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The Kansas Farmer.

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

priate places. If one has excess to a treasury, on which he may draw, to defray all expenses, at any time, he may build, ornament and em bellish at the same time when he is improving the fertility of the soil. But when one must depend solely upon the resources of his farm, it is necessary for him to forecast his plans

moisture constitutes the stepping stone to a from weeds by constant use, of cultivator and

the most thorough manner; cultivate such produce s first-class nut. The soil should be crops as are adapted to the soil, work all of

Fourth, There is a choice in plant food while noxious seeds are so hardy they will thrive on almost any sort of soil or barren earth, useful plants must be provided with those elements which are deficient in the seed bed. One can make egregious mistakes in the choice of fertilizers. When domestic animals have been picking and gleaning the scarce atoms of phosphatic material in the grass for ages past, and the frames of herd after herd bone, the tiller of the soil can scarcely make strawy manure, which will yield little besides

ways need access to a treasury, from which he may draw supplies to pay the expenses, which should be cancelled by the income of the farm. He must study his calling, as does the mechanic, the merchanic, the lawyer or doctor; so that he will understand the most expeditious and economical way of performing every man. and economical way of performing every man-ual operation, so that if his employes are und, he can show them how.

I shall continue this subject, and make the assertion that, with properly directed energy, there is no section of this country in which farming will pay better than in Kansas. A. Cox.

-In Walnut Valley Times.

a week before planting and roll in plaster (gypsum) to keep from drying too much. The plaster will adhere to the moist surfaces, which will harden slightly, and the gypsum in contest with the notate will be not the gypsum in contact with the potato will benefit the port of the crop more than it used in any "During the coming summer I wish to pack "During the coming summer I wish to pack "Eassas that it has for eastern States, is at best

one to three acres by leaving potatoes uncovered too long, and their experience may be valuable to others .- Country Gentleman.

PEA-NUT CULTURE.

it is necessary for him to forecast his plans and compute his expenses, and thus ascertain what can be done during one season towards improving the productiveness of his lands. By judicious planning, work can be performed at the proper period, and much may be accomplished during the autumn and winter months, when labor is comparatively cheap.

Second, A farmer, who would be successful, should have his trade so well learned that he will make no mistakes in cultivation. He should know what kind of plows, harrows, cultivators, and other field implements, and hand tools, will be required.

As plowing is the grand means on which all farmers must rely for thorough pulverization of the soil, it will be found of far greater importance to be an expert plowman than a good cradler or mower.

A portion of the land may need draining. Relieving wet lands of the superabundant moisture constitutes the stepping stone to a greecessful system of progressive a griculture. We first get our land into best possible conmoisture constitutes the stepping stone to a successful system of progressive agriculture.

Third, In some soils, certain elements of plant should not be disturbed after the 1st of angular transfer of the state of Third, In some soils, certain elements of fertility are wanting, while in others, the elements are there, though not infan available state to promote the growth of crops. The fertilizing atoms are so securely locked up in the soil, in the indurated particles, that nothing is required except the introduction of such a system of farm management as will develop the fertility. One of the most effective ways to do this is to plow, sub-soil and fertilize, in the most thorough manner: cultivate such plant should not be disturbed after the 1st of August. In this section we plant from May 10 to June 1. It is better to have all planted by the 22d of May. It crows or moles are troublesome, use tar on the seed, as you would for corn. Seed dug after the 1st of August. In this section we plant from May 10 to June 1. It is better to have all planted by the 22d of May. It crows or moles are troublesome, use tar on the seed, as you would seed to plant an acre. Great care should be taken in selecting seed, and none planted but the fertility. One of the most effective ways to do this is to plow, sub-soil and fertilize, in this section we plant from May 10 to June 1. It is better to have all planted by the 22d of May. It crows or moles are troublesome, use tar other seed, as you would seed to plant an acre. Great care should be taken in selecting seed, and none planted by the 22d of May. It crows or moles are troublesome, use tar other seed, as you would to corn. Seed dug after the 1st of August. In this section we plant from May 10 to June 1. It is better to have all planted by the 22d of May. It crows or moles are troublesome, use tar other seed, as you would to corn. Seed dug after the 1st of August. In this section we plant from May 10 to June 1. It is better to have all planted by the 22d of May. It crows or moles are troublesome, use tar other troublesome, use tar other troublesome, use tar other the 1st of August. In this section we plant the section we plant the section we plant the section we plant the section we plant th crops as are adapted to the soil, work all of the refuse of the crops into manure and return it, without waste, to the fields. Plow ing, subsoiling, harrowing and rolling will develop fertility. Vegetable growth and decay, the elements in rich stable manure, frost and showers, all operate harmoniously for the accomplishment of this great—developing fertility.

