects with the Patrons of Husbandry. The business plan which we are just adopting, popularly known as the Rochdale plan, has been in operation with them for over thirty years. From very small beginnings they have accumulated under this plan vast capital, and seek through us a market for their manufactures and a safe investment for their surplus millions uponwhich they are now receiving only from 1 to 21/2 per cent. interest per annum. We invite them here, not to invest in stecks and bonds, but in mills and mines, in our lands, that cannot be stolen, run away with or be exhausted.

Some of the members of our order may think we have been tardy in our efforts for international co-operation. We felt the necessity of caution; to carry out so great an enterprise we want agencies of corresponding responsibility-moral and pecuniary. In adopting the Rochdale principles of trade we are not obliged to adopt any unserupulous adventurer who may have imposed himself upon our English triends as the organ of the Patrons. We have chosen to conduct our negotiations with the co-operators of Great Britain in this method, which seemed to us best for the interests of our order, without dictation from outsiders, who, rejected by us, are attempting to allure our members to their standard under the guise of friendship, with the most vindictive malice in their hearts. False promises are made and false hopes are encouraged, but there will be no deserters from our ranks. Our members will wait, knowing that great re-

ly.

The Executive Committee have appointed The Executive Committee have appointed two of their members to prepare and publish a manual of practical co-operation, for the conduct of stores on the Rochdale plan, to contain all the necessary forms, which will be turnished to all Patrons' co-operative ass

According to the San Francisco Builetin, if According to the San Francisco Bulletin, if Chinese naturalization is to go on, it is within the political possibilities that within five years from date, 10.000 Chinamen may be marching up to the polls in San Francisco to vote, and not less than 70,000 in the State of California. The Chinamen in that State eligible to naturalization are considerably more in number than one-half the white voters, and it all who are now in the State should be naturalized within five years, the choice of Governor might depend upon the will of the heathen Chines.

### The Practical Farmer says:

Farmers too often lose sight of the important fact that it is worth while to consider it stock feeding, not only what their animals produce directly in the ferm of flesh or milk, but also as well what they may be said to throw away, and that there is money in the refuse as well as in the produce. refuse as well as in the produce.

### From Vigo County Indiana

EDITOR FARMER .- Winter wheat looks bad Acreage of wheat and rye less than usual. All kinds of stock in good condition. Wheat cows \$20@50, sheep \$1 50 per head. Vineyards good, orchards poor, fruit wormy proved lands \$15@75, unimproved lands \$20@

40. Rate of interest 10 per cent. Weather warm and dull up to date, not much cold, no snow, cabbage and parsnips still growing, and children still getting apples under the trees as they fell. This country is more windy like Kansas than it used to be, and more subject to extremes, seasons are changing.

HENRY C. SMITH.

### From McLennon County Texas.

EDITOR FARMER .- Wheat looking well, one fourth more sown than last year. Wheat is worth, red 95c, white \$1.00 per bushel. Waco the market. Very little rye sown. Corn is worth 60@75c per bushel, oats 50c, cotton excepting horses. The disease known as the epizootie is having a bad effect on horses Work horses range from \$30@75 00 per head E. P. RINO.

### From Jasper County Missouri.

EDITOR FARMER.—Hogs are worth \$5 50 per cwt. Farmers were late in sowing their first at Georgetown, and is well and favorably The fruit crop was rather light this season. There has been a rush of immigration through In the present embarrassed condition of our this part of the county this fall, a great deal planters we cannot look for a very extensive of it stopping here and some going on through E. S. PIRE.

From Pickaway County, Ohio. EDITOR FARMER.—Wheat looks well, & BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, otc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to

will cultivate a more intimate acquaintafree kinds in good condition. Hog cholera has and closer friendship with our English friends been quite prevalent but is now abating. especially. I have given Mr. Wright also a Hoge \$7. per ewt. gross, cattle \$4@5 50, sheep commission, as deputy, to establish our order \$3.00@4.00 per head, horses \$75@150.00, milch in Europe, should the agricultural people there cows \$40@60 00, Land \$40@100 00 per acre, desire it. This will prove another bond of corn 40c, per bushel, flour \$8.00 per barrel, wheat 40c@\$1.40 per bushel.

J. J. ALKIRE.

### From Brown County.

EDITOR FARMER .- Wheat and rye little sown as compared with former years. Live Stock in good condition. Cattle and hogs scarce, prices for former 816e, latter 616e gross. No sheep offering. Vineyards in good condition, orenards same. No losses by prairie fires reported. Wheat 75c@\$100, cern 35c, oats 25c, rye 60c, barley 40@60c, potatoes 25c. apples \$1 50, onions 75c, turnips 15c per bu. Improved lands \$20@100 per acre according to location, unimproved \$20 per acre. Immigration slack. An oil mill would pay well here. Money can be had at 15 per cent. on good security. New school house nearly completed, splendid building. Weather cloudy, damp and foggy. Wind East.

B. A. DAVIS.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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### PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT

Gives a continuous current of electricity sround the body no shooks) and cures all dies ass arising from Loss or Vital. Force, Nextons Deathers, Pers, Dyspersia, Rheumatisk, Luxhago, Sciatica, Kidney Fro. Dyspersia, Rheumatisk, Luxhago, Sciatica, Kidney Fro. Dyspersia, Rheumatisk, Perskaronente, Lurotecker, and Eucrotecker. Deathers, Sperskaronente, Lurotecker, and Eucrotecker. Deathers, Spinal and Fomaio Complaints, and exhausted Vini Eucry spinal and Fomaio Complaints, and exhausted Vini Eucry spinal and Fomaio Complaints, and exhausted Vini Eucry Spinal and Fomaio Couplaints, and exhausted Vini Eucry International Couplaints and Europe and America Indoorsel. It is fast superseding the use of drugs, and Thousakos have seen 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.

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PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York.

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The best, only complete, and reliable instrument for the treatment of Asthum, Catarrh, Sore Throat. Bronchitis, and diseases of the lungs and air passages generally. Price \$2.7 Oand \$5 each

E FOUGERA & CO.,

## Best and Cheapest SEEDS in America or Money Refunded.

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

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A SPECIALTY At Oak Grove Farm

Bred from the most approved strains of Imported Stock, selected from the best Herds of England and Canada. PIGS for sale at reasonable prices.

Address, JOHN M. JAMISON, Roxabell, Ross Co., Ohlo.

## Florida! Florida!

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

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THE WEEKLY CHAMPION, \$2 per year, and THE KANSAS FARMER, \$2 per year. Both papers sent postage paid one year for \$2.75 Address, "CHAMPION," Atchison, Kansas, or. "KANSAS FARMER," Topeka, Kan.

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4 Ton Hay or Stock Scales All other sizes at great reduction. All scales wan-RANTED. Full particulars upon application. 30 days' trial allowed parties who can give good references.

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### The Kansas Farmer.

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

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SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, PROF. MUDGE, and host of
other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kanessa a paper not equalled in
the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the short letters from farmers and breeders,
fruit-growers and others it terested in the various
branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, embracing full and complete
information upon every poase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominen seature of the paper.
Specimen copies will oe sent free to any address.

### OUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFER:

Over 2000 columns of reading matter, Postage Paid for \$1.25. We offer nei-Postage Paid for \$1,25. We offer neither bulls, jack-knives, washing machines, cheap jewelry or daubs, called chromos, for premiums. The FARMER is given for the lowest possible cash price and every subscriber can keep the money, he would upen the premium plan, give to buy somebody else a present. We pay the agent getting up the club ourselves.

club ourselves.

The Farmer 1 year (52 numbers)
postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for
\$1.25 per copy, with an extra copy
to the Person Getting up the club. ress, J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas. Address.

CONCERNING A "CHEAP FLING." Concerning the apprehensions of a recur-

## rence of the grasshopper plague in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, to which we recently referred, the Kansas Farmer, after quoting referred, the hannas farmer, after quoting our remarks, makes some reassuring statements. It asserts that there are few grasshopper eggs deposited in the territory named, and that there are no reasons for expecting an immediate return of the pest. It adds that the farmers, except when compelled to part with their crops to nay pressing debta has bus with their crops to pay pressing debts, has hus banded them with a care and economy never before known. All this is good news, and we kope the Kansas Farmer's sources of inforriation are trustworthy. It was surely un-kecessary, however, that the FARMER, in com-

Recessary, however, that the FARMER, in com-municating this bit of welcome intelligence, should make a cheap filing at "Eastern capital-ists," and charge them with being chiefly to blame for the rates of transportation which eat up the Kansas farmer's profits. If it will find for us any Eastern capitalists who are making money out of Western railroads, at present, we shall be glad to make their se.

making money out of Western railroads, at present, we shall be glad to make their acquaintance, for we have no knowledge of such. Kansas is the last State from which such a fling should come; for these very "Eastern capitalists," on more than one occasion, have given seed, and food, and clothing to supply the needs of her people.—Boston Journal.

What may be a "cheap fling" to our worthy Boston cotemporary is a most serious trouble to the farmers of the West. If the railroads of the West are not prosperous and paying, it is not because the country has not liberally donated to them millions upon millions of Senator Bainum thought if the KANSAS for 50 cents, he thought that the country papers could afford to advertise them for \$1.50 acres of such lands as free gifts, while States and counties have voted them subsidies almost sufficient to build their roads, but it is a lack of general prosperity, or to place it affirmatively, it is because the whole business of the country is paralized and prostrate. The fact that Kansas farmers cannot secure to themselves the cost of crops raised on cheap lands if shipped by rail to any general market, is a reason for such a staple as corn finding a dull sale at home at 25 cents per bushel. Eastern capital is not only reaping benefits of extortionate freights on every railroad in Kansas, but it has plastered the State over with cut throat mortgages, the benefits of which Eastern capitalists secure, bearing from twelve to thirty-six per cent. interest, which the necessities of a people who have suffered drouth and grasshoppers and extortionate freights on their products have compelled them to place upon their lands "The cheap fling" of the Journal about giving tood and clothing to Kansas would have been in better taste, if rich and aristocratic Boston had not within a short time, been the recipient of the princely generosity of the West that did not wait to ask whether the wealthy commonwealthiof Massachusetts was not able to help her own chief city, stricken with fire.

The attention of parties wanting Cane Seed is called to the advertisement of the BLYMER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in another col-

Emported Short-Horn Cow,-Mr D. W. Crane

Promote the Loss Stock for the Benefit of Politicians and County Papers at the Expense of the Farmers of Kansas.

The following is the bill introduced by Sen ator Bridges of Doniphan county, which changes the present law only in the matter of publication, placing the notices only in the county papers at \$3 per stray, instead of in the FARMER at 50 cents per animal, as the law now stands.

'To amend section 13 of chapter 105 of the general statutes, in relation to stock. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the

State of Kansas : SECTION 1: The clerk immediately after receiving the certified copy from the justice, shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose; and whenever the appraised value of such stray or strays shall exceed ten dol-lars, said county clerk shall within ten days lars, said county clerk shall within ten days after receiving such certified description and appraisement (unless the animal shall have been previously reclaimed by the owner) publish or cause to be published in some newspaper published in said county, a notice for three consecutive weeks, containing a complete description of said stray, the day on which it was taken up, its appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up; and the taker-up of such stray or strays shall pay to the publisher of said paper for the publishing of such notice a sum not exceeding three dollars, and the owner, upon proof and reclaiming of such stray or strays, shall pay reclaiming of such stray or strays, shall pay to the taker-up of such stray or strays the above sum of three dellars, together with all

other costs as now provided by law.