Benefit of the crops into manure and return it, and well limed. Chocolate colored oned soil produces the most desirable colored on the same waste excellent fodder for cattle and horses, but the nuts are better filled and heavier if dug a few aloys after frost. To dig nuts, use a one—horse as those who send butter in jars as well as those who make jars, to this defect. I writing you is to call the attention of those who send butter in jars as well as those who make jars, to this defect. I writing you is to call the attention of those who make jars, to this defect. I writing you is to call the attention of those who make jars, to this defect. I writing you is to call the attention of those who make jars, to this defect. I writing you is to call the attention of those who make jars, to this defect. I writing you is to call the attention of those who send butter in jars as well as those who make jars, to this defect. I writing you is to call the attention of the information of the provention of the provent plant, so as not to cut off the nuts—say five inches deep, using two horses to plough, and run one each side of the row. We let a hand follow, lifting the vines and shaking the dirt off. Each hand can shake two rows. follow, lifting the vines and shaking the dirt off. Each hand can shake two rows. We throw the vines into heaps as we shake them, placing them carefully one on top of the other for convenience in shocking. Six rows will make a heap-row, and eight heap-rows make a shock row. In the shock rows we drive stakes 7 feet long, sharpened at both ends, ages past, and the frames of herd after herd and flock after flock have been built up of the minutest particles of those elements that form a mistake by pilling bone dust on his land to rest on. A twelve foot rail or pole is long stable manure, that is made by horses and enough for four shocks. Shocks should not to rest on. A twelve foot rail or pole is long meat cattle, which consume a generous amount touch each other. We let the hand that of meat or grain, contains all the elements of shocks them shake the vines again as he puts or mear or grain, contains an the elements of them up, round and round the stick, as high fertility that almost any soil requires. Yet it them up, round and round the stick, as high would be a great mistake for a farmer to apply as he can reach, setting them well down, and ed the subject of this article, even if the clovputting on a cap of straw and hay—hay is the er plant is of doubtful value to our own State, best. As much as possible, the nuts should would certainly be very imperfect. Red clover

ivation of the soil, early implants in the chil-

HOW TO PACK BUTTER TO KERP.

Make a brine with a saturated solution o a high pressure is the quickest and best and in the college farm.

The botanical names have been omitted, as or are hastily removed from the field without or arcasses are allowed to rot prescribed and the carcasses are allowed to rot prescribed a ill with boiling hot brine, and let it stand till it gets cold, and the woody flavor will be sufficiently removed. By keeping the butter under the brine, the casks full and in a cool place, the butter will keep safely. Some of the tin lined packages which have recently introduced, and which are easily hermetically sealed, would be much more convenient and probably full as cheap as the oak casks and brine, and are claimed to be equally efficient in preserving.

Creeping bent

Italian rye,
Sweet scented vernal,
Wood meadow,
Orchard,
Rough-stalked meadow
Meadow soft,
Finger spiked wood,
Taller meadow,
Blue, in preserving.
In reference to the use of unglazed jars in

which to pack butter, a correspondent of the

"I have kept a dairy of fourteen to eighteen cows for some years, and find most persons prefer earthen jars to wood. Where I send the butter to families, these jars are returned each season to be refilled. We find it impossible to cleanse the inside of the cover if it is not cleaned it absorbs are returned each glazed; it absorbs every taint or bad odor that may come in contact with it, and every such tainted cover is sure to spoil the contents cussions of dairymen, and I shall be much obliged if you will call attention to it.