SEC. 2. Section thirteen of chapter one hundred and five of the general statutes is here by repealed.

SEc. 3. This act shall take effect and be in

force from and after its publication in the Daily Commonwealth.

This bill for some mysterious reason was referred to the Printing committee by the presiding officer of the Senate instead of to the committee on Agriculture where it be-

From the report of the Commonwealth we take the following discussion upon the bill when it was called up in committee of the whole in the Senate, Saturday February 12th.

whole in the Senate, Saturday February 12th.

Senator Bridges called up S. B. No. 140
an act to amend section 13 of chapter 105 of
the general statutes, in relation to stock,
which was read. This bill provides that all
notices of strays shall be published in the
county in which such stray is taken up.
Senator Bauserman objected to the bill on
the ground that it provides for the publication
of stray notices in county papers. He thought
they should all be published in one paper.
Senator Bridges urged the passage of the
bill as originally introduced. He believed in
supporting county papers. County papers as
as a general thing, were read by all the intelligent citizens of the county; county papers had done more to build up the counties
of the state than all the Kansas Farmers
that had ever been published. He was opposed to supporting a monopoly of this kind.
But few copies of the Kansas Farmer
were taken in Doniphan county, and he was
in favor of supporting home industries vere taken in Doniphan county, and he was

in favor of supporting home industries.
Senator Dow was opposed to the bill. He believed that the KANSAS FARMER was the proper paper in which such notices should be published, as losers of slock would never think of looking in a county paper for such

notices.

Senator Griffin moved to amend by making the price for each animal \$1.50 instead of \$3.-00, as provided for in this bill.

Senator Miller offered an amendment to Senator Griffin's amendment by making the price \$2.00 for each animal.

begged leave to remind the Senate that the KANSAS FARMER did the advertising by wholesale. As the law is at present, it got the entire advertising of the present, it got the entire advertising of the state and could well afford to do it for the

Senator Bartlett was opposed to this bill. It was well enough to support your local paper, but what good would it do to a man living 75 or a 100 miles from where the stock is taken up to have the notice published in a taken up to have the notice published in a county paper? The owner would never see the notice without the merest chance. When, on the other hand, if the law remains as it now is, every man in the state knew right where to look for the stray notice.

Senator Grifflin's motion was lost, and Senator Miller's motion was lost, and Senator Miller's motion making, the price \$2.

ator Miller's motion making the price \$2,

The question then recurred on the motion to adopt the section as amended.
Senator Sims moved the rejection of the bill in order to settle the trouble, which motion

Senator Schaeffor moved to amend by re quiring the publisher of such paper to furnish each county clerk in the state with a copy of the paper. Senator Schaeffor afterwards

or the paper. Senator Schaeld, as amend-withdrew his motion.
Senator Dow moved that this bill, as amend-ed, be recommended for passage.
Senator Bartlett moved to amend by recommending its passage subject to amendment and debate, which motion was lost. Senator Dow's motion prevailed.

The brilliant statesman from Doniphan county, only seems to have considered one proposition : viz, supporting county papers-

this is laudable and all well enough, but we believe the citizens of Kansas will remind sidering a law for finding stray stock, and not of Durham Park, Kansas, kindly sends us a that legislation for the people, as well as compicture of his Short-horn cow, Joan of Arc. At mon sence would digtate that a law that the Indiana State Fair of 1873, this cow would most thoroughly and economically find

l cal papers they could find some better way of the United States. t do so than by pulling to pieces one of the er lives in, necessitates him finding the papers of adjoining counties to see whether his stock is posted. If he fails to find it posted in adjoining counties he may continue to hunt up the papers of all the counties of the state before he can definitely settle in his own mind in after life. whether his animal is posted. Under the his stock has been posted in any county in the ly made to assist in running off stock and aswhere they are owned, than this bill of Senator Bridges. In a State like Mansas where there are thousands of stray animals in a year this bill besides imposing a useless and senseless high fee upon farmers, destroys the effectiveness of the present law and adds thousands of dollars to the losses now sustained by farmers even under the present law. The proposed change by Senator Bridges is entirely in the interest of the county press and not, for farmers of the State and while there can be no objection to these politicians currying favor with their local press it is absolutely ridiculous and stupidly wrong to say that the proposed change is in the interest of the farmers. Under the present law a stray is advertised throughout the whole State for 50 cents. The FARMER is placed in every county clerk's offic · free, for examination of those losing stock Under Senator Bridges' bill farmers and others losing stock would pay \$3 per head to have their strays advertised in their own counties. If politicians want to prepare for the coming campaign, let them pay their local papers out of their own pockets or in some other way than taxing farmers \$3 for what is now more thoroughly done for 50 cents. This is a bare faced fraud, an attempt to further increase the taxation ground out of farmers for the benefit of politicians, while we are fully aware that this bill was introduced in obedience to the demand of the county papers and not to aid in finding lost stock, there can be no doubt but the practical working of the bill would be greatly to the advantage of horse and cattle thieves, who could run off stock two or three counties distant post them according to law advertise them in the county papers with little expectation of the owner being able to discover their whereabouts.

LATER-Since writing the above, with the aid of the reportorial and press lobbies in at tendance this farcical bill of Senator Bridges was passed in the senate. That it will not receive so favorable a support among the members of the House, our readers may rest assured. The \$3.00 tee of the bill was cut down to 50 cents which is no compensation where only a few strays are published.

Let every citizen interested in preventing such senseless legislation, submit to their members the public sentiment of their various districts at once. As there are only some fiften days remaining before the Session closes letters and remonstrances should be sent without a days delay.

Senate by Senator Halderman reported favorably by the Committee on Education, which contemplates the introduction into the common schools of the State, of some of the useful branches of study having special relation to Agriculture and the mechanical pursuits. The bill establishes a grade of teachers' certificates which shall embrace such studies, and as an incentive to teachers who shall qualify themselves to teach the additional branches in addition to those required to be taught in the schools.the certificate is to run two years. The following extract embraces the changes which this bill makes in the existing law :

"Certificates issued by the county board shall be of three grades—first, second and third—and shall continue in force respective—third—and shall continue in force respective—third—and shall continue and six months are third—and shall continue in force respectively two years, one year and six months, according to grade. Those of the first grade shall certify that the person to whom such certificate is given is qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, United States history, book-keeping, industrial drawing, the elements of elements of elements of botany, and the elements of geology so far as relates to the manner of production of soils and their adaptation to purposes of propuction. Certificates of the second and third grades shall certify that the person to whom such certificate is given is qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic ing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic and United States history."

This bill does not require that these addiof the schools, but leaves it still optional with course of study required to be taught in the common schools of the State. It is only in-

Senator Bridges' Bill to dicate as the best measure for the people. It and habits of noxious and of useful insects, is no more a monopoly to publish all the something of the classification and of the strays of the state in one paper, than it is to laws of growth of plants, something of how give all the printing of a county or state to to keep common accounts, to make our one office. It occurs to us as we believe it bills and draw receipts, how to sketch will to the farmers of Kansas. who are the the plan of the new building promost interested in this bill, if this Senator posed to be erected, or to make a sketch of and other gentlemen favoring the passage of the homestead farm, something of the histo this bill wanted to make capital with their ry and form of government of the State and

This bill has been brought forward to anmost eff-ctive and economical laws ever enactal swer in some measure the demand growing ed in any state for finding lost stock. Should out of the educational movement in the this become a law stock straying off Grange, that a great deal of what in our pres beyond the lines of the county the own- ent plans of instruction is merely disciplinary and abstract, shall be dropped; and that in its place shall be substituted instruction in what is useful; in what the children who are receiving their only education in the common schools can make of use in their occupations

It is not proposed to add to the labors c fice of every county clerk in the state where kind of instruction which will be of lively any individual may learn in an hour whether and useful interest in place of the dry abstractions of advanced arithmetic; in place of State. No provision could be more thorough- that kind of dull grammatical analysis of our English which only teaches how to tear sens sting dishonest parties in holding animals tences to pieces, but never, in practice, teaches s raying beyond the limits of the counties how to construct English sentences, either in speech or writing.

### THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The first appropriation bill introduced into the Legislature by the Centennial Board of Managers asked for \$25,000 with which to make an appropriate exhibition at Philadelphia. This bill was entirely defeated upon the ground, first, that it was too large an amount to ask for, and second, that the present Board required reorganization.

We believe as a plain business proposition, that the people of Kansas will recognize the fact that a reasonable amount of money expended in placing before the country the products and resources of Kansas at the coming centennial will assist practically to remove the cloud which overshadows the State today. We need people to fill our broad, rich valleys and to occupy the tens of thousands of acres of unoccupied land, and the opportu nity to advertise the State presented by the Centennial cannot be lost. We believe the return will be a thousand fold in directing emigration again towards Kansas. That the patriotic sentiment among our people and the State pride we have, will, over and above the business consideration before mentioned, sanction a reasonable appropriation if sur rounded as it should be, by guarantees that t will be properly expended.

### PRICE RAID SCRIP CLAIMS.

For several years the holders of this scrip have asked the State to pay these claims. Commissioners from time to time have examined, passed upon and audited the scrip, and there seems to be no good reason for the State withholding payment upon such claims as are found to be right and just. If the State pays these claims, the amount may be collected for the general government, and thus justice be done without taking from the taxes of the people. Had the State never assumed payment of these claims, payment could long since have been had through the U. S. Cou.t of claims.

CAPITAL GRANG E SOCIAL. Capital Grange of Topeka is a live progres-

sive organization practically demonstrating the usefulness and value of such an organization. This Grange consists of about 120 members. In the early part of the winter a defray the expenses of this course of elections the grange held a social at Union Hall on the 9th of Feb. Over four hundred were in attendance. From 8 to 9 oclock vocal and instrumental music was the order. From 9 to 12 supper was served of a good and substantial character with seperate tables for Oysters and ice cream. A good quadrille band discoursed music for those who wished to take part in the dancing. The best of feeling prevailed and a general good time was enjoyed by all present. The net proceeds after paying all expenses was ever one hundred dollars. As much of this fund as will not be used in defraying the expense of the Lecture course will be used in adding books to the library already begun.

### Minor Mention.

Rolling Ground.—From Messrs. Deere, Mansur & Co's, advertising circular of the Woolridge patent Adjustable Land Roller, we take the following excellent hints:

It crushes and pulverizes the soil. It pressse the earth firmly and evenly to the seed. It leaves the surface of the soil even and smooth, thus preventing excessive radiation and drying out, so fatal to the germs of young plants; it allows the seeds of weeds to sprout evenly tional branches shall be taught in all, or any and all at once, so that more can be destroyed Senator Bridges that he as a legislator is con- the districts to introduce instruction in these used; so in the cultivation of corn, the land or other branches, as they shall see fit. In may be harrowed before the corn is up. The other words, the bill does not change the marks left by the corn planter are rendered uniform with the spaces between, and the washing out of the seed often prevented. The weighed 1945 pounds. She is valued at strays, is the law that justice and right, without selves to teach in districts where it shall be weeds. This harrowing may, if necessary, be demanded something of the characteristics, again followed by the rollers and the land left. demanded, something of the characteristics again followed by the roller, and the land left eries for 1876. Dayton, Ohio.

in the best possible condition for cu'tivation, and with the corn well advanced before the next crop of weeds appear.

Removal-Messrs. Montgomery, Ward & Co. We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Ward, Montgomery & Co., to be found on the 5th page of this issue. These gentlemen are the originators of the system of direct dealing with the consumer at wholesale prices. From a small beginning they have by upright dealing and close attention to business built up a trade that is astonishing in its magnitude. From extracts taken from a letter of F. A. Thompson, ex lecturer of the National Grange we are enabled to learn that their sales have averaged this season \$25,000 per week, and that they employ a force of 70 men to carry on their immense business. Their trade extends from Pennsylvania to Oregon. Their references are first class and their reputation as present law the FARMER is placed in the ofment all classes of goods in general use. Any person sending to them their address with a request will receive a catalogue and price list of their goods with full instructions free. We commend this house to those in want of goods at bottom rates.

Girdled by that Admirable Restorative of health and physical power, Paoli's Electro-Voltaic Chain Belt, the debilitated nervous voltate Chain Belt, the debilitated nervous sufferer speedily recovers vigor, steady nerves, and lost flesh, and is permanently relieved of harraseing symptoms. Depot of the Paoli Belt Company is 12 Union Square New York.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or 'Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the begining would yield to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs. the Lungs.

NURSERY STOCK.-We are in receipt of the catalogue of Mr. Barnard, a reliable from of nurserymen who are entitled to the trade of Southern kansas, Send for their circu-

The great Rocky Mountain Resorts. Grand beyond comparison. Hot Sulphur, Soda, and other Springs, and Baths. Snow-capped mountains, cloudless skies. The climate a sure cure for Asthma. Those predisposed to pulmonary affections are restered to health. The route is by the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City to Den-

Send to Beverley R. Keim, General Passenger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive

### NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

### MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the Kansas Loan and Trust Co. Topeka Kansas.

### A FEW WORDS TO FEEBLE AND DELICATE WOMEN.

By R. V. Pierce. M. D., of the World's Dispen-sary Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc. Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to prolong it, and the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their allments for months members. In the early part of the winter a course of ten lectures were announced under the auspices of Capital grange. These elections are by the best scientific and educational talent to be found in the state. They are given each Friday evening in Representative and suffer as they have. They say they are eported favorably by the Committee on Educations and suffer as they have. They say they are experted favorably by the Committee on Educations. by treatment. Of any thing more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that, the principles of which teach the reducing and depleting of the vital forces of the system, when the indications dictate a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their care would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as common-sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such here no more successful mode of treating such dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigoramedicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nervines, compounded with
special reference to your delicate system.
Such a happy combination you will find in
my Favorite Prescription, which has received
the highest praise from thousands of your
sex. Those languid, thresome sensations,
causing you to feel scarcely able to be upon
your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system causing you to feel scarcely able to be upon your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irrit. able and fretful,—may be all overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existance of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time, the special cause of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on the subjects may be obtained from "The People's Common Sense Adviser," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of disease peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent (post paid) to any address on receipt of \$1.50. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

We are in receipt of the wholesale catalogue from Samuel Kinsey's small fruit nurs-

### KANSAS LEGISLA FURE.

ary of Proceedings from Monday, February be 7, to Paturday, February 12, inclusive. FEBRUARY 7th .- Senate-The Senate con-

FEBRUARY 7th.—Senate—The Senate concurred in the House resolution requiring the ways and means committee to report appropriations by February 10th. The greater part of the session was spent in committee of the whole discussing the state printing bill. The bill reported by the printing committee was advocated by members of the committee. The bill was opposed by several Senators on the ground that it proposed to great an increase in the state printer's fees. Senator Chritchton's motion finally prevailed, which was to send the bill back to the committee on printing with instructions to be made for two years, which passed Senator Chritchton's motion finally prevailed, which was to send the bill back to the committee on printing with instructions of the State, approved March 6, 1873, which was read a first time. and for persons and papers, outside J.f To- which was read a first time. peks, it necessary.

House—H. B No. 52, for the protection of birds, which was materially amended by the Senate, was, on motion of Mr. Glick, non-con-

worth.) Richards (of Miami.) Hallowell, Campbell, (of Johnson.) were in favor of the bill. Messrs. Glick, West, Dixon (of Russell,) Ballaine, Eskridge, Webb and Elder opposed it. No final action had been taken when the committee rose.

FEBRUARY 8th .- Senate-In the Senate House Concurrent Resolution, No. 18, relating to opening the Indian Territory was discussed, to opening the Indian Territory was discussed, but the Senate refused to concur. Senator Martindale introduced a bill which prohibits the shipment of game from the state. In the afternoon H. B. No. 59, to abolish capital punishment, was discussed. The committee expressed its belief in the utility of hanging by recommending the rejection of the bill.

H. C. R. No. 39, memorializing Congress to amend the present timber culture act of the United States was concurred in.

House—In the committee of the whole S.

House-In the commmittee of the whole, S.

House—In the commmittee of the whole, S. B. No. 18., an act to provide for the protection of fish, was taken up.

This bill provides that it shall be unlawful at any time to take, catch or kill any fish in any of the waters of this state by means of any poisonous drugs, traps or set nets, posts or wires, and with seines, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifteen dollars, and was discussed at considerable length.

The bill was recommended for passage.

H. B. No. 296, to enable counties, cities and townships to vote aid to railroads, was then taken up. The bill was amended so as to require one fourth of all the tax payers in the county to petition for an election; also so

to require one-fourth of all the tax payers in the county to petition for an election; also so as to limit the giving of aid to counties having less than \$25,000 indebtedness, and townships having less than \$25,000 indebtedness. The bill was recommended for passage. At night there was a debate in committee of the whole over the Centennial appropriation bill. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. Glick, Haskell, Cook, Eskridge, Ballaine, Elder and Waters, and against it by Messrs. Wood, Hackney, Stillings and Campbell.

products. The building to be sold for cash and proceeds to be placed in the Kansas treasury. All of the articles exhibited to be returned to the agricultural room in the state house in Topeka, there to constitute a museum and be preserved as the property of the state!

the state ]
Mr. Glick offered an amendment to increase it to \$30,000 but soon after withdrew

Mr. Wilson moved to insert \$20,000. Mr Heddens moved to amend by inserting \$5,000 Mr. Heddens motion was lost, on a tie

Mr. Elder moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again, which was adopted by 42 to 41

FEBRUARY10th. Senate—Senator Martindale offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of recents and these reducing the number of regents and trustees of the Institutions of the State. Adopted.

No session in the afternoon.

House--Mr. Farwell called up Senate con current resolution No. 2, relating to lands of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and the right to tax the same, and on his motion the resolu-

tax the same, and on his motion the resolution was adopted.

The Speaker, in the chair, announced as the order of business the further consideration of the Centennial bill.

Mr. Wood moved to make the amount \$12,500, which was lost.

Mr. Glick's motion, to make the appropri-

ation \$25,000, was lost at a vote of 34 for to Mr. Benedict moved to insert \$10,000, which

Mr. Benedict moved to insert \$10,000, which was adopted.

Mr. Elser moved to strike out \$10,000, which was lost by a vote of 40 to 46.

Mr. Eskridge said that he was not in favor of any smaller sum than \$25,000. He thought that would be enough, but did not think it was good policy to vote \$50,000.

Mr. Loy was in favor of the \$5,000 appropriation of last winter, and he was in favor of \$25,000, but would take less if we could not get that much.

Mo. Davis, of Brown, said his people were largely in favor of a proper show at Philadelphia. He wanted to see it so represented that no Kansas'man would be ashamed to own that he belonged to Kansas.

The vote to recommit was taken here and lost, when Mr. Elder moved that the committee rise and recommend the enacting clause be stricken out. Agreed to and the committee rose and the House adopted the re-

which was read a first time.

On motion of Senator Martindale, the rules were suspended, and the bill was read a second time, ordered to be printed, and placed at the head of the calender.

This bill provides that the number of regents of the deaf and dumb, blind and insane asylums, be reduced to three instead of

Senate, was, on motion of Mr. Glick, non-constructed in by the house.

In Committee of the whole the discussion of H. B. No. 128, in relation to the commuting the sentence of convicts was resumed and occupied nearly all the afternoon.

Messra. Haskell, Cook, Taylor (of Leavenworth.) Richards (of Miami.) Hallowell, Camphall. (of Johnson.) were in favor of the bill.

Passell.) Bal
This bill provides that and dumb, blind and insane gents of the deaf and dumb, blind an

render judgment for attorneys fees in the col-lection of mortgages, ect.; was passed with a slight amendmet.

The jury bill referred to above came up again, and its passage was recommended it provides that the trustees of townships and the mayor of cities shall select for jurymen one person for each 50 persons on the assessment roll and no person shall serve who has been on the jury within a year.

Mr. Eskridge's bill depriving tenents of the benefits of the exemption laws for debts contracted for rents was emasculated of objectionable features and its passage recommended. slight amendmet

mended.

The committee on State affairs made a partial report showing that Mr. Mowry forged the Comanche county school bonds and recommending his expulsion from the house. Late Superintendent McCarty and Secretary of State Smallwood were held to a direlect in duty in purchasing the bonds in opposition to the advice of Attorney General Williams. The testimony taken was not read or allowed to be seen, for purdential reasons.

to be seen, for purdential reasons.

Feb. 12—Senate—In committee of the whole the Texas cattle dead line bill was rewhole the rexas cattle dead line bill was re-commended for passage. It leaves the road open to Wichita, S. R. N. Senate Bridges' S. B. No. 140, which takes the stray notices from the Kansas Farmer and gives them to the local papers, was taken

np.

House—A communication was read from
Ex S-cretary of State Smallwood in relation
to the Comanche county bonds, and detailing
the facts in relation to the purchase of those lucrative securities.

to the Comanche county bonds, and detailing the whole over the Centennial appropriation bill. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. Glick, Haskell, Cook, Eskridge, Ballaine, Elder and Waters, and against it by Messrs. Wood, Hackney, Stillings and Campbell.

FEBRUARY 9th.

Senate—The following bills were acted upon.

S. B. No. 66, to regulate attorney's fees in certain cases, was read and passed by a vote of 21 to 0.

S. B. No. 42, to amend section 1 of chapter 177 of the session laws of 1872, relating ane passed by a vote of 22 to 4.

S. B. No. 74, to provide for the protection of fish, was read the third time, and was lost by a vote of 15 to 11.

A resolution was passed asking our delegation in Congress, to oppose any change on the tariff on Castor beans.

H. B. No. 404, by Mr. Hackney: To abolish the bilind asylum at Olathe.

The Centennial Bill was again taken up. The bill appropriates \$25,000 to the state board of Centennial managers, to enable them to erect a building in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia, for the exposition of Kansas products. The building to be sold for cash and proceeds to be placed in the Kansas treasury. All of the articles exhibited to be returned to the agricultary form in the state of the process of the state base and proceeds to be placed in the Kansas treasury. All of the articles exhibited to be returned to the agricultary form in the state and proceeds to be placed in the Kansas treasury. All of the articles exhibited to be returned to the agricultary form in the state and proceeds to be placed in the Kansas treasury. All of the articles exhibited to be returned to the agricultary form in the state and proceeds to be placed in the Kansas treasury. All of the articles exhibited to be returned to the agricultary form in the state and proceeds to be placed in the Kansas treasury. All of the articles exhibited to be returned to the agricultural room in the state and the form in the state and proceeds to be placed in the Kansas treasury. All of the articles exhibited to be ret

WM. DAIL.

Osawkie, Kan., Feb. 4, 1876.

We are buying best Atchison spring wheat flour at \$8. We do not run a flouring mill, but are sawing native lumber for \$8 per 1,000 P. M. HODGES. Smithland, Jackson Co., Kan.

EDITOR FARMER:-Is the native mulberry equally as good for silk raising as any other, and can it be propagated from the seed. Where can a few silk worm eggs be obtained for a trial with the leaves of the osage orange, or native mulberry?

J. RUTTY.

### Market Review.

All Rail Freight Rates.

The following are the through rates by rail from Kansas City to the points mentioned for fourth class freight, and for grain per 100 pounds weight

more IV food to a	Fourth class.	Grain
Boston	700	65
New York	DE-	
Disladalahia	000	600
hiladelphia	60c	550
Baltimore	'60c	500
Suffalo	48-	
Intede	400	400
oledo	٠٠٠50٠	350
hicago	800	200
t. Louis	0.5	
		150
	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	

N. Y. Markets.

From the American Grocer of N. Y., we take

From the American Grocer of N. Y., we take the following quotations:

FLOUR—Western Shipping Extra per bbl \$4 90 @ \$5.25. Spring Wheat : xtra, \$5.60 @ HOLD. Do not busines for you.

114 N. Fifth Street, ST. Louis of any kind, before you get a sample of our new design—just out—chesip—st and very handsomest and best.

CORN MEAL-Bolted yellow, \$1.30. Bolted white, \$1 40. WHEAT-Red winter, \$1 25 @ \$1 30.

white winter, \$1 35@\$1 50. CORN-Old West, mixed, 69@70, New mixed, 63@65, OATS-Western, 45@46. White No. 1, 51@

WOOL-Ohio and Michigan fleeces, 44@47-

St. Louis Markets.

CATTLE-Prime native speers, 4 35 to 4 62; common native steers, 2 25 to 2 75; choice through fat Texas steers, 3 50; common and thin steers, heifers, bulls, &c., 1 50 to 1 871/2. HOGS-From packers, demand strong, with

inadequate supply, 7 80 to 7 90; for extra lots, stockers, 5 75 to 6 75. SHEEP-Strong at 2 75 to 3 75 for common

to 5 75 for extra. WHEAT-Red winter, No. 2, 1 521/2 to 1 53

CORN-No. 2, mixed, 391/2 to 401/2. OATS-Fresh, 34 to 35. BARLEY-Choice, 1 15 to 1 17; fancy, 1 20

Kansas City Markets.

WHEAT-Red winter No. 3, 1 30 to 1 31. CORN-No. 2, shelled, 30 to 31; No. 2 in the Ear, 25 to 28c.

Topeka Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

	de weekly by Reever & Foucht.	n, correct
3	WHEAT-Per but Spring	.80
j		.80
F		1.10
		1.00
'	CORN Per bu Wired	.90
١		.80
		25
	OATS—Per by No 1	25
	OATS—Per bu. No.1	25
	RYE—Per bu. BARLEY—Per bu.	20@25
	BARLEY-Per bu	.40
ı	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1	.60
1	Fall No 9	3.75
I	Fall, No. 2.	3.50
ı		2.75
ı		8 50
Į	CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs	2.40 2.75
ı		
ı		
ı	Rye Chop. Wheat Chop	1.00
ŀ	Wheat Chop. MILLET SEED. pay by	1.75
Ь	MILLET SEED—per bu	.85
ı	HUNGARIAN-per bu.	85
	HIDDE CITIES	
	HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.	

i	Wheat Chop.		1.0
	MILLET SEED—per bu.	. 1	1.7
			. 9
	HIDES, SKINS AND PRIME	0.0	
	Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather	Dealers	i
ļ	HIDES—Green	05-00	
i		.05@0	0,
		199	.1
Ì	Kin Green		.0
١	Sheep, Pelts green		.08
ı	Sheep, Pelts green. Damaged Hides are bought at % off the TALLOW in Cakes.	o neico	.50
l	TALLOW in Cakes.	o price	.07
I	SKINS—Timber Wolf. Prairie Wolf. Otter	1.50@1.	
ı	Otter	50	
I		2.56@4.	.00
l		50@1.	
I			20
ı	Wild Cat		· CU

Topeka Produce Market.

r.	Country produce quoted at buying price	by J. A. Le
	APPLES Por be	8.
1,	APPLES—Per bu	2.60a2
3,	BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	2.0
.,		1.3
,		1.3
	BRESWAY Porth	
	BRESWAX—Per lb. BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice	
20		
)-	Medium CHEESE—Por lb	• •
١.	CHEESE-Per lb	
	Kitth-Pordor Break	.11@1
,	HOMINY—Per bbl	
	VINEGAR—Per gal.	5.25@5 5
3	POTATOES—Per bu	.20@ 3
í	POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	80@8
30	Chickens Drossed new per doz	200@8 0
r	Chickens, Dressed, per lb	83
	Googo u	1
	BACON—Per lb—Shoulders	1
	Close Sides	.91
И		.1:
J		.13
1	LARD—Per lb	.18
1	LARD—Per lb.	.1834
1	CABBAGE—Per doz	.50@75
ı	ONIONS—Per bu	.78
1	SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp	1.40
1	Millet.	.50
ı		1,25@1 5
1	Timothy, prime	2.50
1	LOPA	2.00

Oats... Outon Setts, per bu Turnips-Per bu Rutabagas-Per bu Hubbard Sanash Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 9, 1876. GRAIN. No 2 BUCKWHEAT-Per bu. PRODUCE. POTATOES—Per bu.
ONIONS—Per bu.
APPLES—Per bhi.
BEESWAX—Per ib. 

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charges least. We are now making a specialty of thi

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articles) and all descriptions. Fine Teas, Coffees, Gro
ceries. Perrumery, Hair Oils, Soaps, &c., &c., Aleo,
\$0.000 books, of all kinds and styles

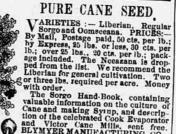
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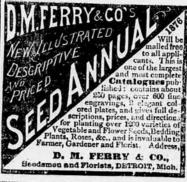
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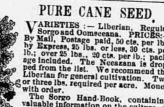
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Special Notice to our Readers. SPECIAL CALL.

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Read the following certificates:
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DR. J. BALL& CO., Cealister.
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WILLIAM BEATLEY, M.D., SALVISA, Kr., writes: "Attentions the state of the prevail and in the continue. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Fatent Eye Cups.

ADEN, R. WYLTIK, M. D. ATCHROON, P.A. writes: "Attentional blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis

years, "
ALEN. R. WYETH, M. D. ATCHISCN, PA., writes: "Aftertotal blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis
of the optic nerve, to my utter astonishment your Patent
Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three
minutes."

minutes."

Rev. S. B. Falkinsburg, Minister of the M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies, By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your invaluable Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they literally fed the eyes that wore starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may you name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

Horacc B. Durney, M. D.

naufrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands an one of the benefactors of your kind."

Horace B. Durant, M. D., Says: "I sold, and effected future sales hiserally. The Fatent Eye Cups, they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small catch penny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top businers, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

Mayor E. C. Ellis wrote us, November leth, 1869. "I have tested the Patent Proye Ree Cups, and an salissted they are good. I am pleased with them They are certainly the greatest invention of the New York Tribune, wrote: "Dr. J. Ball,, of our city, is a conscientions and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or Imposition."

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Adoleh Bionnerac, M. D., physician to Emperov Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God. and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. Ball, & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired cycsight, belleving, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of his-99 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

Commonwealth of Mersachusetts, Essex, ss.

June 5th, '73, personally appeared Adolph Biornberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me.

Lawrence City, Mass, June 9th, 18:3.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is with

naeless.

Please send your address to us, and we will send you book, A GEM WORTH READING!

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### Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

PANSY.

What blossom have you brought to-day, Beside my pillow, dear, to lay? Come let me see my prize. A velvet pansy, large and fair, With petals yellow as your heir, And purple as your eyes.

think I know the very spot.
Where, bordered with forget-me-not,
This lovely blossom grew;
We knew that pansy bed of old,
A sweet, swift story there was told.
Between black eyes and blue.

It seems but yesterday we stood,
Each unto each God's greatest good,
Beneath the morning sky!
We stood as lovers stand, to part,
(But hand from hand, not heart from heart),
With lingering good-bye.

Upon your snow-white dress you wore One blossom plucked an hour before, While still the dew was wet: A purple pansy, fair as this, I took it, with your first shy kiss: I have that blossom yet.

We thought our fate was hard that day, But, darling, we have learned to say,
"Whatever is, is best."
That far-off parting which is o'er.
Foretold one longer, on before,
Awaiting with the rest.

We wait as friends and lovers do, Each reading true he at through and through, Until that parting come. Then if you speak I shall not hear.

shall not feel your presence near, Nor answer. Death is dumb.

You may bring pansies, too, that day. To spread above the senseless clay, But none so sweet as this: And never one like that dear flower, You gave me in love's dawning hour, With your shy clinging kiss.

I may not give you courage strong, And help and counsel all life long, As once I hoped to do. But, love, be fearless, faithful, brave ; The paneles on my quiet grave
May bring heart's ease for you.

### TI DINESS AT HOME.

"Oh, my tortune is made" says the young wife after the honey moon is over, "I have no need to be so particular about my personal appearance now a days," "and besides" she adds, if a friend gives her a warning reproval about her slovenliness, "George did not mar-ry me for my clothes." No, of course he did not, but your nest and becoming dress was one of your attractions, and in his imagination be often saw a picture of your smiling face, shining hair, clean calico dress and linen collar as you would appear in the mornings in the home he would provide for you, which was quite as dear to him, and of which he was quite as proud as he was of your evening toilets of silks and ribbons and flowers during your courtship. And now when you are domiciled in that home of your own, whether it be a cottage or a brown stone front, don't disappoint your husband by appearing in. a soiled dress, crampleed collar and cuffs which you think will do for mornings, and with your head bristling with crimples, old hair pins and twists of paper. The metamorphose is too great a trial to any man's affection, and the risk of any young wife's "fortune" is too great. Now that you have won that fortune, the love of a good man, let me tell you that the secret of your future happiness lies in keeping it, and the same endeavors that you put forth to secure it are necessary to make it endure. Remember you not only put on your best garments then, but your best manners and your best temper as well. As far as lies in your power, keep these always with you, make your best possible appearance before your husband at all times and you may count pretty safely on a happy life.

### A PERILOUS VOYAGE.

BY CHARLES E. HURD.

Those familiar with the lumber regions not only of the United States, but of Canada, know that the great streams which float the huge raits of timber down to the various ports and mills along their course are often made ser-viceable for other purposes. Sometimes the lumberman, or shingle maker takes his family with him to the scene of his winter's labors and in the spring, when the season's work is ended, places them—women and children, sometimes a round dozen—on a raft of logs or shingles, and keeping close to the shore, fi ats shingles, and keeping close to the shore, fi ats down ten, twenty, or thirty miles to his home. The hunter, who has for weeks hunted and trapped in the vast forests along these streams, binds his packages of furs together makes himself a conveyance by lashing half a dozen logs firmly to each other, and accomplishes his journey of a hundred or more miles in twenty four hours.

As a general thing there is little risk in such a journey. If the weather is fair and the river clear of floating lumber, there is hardly more danger than there would be in making

river clear of floating lumber, there is hardly more danger than there would be in making the distance behind a pair of farm horses in a country wagon. People, however, if they live in constant contact with danger, grew careless in time, and often risk their own lives and those of others where there is no apparent necessity.

And so it happened in the instance I am about to relate.

And so it happened in the instance I am about to relate.

John Allen was a well-to-do farmer of Woodstock, on the St. John's River, and besides the income derived from his land and dairy, he cwined in connection with his son a tract of wild timber, some dozen miles up the river. Beginning to turn its advantage to account in gle mill near the shore and kept a half dozen men at work during the winter. The result the first year was so satisfactory that it was resolved to increase the facilities of the mannfacture, and, that it might be done understandingly, they determined to visit the mill for a personal examination.

They were to have one of the farm hands drive them up as far as they could get with a content of the main road, more than five miles from here to the main road, more than five miles from here to the main road, more than five miles from here to they make the horses have turned the wrong way, instead of going home. If they had gone straight back the men would have known something had happened and come for us; but there is no chance for that now."

At this Harry and Jack began to cry; and self-well manned the feeling so long pent up found vent in tears of thankfulness.

The message was a brief one. It ran:

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 19th.

"John Allen.—Your wife and children were picked up at light this morning. on a shingle-way fait, three miles above this city. All safe.

Answer."

Swift as were the feet of the messenger, they had hard work to keep pace with John Allen's on the return. The news spread like wild-work to keep pace with John Allen's on the return. The news spread like wild-work to keep pace with John Allen's on the return. The news spread like wild-work to keep pace with John Allen's on the return. The news spread like wild-work to keep pace with John Allen's on the return. The news are the feet of the message was a brief one. It ran:

T

team, and from that point it was hardly more than a mile to the mill. More than half way the road was merely a rough cart track through the woods, making the journey rather a tedious one; but by starting very early in the morning they calculated to make all the necessary investigations and get back early in necessary investigations and get back early in the afternoon.

was holding his dripping coat before the blaze.

Mr. Allen shook his head.

"If it was fair weather I should know what to do quick enough; and I don't know but we shall be obliged to come to it anyway."

"Why, what do you mean, father?" asked

This was the plan agreed upon, and the time set was the following Saturday. As soon as it became known in the house the two youngest boys, Harry and Jack, were wild with

"Mayn't we go too?" they shouted in con-cert. Please let us go. We never saw a shin-

'A shingle mill isn't much to see," answer-

"A shingle mill isn't much to see," answered their father. And, besides, you'll be getting into all sorts of danger."

"Oh! no, we won't. We'll be so careful if you'll let us go. It would be such a nice ride."

"Why don't you let them go, father?" said Mrs. Allen. "They won't take up much room, and they'll enjoy it so much."

"Well, well," said the farmer, good naturedly, "let'em go, let'em go. I shall have to take the double wagon if they go, though; and that's big enough for the whole family"

"Why not take the whole family then?" asked Mrs. Allen, half in earnest. "I've hardly been out of doors the whole winter and spring, and I should enjoy the ride as well as the boys."

Farmer Allen laughed.

Farmer Allen laughed. "Any more want to go? What would you do with the baby?"

"Take her, of course. You don't suppose weather like this would hurt her? She needs You don't suppose

air as much as anybody." "Are you really in earnest, mother?"

'Certainly. I don't see why you can't make
a pleasure jaunt out of it as well as a business one. I haven't been so far from home for five

years, and I guess the house could get along without me for half a day. Broky can get dinner for the men at noon, and we should get home by two or three o'clock at the latest."
So the matter was settled. At 7 o'clock the next Saturday morning the

At 7 o'clock the next Saturday morning the party set out, all in the best of spirits. Innumerable charges were left with Becky as to do about dinner and how to dispose of other household duties, if they should not return at the time expected. A huge basket of funch was placed under the seat much to the satisfaction of Harry and Jack, who had been too much excited in regard to the journey to care for breakfast.

much excited in regard to the journey to care for breakfast.

It was a splendid April morning, and but for the brown looks of the fields and thinly leaved trees would have seemed like June. The sun shone and the birds sang and everyting seemed delightful. The two boys were constantly finding comething new to admire in the things about them, and their merry shouts often oc casioned a sympathetic "coo" on the part of the baby, who stared with her big round eyes at the commonest objects as if they were the at the commonest objects as if they were the most wonderful things in the world.

It was after 11 o'clock when they reached the mill. The wagon had been left at the end of the road, a mile back, the horses taken out, of the road, a mile back, the horses taken out, and a bag of oats emptied upon the ground for them. They were both steady going old vet erans, used to the harrow and plow, and would stand just where they were left hours at a time. The farmer, however, had taken the precaution, after putting the bridles in the wagon, to tie the halter to one of the wheels.

The mill stood close down to the water's edge, and in front and all around it were beaps of blocks, refuse timber, logs and shavings. It was not a very romantic looking place, but the children were delighted with it.

The long ride had given them all a good appetite. A rough table was made out of some boards laid across a couple of stumps, and the contents of the big basket was soon placed upon it. Lunch finished, the farmer and his son began their investigatians, while Mrs Allen and the children wandered about looking for arbutus and gethering pine cones. ing for arbutus and gathering pine cones There was more to be looked after about the mill than was expected, and it was about 2 o'clock before the job was finished.

So busy had they been that the gradual down clouding up of the sky had not been noticed, and it was not until the sudden pattering of ness. and it was not until the sudden pattering of rain upon the leaves that the little party began to look about them.

"It's nothing but an April shower," said Tom. "We shall have to get under the mill till it passes over"

"Don't you believe it," said the farmer. "We have hed rain hanging around for

"Don't you believe it," said the farmer. "We have had rain hanging around for a week past, and we've got it now, sure enough. Do the best we can we shall be drenched. You run on ahead, Tom, and put the horses in so as to be ready by the time we get there. We'll be right after you."

The week some black object rush by in the darkness, and had heard cries for help, which he was unable to give. They were in the hands of G od, and He only could help them.

All that night Farmer Allen paced the floor of his desolate home. The friends who

rapidly along the path leading to the spot where the team had been left, while the remainder of the party followed after as fast as they could. The place was reached at last The wagon was there, the two bridles lay just where they were thrown, but the horses were

For a moment the farmer stood dumbfound

"It's plain enough," at last he hurriedly said. "They've slipped the balter and have started back home. You'll have to see if you can overtake them, Tom. I'll take your mother and children back to the mill. The wind is rising, and its setting in for a cold, raw storm." raw storm.'

raw storm."

The rain came faster and faster, and by the time they had regained the shelter of the mill they were thoroughly wet through. A fire was soon kindled in the little cracked stove used by the shingle maters the winter before, and the time spent in waiting for Tom's re-

turn was employed in drying their clothes.

An hour passed away. The storm grew more and more furious. The rain poured down in torrents, and the great tops of the pine trees bent and writhed in the terrible gusts, which became more and more frequent The river, always rapid and strong, was now a fierce, turbulent stream, whose middle current nothing could cross in safety.

At last Tom burst into the mill.

"It's of no use," he exclaimed. "We've

"It's of no use," he exclaimed. "We've got to stay here or swim home. I went clear

Mrs. Allen, anxiously.

He pointed to the river.

"I should take the shingle raft lying there

by the landing. It is staunch and strong and just as safe as any boat that ever floated on the St. John River."

Mrs. Allen had all a woman's dread of water, and her heart sank at once. But the idea of being compelled to remain for two or three days in that desolate anot, without food three days in that desolate spot, without food or a chance to sleep, was more dreadful yet, and she felt almost like urging her husband to carry out the desperate idea he had an

ounced.
"We've got to decide upon something pret ty quick," continued the farmer. "It'll be dark in an hour, and we shall have no

He went to the window and looked out for moment at the river. Then he came back

to the stove. "It storms fearfully; but then we're pretty nigh as wet as we can be now. I believe we can keep in shore without much trouble, and at the rate the stream is running now we should reach Woodstock in less than an hour. I've done it in worse weather than

"I should'nt be afraid myself," said Tom;
"but then there's mother and the children to
think of."

"I'm not afraid, Tom," said Mrs. Allen "And even if I were, I believe it's the only thing we can do."

"We'll try it, then," said Mr. Allen, decided "We'll try it, then, said Mr. Alles, to lose.

ly. "Come, Tom, we've no time to lose.
See if there is rope enough in the corner
there for a coil to throw ashore when we get
Woodstock, and put the to the landing at Woodstock, and put paddles aboard. Let me take the b mother. Now, boys, jump on. There's room enough for a r-giment. You'll have to make up your mind to stand a good deal of water the next hour. Push her off?"

The raft swung slowly round from its fas-

The rait swung slowly round from its fas-tenings, and in another minute struck the shore current, which thoughless swift than that in the middle of the river, was yet so strong as to make safe navigation a difficult task. The rain came with such blinding force that it was almost impossible to see the shore, and the increasing dusk threatened to grow into total darkness before the end of their perilous journey was reached. their perilous journey was reached.

It was barely three-quarters of an hour from the time they left their starting point when the raft touched the landing place at Woodstock, and Tom, rope in hand, jumped on shore, to throw the loop over the post which had always stood there.

To his digmay the post was gone or the post which had always to post well as the post was gone or the p

To his dismay, the post was gone, and as the raft swept along he left the rope slip through his fingers, in spite of his endeavors to hold it. There was another point, lower down where the raft might strike, if his fa-ther could keep it out of the current by his single arm. Beyond that the river made a sudden bend, and if the landing should be missed there, no power could keep them from going down the river.

He hurried to the nearest houses of the village and gave the alarm, and then flew down the street which ran parallel with the

down the street, which ran parallel with the river, to the lowerlanding. He was just in time to see his father spring from the raft, holding the rope, and, rushing in the water up to his w. is , caught hold of it to assist Their united strength bade fair to bring the raft into the eddy, and the shouts of the rapidly-advancing men, who had been roused rapialy-advancing men, who has been roused by Tom's brief warning, gave them additional energy. Two minutes later half a dozen strong arms were aiding them, and the raft was slowly drawing to the shore, when the rope suddenly parted.

With a wild scream, the mother rose, with her babe in her arms, as if to plunge in the street. Then seeming to remember the obligation.

river. Then, seeming to remember the chil-dren who clung to her garments, she sank down again, and the next moment the fierce current had swept them away and the dark

There was but one hope more. If the fer ry, five miles lower down, could be reached in time, they might be saved; and the almost distracted father and son, mounted on horses provided by sympathizing friends, galloped there. Too late! The ferry-keeper had seen some black object rush by in the darkness,

came to comfort him found their endeavors ined to take a boat at early daylight and fol-

low down the river.

There was little sleep that night in Wood stock, and long before the usual time for the village to be astir little groups were abroad in the rain, discussing the sad event of the preceding evening. Suddenly there was a stir in the direction of the little telegraph of fice, and the operator who slept there, came rushing out with a sealed envelope in his hand, in a state of great excitement

"Who'il carry this over to Farmer Allen's?" he shouted "What is it? Any news? Is it about his folke?

"He'll tell you. Its his news, I've no right to tell you. I wish I had! Who'll "I will! I will!" exclaimed a half a dozen,

"I will! I will!" exclaimed a half a dozen, eager to bear the news.

The message was entrusted to one of the fleetest-footed boys of the village, who sped over the mile which lay between the office and Farmer Allen's like a greyhound.

"Here's something for you," he panted, as he burst into the house without knocking.

The farmer took it mechanically, without a thought that it concerned those whom he already looked upon as in heaven. Breaking the seal, he opened the folded slip of paper and glanced at its contents. Then with a ferrent "Thank God!" he fell upon his knees and the feeling so long pent up found vent in

loss of an hour. That was Sunday morning, and it was Thursday night before the parted household again met ben ath the roof whose few hours desolation made t vet the more sa-cred and precious to all.—All the Year Round.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Plants of Mulberry Trees for Sale

AT SILKVILLE, WILLIAMBURG P O., KANSAS.

White kind—cuttings selected among the best varieties, \$4 per 1 0.00; \$50 per 16,000; Knoted ones, 2 or 3 years old, 10 cents a piece \$8 per 100.

Seedlings, from 1 to 3 feet hi h, \$4 per 100.

Layers, 1 year old, from 8 to 10 feet high, 8 cents apiece; \$0 per 100.

Cuttings of Mulberry Lhon, 1 cent apiece; \$0 cents per 100

But a two for sale, just now. We will have plenty next year.

Address,

S. L. CROZIER,

Williamsburg, Franklin Co., Kansas.

Never fails to give a good appellite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the Liver its primitive health and vig.r. It is the best remedy in existence for the cure of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nourness of Stomach Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhea. Liver Complaint, Billiousness, Jaundice, Consumption, Scrolua. Catarth, Rheumatism. Eryspelas, Salt theum, Fever and Ague, General Deblity, Norvous Headache, and Female Diseases

A REWARD Was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clarks' Anti-Billious Compound.
It is sold by nearly every druggist in the United States. Price \$1.00 per bottle.
R. C. & C S CLARK.
Cieveland, Ohio,

"No charge for packing or delivery at Railroad or Express Office h. re."

My Illustrated Seed Catalogue with handsome colored plate will be mailed on receipt of 6 cts to pay postage.

Address JOHN KERN,

211 Market-St., St Louis. Mo

"State where you saw this advertisement."

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-AT-FIRST COST.

Get your Tea direct from the Importerat first cost and free from adulteration.

## English's Pure Teas,

All kinds, put up in airtight lined patent boxes, 1 lb. 3 lb., 5 lb., 5 lb., all first grade Teas, perfectly pur and free from adulteration. The sale of these fin Teas now extends to every village and town in th Union. I will supply families direct at the following prices—all first quality—express or postage prepaid: 1 lb. box. \$0.80 5 lb. box. \$3.00 2 1.35 8 4.73 4.73 8 2 00 12 4 6.73

These prices are for the Tea delivered to you without cost of carriago. Remit mon y with the order. 10 lbs. and over can gu. C. O. D. Make P. O. orders pay able at Station D, New York.

Address, WILLIAM ENGLISH, Importer of High Grade Teas 340 East 16th St., New York.

Very few stores keep these fine Teas; no storekeeper could possibly sell this quality at these prices. All goods shipped same day order is received, express or postage prepaid. Every box is scaled and bears my trade-mark and signsture.

Please state you saw this in the Kansas Farmen.

BROTHER PATRONS:—Now is the time to rave money by sending to us for your GROCERIES. DRY GOODS, WAGONS, MACHINERY, or ANYTHING you may want. Also, ship us your COTTON, TO-BACCO, GRAIN, &c. Best prices obtained and charge least. We are now making a specialty of this

DOLTON BROTHERS.
214 N. Fifth Street, ST. 1 OUIS, MO.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants.

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF eeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter &c. Particular attention given to Wool, 

A. HOUSTON & CO.,

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois For sale and purchase of Farm Products, family 17 pil and Farming Implements, No. 304 North C mm cial St.,

Consignments of GRAIN solicited.

## Hedge Plants

Send your orders to the subscriber. Second quality plants at about one-half of the gures. Samples of Plants sent on receipt of 10 cents. GEO. P. ALLEN.

### Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs.

Salt Creek Nursery, Leavenworth, Kan.



Largest and Finest Herd of pure blooded Berkshire Pigs in the State None but No 1 b ceders shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. SOLUN ROGERS. Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kan. Twenty - Five Thousand Sheep For Sale.

10,000 Mexican Ewes, 1 to 5 years old, sound and healthy.

10,000 Imported Ewes, 1 to 4 years old, 16, 26 and 26 from full blooded Spanish Merian rams. 2,500 Imported Wethers, same grade as imported Bwes.

Also, this spring Lambs, to be six months old when delivered.

All to be delivered between October 1st and Novemer 1st, 1876.

Correspondence solicited.

F. KELLERMANN, Russell, Russell County, Kansas.

SEFD SWEET POTATOES. Eight Hundred Bushels for Sale. For price and varieties send to
CARTER & ESTABROOK.
Growers of Sweet Potatoes and Plants,
Em. oria, Kansas.

GOOD SEEDS Grown with care and pains taking from selected stocks ALWAYS PAY. Try mine. See advertisement "All About Gardening."

A CHEAP LITTLE FARM: TO some man of small means who would rather own is home than work rented land, I offer a little place of 40 acres of choice o limestone land, with small log house, good well, few fruit trees, breaking and fencing, close by good school, Grange and regular church service, convenient to stock range and water, timber, P. O.. flouring and saw mills. and only 35 miles from Topeks or Lawrence.

Title perfect. PRICE; \$450. Good cows and young cattle taken.

Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas,

## Beckwith Double Thread Sewing Machine,

ONLY \$25. Makes Lock-stitch. Will not rip or ravel. Does all kinds of work. Fully Warranted. Address for descriptive circulars, WM. H. JOHNSON.

P. O. Box 765, Topeka, Kansas
Wanted.

## GRAPE VINES.

LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality.
Reduced prices. Price list free.
T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

HOME-GROWN GARDEN SEEDS I OFFER FOR SALE a limited quantity of pure, freeh, Kansas Grown Tomato Seed. Canada Victor, Hubbaro's Curled Leaf, Hathaway's Excelsior, and Trophy. Ten Cents single packet, or Twenty-five Cents for three packets, to one address, post-paid. Plants of same varieties will be for sale after April 20th.

W. D. GOSSETT,
Topeka, Kansas.

### TRIUMPH RUPTURE CURE,

334 BOWERY, N. Y.

The Triumph Truss Co. ask no advance payment for curing Rupture, and offer \$1000 Reward for any Case they cannot Cure

THEY employ a first-class lady Surgeon.

Their chief Surgeon has had 30 years' unfailing 1 Their chief Surgeon and Advice confidential and free.
Examination and advice confidential and free.
Orders filled by mail or express. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet to
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General Superintendent.

### Implements, Seeds,

HARDWARE.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kansas,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, All kinds of Field and Flower Seeds. Can-ton Clipper Plows and Cultivators. Illinois Combined Cultivators.

Crosby's Gang and Sulky Plows. Studebaker Wagons.

Reapers, Mowers and Threshers, And a full line of

and

Hardware

Steel Goods.



rauser Parasion TOMATO, now so popular in the fair. United and air years ago. I now introduced air years ago. I now introduced the ACME. It is lead ago carller than the Fair. ACME agon, solid, few seeds, ricey productive, broductive, middle middle fair, and none importont. Forty seeds, 220, 100 seeds, ricey and from the fair of the seeds, 220, 100 seeds of the fair of the fai BOARD STATE I have no headen, the best Tennes in this expression, bear strict in my retination, the best Tennes in this expression of cetinate with me. Truly yours, J. H. Kerryam. Conson of cetinate with me. Truly yours, J. H. Kerryam. Conson of cetinate with the process of the conson of cetinate with the process of the conson of cetinate with the conson of the cetinate of the new females, which he originated. The committee voluntarily gave him the following expression of their opinion: 'Mr. Livingston, Sir-The Aome and Parnagon are the best formattees on exhibition. Nigued by M. J. Kelity, J. Lutt, B. Johnson, Awardson, Committee, ''.

C. G. FOSTER, Journalist & Special Advertising Agt

409 West Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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### THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending Feb. 16. Anderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Cyrus Lowry, Reeder TD, Jan 21, 1376, one heifer, 2 yrs old, color white, 1 oth ears red red on the legs near the hoofs. Valued at \$15. Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk

STEER.—Taken up by Warren Davis, Marmaton Tp, one yr old red steer, marked with swallow fork and under bit in right car. Valued at \$18.

HEIFER.—Taken up by LA Gemaanlus, Osage Tp, one red neifer, supposed to be 3 yrs old, star in forehead, marked with a crop off of the left car, awallow fork and underbit in right car. (Besidence 2 miles Bouth of Barnes ville.) Valued at \$15. Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Ciera.

HEIFBR—Taken up by John Weiss, Walnut Tp, Dec 13, 1875, ane light room helfer, 2yrs old, medium siz: hall under crop off the left ear, no marks. Valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Simeon Baker, ission Tp, Dec 13, 1875, one black mare colt, about 8 months old, no marks or brams. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Thos Hart, Padonia Tp, Nov 1, 1875, one steer, 1 yr olu past, light brindle, common size, amooth crop off left ear, no marks or brands. Valued at \$14. STEFR.—Also, one deep red steer, 1 yr old, small size, underslope off each ear, silt in each ear, no marks or brands. Valued at 80.

STEER.—Taken up by John A Fraser, Hiswatha Tb, Jan 3, 1876, con steer, 2 yrs old, white, with red spots on head and right side, branded "B" on left hip, left ear clipped. Valued at 81.

Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk. Coffey County—Job Throckmorton, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W F Thornberry, Avon Tp, Dec 20, 1875, one light roan steer, 5 yrs old, branded on right hip, brand unknown: Valued at \$25.

HEIFEK—Taken up by MEI Grimes, Burlington Tp, one white heifer, red on end of ears. 2 yrs old. Valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by ME Grimes, Burlington Tp, one yearling steer, pale red, line back, white tail, star in fore-yearling steer, pale red, line back, white tail, star in fore-yearling steer, pale red, line back, white tail, star in fore-yearling steer, light roan, red ears, no marks or brands. Yearling steer, light roan, red ears, no marks or brands. Yearling steer, light roan, red ears, no marks or brands. Yearling steer, light roan, red ears, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Newland, Liberty Tp, one bue roan cow, 3 yrs old, underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

ML LE—Taken up by John P (line, Jan 8, 1875, in Leroy Tp, one bay mare mule, med.um size, 9 yrs old, collar marks or breast, blind in one eye, no ether marks or brands. Valued at \$40.

Bayls County—P. V. Traylinger, Clerk

Davis County-P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by James Christenson, Jackson Tp an 16, 1876, one 2 yr old heifer, part white, with some red pots, red neck and ears, no marks or brands discovered. spots, red neck and care, no lands and shifterd Tp. Jan 7, Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Dustin Sands, Milford Tp. Jan 7, 1576, one bay mare, 6 yrs old, about 14 hds high, hind feet white, collar marks. Valued at \$75.

Elk County-Thos. Hawkins, Clerk. MARR—Taken up by DW Rogers, 3% miles west of Longton, Elk county, Es. Jan 27, 1876, one bay mare, 18% high, black mane and tall, some white on left hind foot, 2 yrs old last spring.

Greenwood County-W. S. Reece, Clerk, PONY—Taken up by H M Shepard, Spring Creek Tp. Nov 18, 1875, one sorrel mare pony, 3 yrs old, white strip in the face, one white hind foot, about 14 hds high, no marks or brands.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by John R Maddock, Emporia Tp, lov 1875, one 3 yr old helier, white, with roan neck, randed "C 1" on the left hip, slit in left ear. Valued at HEIFER.—Taken up by John R Maddock, Emporia Tp. Nov 1875, one 3 yr old heiler, white, with roan neck at \$20.

STEER.—Taken up by David T Lewis, of Emporia Tp. Nov 3:1875, one ed steer, branded "M" on right hip, and "C M" on right horn, a little white about the head. Valued at \$23.

STEER.—Also, one red brindle steer, branded "M" on right hip and "C M" on right horn, both ears cropped and then ellt, a little white about the forehead. \$20.

STEER.—Also, one red brindle steer, branded "M" on right hip and "C M" on right horn, both ears cropped and then ellt, a little white about the forehead. \$20.

MARE—Taken up by A E Rhodes, Fremont Tp. Dec 20, 19 who dark brown mare, 7 or 8 yrs old, 14% hds high, a few both of the theory of the steer of

figure "10" on leit hip, crop off each car. Valued at \$15.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

STERR—Taken up by Francis Havings, Wea Tp. Jan 5, one white yearling steer, some red on head and ears, underslope in right ear, piece of left hera broken off. Valued at \$12.

STERR—Taken up by Dave Morgan, Wea Fp. Jan 5, one deep red yearling steer, under half-erop in right ear, some white on tip of tail. Valued at \$12.

HOMSE—Taken up by Clark Johnston, Sugar Greek Tp. tail, black and back. Valued at \$13.

HOMSE—Taken up by Clark Johnston, Sugar Greek Tp. tail, black and back. Valued at \$15.

Fill—Taken up by John Fort, Middle Creek Tp. Nov bay yearling filly, blast in Greeked, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by John Fort, Middle Creek Tp. Nov 1, one fron gray mare, pony size, 6 yrs old, gray mane and tail, left hind foot white, the other feet black, saddle and collar marks. Valued at \$25.

Nemaha County-Walter J. Ingram, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Jacob Meisner, Rock Creek Tp. one bay mare colt, about 8 months old, two white hind feet, little white on fore feet in front just above the hoofs.

Neosho County-C. F. Stauber, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by Wm Buckhannan, Shiloh Tp. on Jan 5, 1876, one bay horse, 9 yrs old, blind in left eye and right eye wonk, corked in right fore foot, little lame, both hind feet white, saddle mark on back, small star in fore-head and face, about 15 hds high. Valued at \$25.

11

Pottawatomie County-H. P. Smith, Clerk, HEIFER—Taken up by E D Gillett, Mill Creek Tp, Dec 16, 1875, one dark red helfer, 2 yrs old past, small white spots all over the head and body, no make or brands. wate under belly, 3 white feet, switch of fail white. Val-ued at \$3.

HEIFER—Taken up by P B Schlassman, Blue Tp, one white h-if, red neck, some red about legs, red snote on body, no marks or brands, about 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15. body, no marks or brands, about 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Topendorff, Mill Creek Tp, Jan 14, 1815, one yearling steer, dark red, white spots on the rump, staggy head, no marks. Valued at \$10.

STEKR—Taken up by Noah Jones, Green 7p. Dec 9, 1875, one steer, 2 yrs old, red, some white on back, belly and logs. Valued at \$14.

18, 1876, white under the stage of the stag PONY—Also, one 3 yr old sorrel horse pony, a little white on both hind feet, small spot in ferenced, branded HAO left shoulder. Valued at \$30.

HAO left shoulder. Valued at \$30.

HARE—Also, one 2 yr old, hay pony mare, white strip in fee, left hind foot white. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Also, one yearling bay pony mare, right hind foot white, no brands. Valued at 15.

Russell County-H D. Palmer, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by J H Cramer, one bay horse pony three white feet, star in forehead, no marks. Valued a

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. STERR—Taken up by Frederick Dauber, Soldir Tp, one small red yearling steer, white spat on forehead, some white spots on belly and legs stallow fork in the left ear, bush of tail off. Valued at \$11.00 PONY—Taken up by B imgrund, Auburn Tp, one dark bay pony mare, supposed to be 3 yrs old, left hind foot white, a few white hairs on left fore leg, and in forehead, some white on the head of right hind foot. Valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Samuel Sproat, Williamsport Tp.

COLT—Taken up by Samuel Sproat, Williamsport Tp.

one bay hors—colt, 2 yrs old past, three white feet, about

144 lich high. Valued at \$25.

TONY—Taken up by E G Nadeau, Rossville Tp. one

sorrel mare pony, 3 yrs old, both hind feet white, white

blaze in face. Valued at \$25.

FONY—Also, one dark bay Texas pony, about 12 yrs

old, small star in forehead, branded on left shoulder,

black mane and tail. Valued at \$20.

Strays for the Week Ending Feb. 9, 1876.

Allen County-T. S. Stover, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by T B Martin, Osage Tp, one sorrel mare, about 5 yrs old, 15 hds high, with blaze face; no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Atchison County-Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk. HORSE-Taken up by C. Volker, Shannon Tp. (Atchison P. O.) Dec 27, 1875, one sorrel horse, light mane and tail, white hind feet, about 6 yrs old. Valued at 225.

STEEK-Taken up by G. W. Bowser, Kaploma Tp. (Arbitoto P. O.) Dec 23, 1875, one red steer, white on back and bily, white spot on hips, about 18 months old. Valued at 316.

Anderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Alice Glennan, Jan 20, 1878, one yr old red heifer, white spot on forehead, two white pots on lett d nk, white under belly, no other marks or rands perceivable. Valued at \$15. Crawford County-J. H Waterman, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up Jan 4, 1876, by W M Harper, Baker p, one dun horse colt, 2 yrs old, star in forchead, hind set white. Valued at \$20 COLT—Also, one bay horse colt, 1 year old. Valued at HORSE—Taken up Dec 23, 1875, by J T Louther, Lincoln To. one bay horse, 15 hds high, 12 yrs old. Valued at \$3). MARE—Taken up Dec 27, 1875, by Francis Clutter, of Drawford Tp, one sorrel mare, about 9 yrs od, branded nieft hip and left ship and left shoulder with the letters "O T," white face, white hind legs. Valued at \$30.

Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk. Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up Nov 24, 1975, by Wm Blevins. Oskaloosa Tp. one white yearling steer, crop off right ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also, one white and red spotted yearling steer, underbit in right ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$12

COW—Taken up Nov 23, 1875, by LA Eshom, Jefferson Tp, one white cow, with red ears, branded on left him with some round instrument, about 8 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

STERK—Taken up by Chas W Fisher, Stranger Tp. Jan

25, 1876, one steer. 2 yr5 old, blue and white, underbit in

right ear. Valued at \$20.

STERK—Also, one red and white yearling steer, bob
tail. Valued at \$12.

FONY—Taken up ju by L A Ramsey, Delaware Tp. Jan

FONY—Taken up ju by L A Ramsey, Delaware Tp. Jan

black mane and tail, 50 r 5 yrs old, branded on right shoulder thus "OOO." Valued at \$15.

Linn County-John W. Flora, Clerk. Linn County—John W. Flora, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W M Sutton, Paris Tp, Jan 11,
1876, one yellow sorrel horse mule, about 14 hds high. Valued at \$50,
8TRER—Taken up by Amos Pool, Liberty Tp, Nov
12, 1875, one red Texas steer, 3 yrs old, slit in both ears,
star in forehead, branded "777," no other marks or STEER—Also, one bluish Texas steer, 4 yrs old with up-per slope in each car, branded "J D" on left hip.

TERM—Also, one 4 yr old Texas steer, white with yel-low neek, crop off both ears, branded with figures "12" on right hip. Valued at \$20 each.

Montgomery County—E. T. Mears, Clerk. PONY-Taken up by Felix McGinnis, Independenc Tp. Jan 12, 1876, one dun mare pony, about 10 yrs old some slight saddle marks, no brands. Valued at \$15. Morris County-H. W Gildemelster, Clerk. HEIVER-Taken up by C. N Head, Council Grove Tp.
Jan 20, 1876, one red helfer, about 1 yr old, crop off left
ear. Valued at \$8.

HORSE-Taken up by H C Keeler, Valley Tp. Jan 1b,
1876, one bay horse, about 4 yrs old, 14 hds high, star in
forehead, branded "H" on rightshoulder. Valued at \$20.

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Robert Banks, Wabaunsec'n p. Jan 20, 1876, one bay mare coit, black mane and tail, medium isc, supposed to be 5 yrs old, no marks or brands visible. Valued at \$30.

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by August Lauber, Center Tp. Jan 13,
1876. one black cow. 9 yrs old last spring, white under
belly, white forehead, small white spot near the nose and
on each of the hind legs near the hoof.
COLT—Taken up by Daniel Mix. Nealed at \$15.
Jan 6, 1876, one brown mare coit, supposed to be 5 yrs
Valued at \$30.
COLT—Also, one iron gray horse coit.

Wilson County-G. E. Butin, Clerk. HOG—Taken up by John McLaren, Gniford Tp, Dec 24, 1875, one large white and black sow, black behind the shoulders, right hip black, supposed to be 18 months old. Appraised at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by George Reed, Pleasant Valley Tp, Jan 10, 1876, one black Texas ateer, 3 yrs old, underbit in left ear, branded with the letter '&' on left hip, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$18.

### **ESTRAYS**

Taken up about the 10th day of November, 1875:
One yearling red and white Steer.
One yearling white Heifer, with brown neck white forehead. Both have a cut in left ear.
The owner can have the above named cattle by paying for advertising and keeping, when called for at my place.

Carbondale, Osage County, Kaneas.

FROM the premises of the undersigned, five miles South of Ottawa, Franklin county, on Friday night, January 14th, 1876, one small bay horse, three years old, has trace marks on side, heavy long tail, small lump on back, three small spots near the few eye with white hair on them.

A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery, and an additional reward for the arrest of the thief.

JOHN W. BROWN,
P, O. Address, Ottawa, Kansas.

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Parties writing to us will save time and expense by sending an accurace description of their property. If farm, give number of acres, amount fenced and cultivated, amount of orchard. State whether bottom or prairie land. Describe the buildings, and give the property.

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Vice Pres't. SEC. M. NOBLE

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TRY IT. Ten Dollars given for the first gentleman or help this Medicine falls to cure of Ague, if taken according to directions. It is free from Quinine. Calomel, Strychnine, or Arsenic. Many have been cured by taking two doses; others, not easily sifected by medicine, are not cured so quickly. It never Palls. REFFERNORS:—Ex.-Mayor O. T. Welen, John G. Olis Mrs. E. C. Metcail, Descon J. C. Miller, Keiller, & Billingsley, all of Topeka, Kansas.

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Package sent by mail on receipt of one Dollar, P. O. Order or Registered Letter. Every prison buyling two packages, will receive, in one year from date of buyling, a receipt to make the Cure. Address

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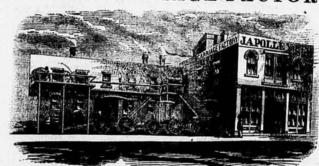
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Milling legy, all of Topeka, Kanas.

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Madam Gerranily for the period of one year, and we take pleasure in recompanily for the period of one year, and we find it at our family for the period of one year, and we find it and the property of the period of the period of the period of the year, and we find it and the property of the period of the year, and the find it and the period of the year, and the year, and the year, and year, year, and year, y

### Oak Hill Farm.

Kellogg, Jasper County, Iowa,

On Thursday, March 23d, 1876.

I will sell my entire herd consisting of 100 head of Short Horns and over 100 head of Berkshire breeding sows. And on Fainday, Manch Mrn. I will sell about 200 more of breeding and stock hogs, 40 head of grade cattle, 11 head work horses and mules with all machinery and tools on farm.

Trains of Sale: Twelve months time with interest. Five per cent. off for cash.

My farm is offered for sale, and will be rented by the first of March if not before that time.

The sale of one hundred head of Short-Horns by M. L. Devin and others at Des Moines, lows, will be held on Wednesday, March 22.

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Newton, Jasper County, Iowa. Catalogues sent by him or Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.



A sure Cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—even Consumption if taken in season. Physicians endorse it as the most perfect and efficient lubaler ever introduced Send your address and receive our descriptive circular, and testimonials of hundreds of Physicians who have used it in their practice. We send Inhaler, with Inhalent 'or two months' use, free by mail for \$2.00. Sold by Dauguists. \$2.00. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
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### Bet us Smile.

THE EDITOR'S WIFE.

"Yes, I'm Mrs. Peter Snow, an editor's wife. I well remember the day when Mr. Snow asked me to become his wife. I confess I liked Mr. Snow and, thinking it would be a very fine thing to be the wife of an editor, I said yes, as pretty as I knew how, and became Mrs Snow. I have seen ten years of married life and find my husband to be an amiable, good-natured man. He always spends his evenings at home, and is in that respect a model man; but he always brings a pile of exchanges, which is only limited by the length of his arms, and reads, while I patch the knees and elbows of our pantaloons and coat. After we have had a Quaker meeting of an hour's length, I break the ker meeting of an hour's length, I break the

silence by asking:
"Mr. Snow, did you order that coal I spoke to you about?"
"What did you say my dear?" he asks, after a few moment's silence.

"Did you order that coal I spoke to you

Indeed, my dear, I am sorry, but I forgot

Another hour's silence, which is relieved by the baby's crying, and, rather liking to hear a noise of some sort, I make no effort

"My," says Mr. Snow, after he has cried a minute or so, "you had better give the baby some catnip tea to quiet him, he troubles

The baby is still; another hour passes without a breath of noise. Becoming tired of silence I take a lamp and retire for the night, leaving Mr. Sn w so engaged with his paper that he does not see me leave the room. Towards midnight he comes to bed, and just as he has fallen to sleep, the baby takes a notion to cry again. I rise as quietly as possible, and try to still him. While I am walking in the room with a young Snow in my arms, our next—a boy of three years—begins to scream at the top of his lungs. There is no other course but to call Mr. Snow so I call out:
"Mr. Snow! Mr. Snow!"

The third time he starts up and replies:

"What! Tim, more copy?"
As though I was Tim, that little imp running about the office. I reply rather tartly "N, I don't want any more copy—I have had enough of that to last me my lifetime— I want you to see what Tommy is crying

"Mr. Snow makes a desperate effort to rouse himself; as Tommy stops to take a breath, he falls asleep again, leaving me to pace the room in as much vexation as I can comfortably contain. The next morning at breakfest, when I give Mr. Snow an account of last night's adventure, he replies :

"Indeed, my dear. I am sorry the children troubled you."

"This is always the way. If I even complain, it is, 'indeed, my dear, I am very

"But should the very same thing occur the subsequent night, directly before his eyes, very likely he would not see or know anything about it, unless it happened to interrupt his train of ideas. Then he would propose catnip tea; but before I can get it into the infant's stomach, he will be far away into the realms of thought, leaving me not

a little vexed at his stupidity.

"Mr. Snow knows the nature of every paper published in England and the United States, but he can not for the life of him tell the names of his children. He knows precisely the years of every American journal, but he does not know the age of his nal, but he does not know the age of his own baby. He knows how every contributor looks, but I do not believe he cantell whether my eyes are black or blue.

"They say Mr. Snow is getting rich. All I know is, he gives me money to clothe our boys, and that, too, without complaint of poverty. I hope the world is right in its opinion, and, when I are satisfied it is, I shall advise him to resign his editorial honors, and spend a few months in becoming acquainted with his wife and children. The little ones w ll feel mnch flattered in making the acquaintance of so literary a man.'

When you buy a new harness, be sure to get with it a can of Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, and if you use it as you should, your harness will last twice as long as it would without it or with any other oil.



Base botter; burn less fuel; give better satisfaction, and are the standard Stoves of the day.

Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

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Farm Stock Advertisements

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### NORMAN HORSES



Have made the Breeding and importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares on terms as reasonable as the the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.

E. DILLON & CO.

### SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

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

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

Addres GLICK & KNAPP.

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

### G. W. STUBBLEFIELD & CO.,



Importers and Breeders of Norman Horses Office with Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill. Imported stock for sale on reasonable terms, Address, Shirley, McLean Co., Illinois.

Sedalla.

- Missourl

Thoroughbred Berkshires.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



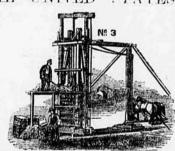
D. A. ROUNER,

SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Berkshire Hogs, and Long-Wool Sheep.

The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phylises, Galateas, Rose Buds Rose Mary's, Lady Carolines, Desdemonlas, and other good Funilies. RED DUKE 4219 S. H. R. at head of the herd. Correspondence solicited.

### THE PREMIUM HAY PRESS

THE UNITED STATES.



The Premium Press in the United States,

ESTABLISHED IN 1867 NEARLY 1,000 IN USE.

This Press is warranted to compress Hay so tight that TEN TEN'S can be shipped in a railroad box car. Manufactured and for sale by GEORGE ERTEL, Quincy, Ill.

### 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

Special Offer to Subscribers of the Farmer - We will send the Farmer and Yeuno Folks one year to any address, if ordered during January, for \$2, thus giving the Young Folks free to single subscribers.

Land Advertisements.

"The Best Thing in the West."

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,

3,000,000 ACRES Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkaness Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Oredit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED

to purchasers of land.

To Circulars, with map, giving full information sent free.

A. S. JOHNSON.

Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

### Kansas Land Agency.

DOWNS & 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 'o 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.

### 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

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

Discount for Cash in Full AT
DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,

John A. Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER.

# Ho! For Central Kansas.

THE Celebrated Kaw Indian Reserve now open to actual settlers, on long time. Improved Farms are selling very cheap. Kansas has harvested the fluest Wheat crop. of all the States for 1875. Whole fields run from 50 to 40 bushels to the acro. Other crops promise large returns. Address ROBERTS & LINZEE, Council Grove, Kan.

KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT AS-SOCIATION.

## AT ATCHISON, KANSAS, MARCH 28, 1876

3,664 Pieces of Property, Valued at \$770,800.00



THE KANSAS LAND AND IMMIGRANT ASSOCIATION.

TION.

I S an association composed of Capitalists and Business Men, residing in Kansas, duly incorporated by the anthority of the State, with a Capital Stock of ON's MILLION DOLLARS, divided into Two Hundrad Thousand Bharks and Association is for the Term of Twenty-One Yer, and confers upon its corporators and their successors in the dentity to transact basess in any of the States and Buthority to transact basess in any of the States and Buthority to transact basess in any of the States and Buthority to transact basess in any of the States and Buthority to transact of the Capital States for the following purposes: the year of the United States for the following purposes: the second of Boards of Trade and business as exchanges; the accumulation and loan of tunds; the erection of buildings, and the Tubellars and Sale of Braze Estate.

NO. OF PIECES. VALUE.

1—PRICE VILLA" \$ 75 400 00

1—PGLICK NILLO" \$ 75 400 00

1—PGLICK AND FRAME RESIDENCES \$7,50 00

9—IMPROVED FARMS \$7,50 00

135—OF 16 ACIRES EACH 157,60 00

135—OF 16 ACIRES EACH 57,500 00

50—OF 40 ACRES EACH 6,500 00

50—ATCHISON SUBURBAN LOTS 64,00 00

1,500—ATCHISON SUBURBAN LOTS 125,000 00

50—ATCHISON SUBURBAN LOTS 215,000 00

2,664 PIECES OF PROPERTY VALUED AT \$7,000 00

PHICES OF SHARES.

dainty. Active and reliable agents wanted. References required. Liberal commission allowed. Circulars and terms eat on application.

of. Liberal communications and the process of the season o JOHN M. PRICE,

Shares for sale by JNO, M. CLUGSTON, Topcas, Asp. E. FOSS. F. C. TILTON G. G. BAILEY

FOSS, ELLIOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

ROOM 15, 164 & 166 WASHINGTON ST.,; Chicago, III. Farmers, Write to Us for Circulars.





## HE JOHN DEERE P

"ADVANCE" AND "PEERLESS" CULTIVATORS anufactured by DEERE & CO., Moline, Ill.

CLIMAX CORN PLANTER, HOOSIER CORN DRILL Woolridge Field Rollers, Scotch Harrows, Coate's Rake, Vibrator Thresher, and a full line of

FARM MACHINERY. DEERE, MANSUR AND COMPANY,
KANSAS CITY, M K INSAS CITY, MO.

SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.

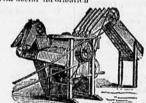
Farmers, Keep an Eye on this Space! 

SEED Send for our New Catalogue for 1876

Containing description of our Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Wagons, Buggles, Spring Wagons Carriages, etc., and replete with useful information

SANDWICH

Corn Shellers.



SANDWICH

Corn Shellers.

WE ARE ALSO ACENTS FOR: The Champion Reaper and Mower, Aultman & Taylor (Vib Stor) Thresher, S udebaker Wagons, Superior Grain Dril, Taylor Pay Bates. Canton Clipper Plows Parilla Cultvators, Crossly Gang and Sulky Plows, Sandwich Corn Shellers, and keep overything in the way of Little Giant Corn and Cob Crushers, Challenge Feed Mills, Cutting Boxes, Harrows, Road Scrapers, etc., etc.
TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,

Grand Real Estate Distribution AND FARM MACHINERY. SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

## MABBETT,

526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kansas,

WHOLESALE AND HETAIL DEALER IN Seeds & Agricultural Implements

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds,

Osage Seed, and all kinds of Tree Seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc., Sweet Potatoes Top Orions, Potato, Cabbago and Tomato Plants.

Garden City, Chicago and Moline Plows and Cultivators. Champion and Excelsior Reapers and Mowers Sweepstakes and Massilon 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, Fin Mills.

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

WANTED—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor B was.

REMOVAL!

## The Original Wholesale GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

CHICAGO.



JOBBERS IN DRY GOODS. Clothing, Hats. Caps, Trunks, Valises. Notions,

Etc., etc.

Having re and to our New House,

227 & 220 W. BASH AVENUE. With a door surface equal to about 1% acres, we are now better than ever PREPARED to SUSTAIN on WIDESPREAD reputation as the OKIGINATORS 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 ns. OUR GOODS are ADAPTED to the wants of the FARMING community. WE ARE ENDORSED by the EXECUTIVE OFFICKIES of every STATE GRANGS from Pennsylvania to Oregon.

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

PLEASE CALL and see us when in the city.

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO.,

Opposite the Matteson House 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE IN 10 HOUSER, from Cider, wine, Molasses of Sorgham, who at using drugs. Ao dress F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Springhelo, Mass.

USEFUL BULLS CHEAP!

USEFUL BULLS CHEAP!

I WILL SELL, cheap, two young SHORT-HOIN BULLS, for which I am ur able to give correct pedigrees. One is a rich rear roan, growthy and vigorous, coming 2 years old April 1st. The other is a red and white, large and likely, coming one year old June 1st. These Bulls are all right, and aseful animals to cross appearance and remnerative business, week, and will send it samples and full particulars to appearance on the rearrance of the reserve talkers, pedigrees, and boys need not apply. Address, with stamp, Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas.

We guarantee a profit of \$70 a week, and will send it samples and full particulars to appear on that means basiness. Street-talkers, pedigrees, and boys need not apply. Address, with stamp, N. A. RAY & CO. Chleago, Ill.