Morticulture.

FORAGE PLANTS IN KANSAS. NO. IV.

BY PROF. E. M. SHELTON.

RED CLOVER.

carbonaceous material, to a mucky, peaty soil, go next to the stick, and the vines should be is pre-eminently the crop of the good farmer, which requires inorganic or mineral, such as go next to the stick, and the vines should be is pre-eminently the crop of the good farmer, which requires inorganic or mineral, such as go next to the stick, and the vines should be is pre-eminently the crop of the good farmer, which requires inorganic or mineral, such as go next to the stick, and the vines should be is pre-eminently the crop of the good farmer, which requires inorganic or mineral, such as go next to the stick, and the vines should be is pre-eminently the crop of the good farmer, which requires inorganic or mineral, such as go next to the stick, and the vines should be is pre-eminently the crop of the good farmer, which requires inorganic or mineral, such as go next to the stick, and the vines should be is pre-eminently the crop of the good farmer, which requires inorganic or mineral, such as go next to the stick, and the vines should be is pre-eminently the crop of the good farmer, which requires inorganic or mineral, such as go next to the stick, and the vines should be in the stick of the good farmer, and the pre-emineral pre-eminer

Lawes, of England. The prices opposite the Careful painstaking people are not much and different articles are the related of the local power by these people are not much and the prices.

CUTTING SEED POTATOES.

The only disadvantage in cutting seed potatoes is, in dry seasons, where the eyes are cut out with very little potato attached, the eye may dry up instead of growing. The remedy for this is to press each piece firmly in the ground, with the foot, as it is dropped. Then cover about four inches with loose earth and every piece will grow. If wet, cold weather follows planting, freshly cut potatoes may rot in the ground. To prevent this, cut the seed is a commended of livestigation.

The near clover ranks high for pasturing:

The red clover ranks high for pasturing:

The san Francisco Chronicle ventilates the blue grass, for hay it not only yields largely, old nest until it has been eleaned and renovate and ontoney place and out often two and one half tons, but when properties erly cured the quality is excellent, and it is recover about four inches with loose earth and every piece will grow. If wet, cold weather follows planting, freshly cut potatoes may rot in the ground. To prevent this, cut the seed is a commended particularly for sheep and cattle.

The red clover ranks high for pasturing:

The red clover ranks high for pasturing:

The red clover ranks high for pasturing:

A hen should never be allowed to sit in an often two and one half tons, but when properties erly cured the quality is excellent, and it is recoverable to the properties.

The red clover ranks high for pasturing:

A hen should never be allowed to sit in an often two and one that the been cleaned and renovate and whitewashed, before setting the hen, and there should be adusting of sulptur put into the nest which is the winter should never be allowed to sit in an allowed to sit in an often two and one that the beautiful properties.

The red clover ranks high for pasturing:

The red clover ranks high for pasturing:

A

of clover for pasture hay, its chief value will The following inqury and reply by Prof.
Arnold, the dairy correspondent of the New
York Tribuue, recently appeared in that pa"sheet anchor of American farming." Wheth-J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

In contact with the potato will benefit the growth of the crop more than it used in any other way.

Cut potatoes are often burned or scorched in the sun, if dropped too long before being covered nearly up in pound prints, nearly put up, stropt the crop. Pobably the sun and wind end of agriculture does not consist in an expesive agriculture does not consist in an expesive agriculture does not consist in an expesive and commodious villa, sist in an expesive and commodious villa, sist in an expesive and prints, progressive agriculture does not consist in an expesive agriculture does not consist in an expessive agri young plants are growing from the seed.

In this latitude the clover plant will succeed

Hard Fescue, Darnel Spiked Fescue, Medow Fescue, Blue. Rhode Island bent

Yellow Lupine, White

of the jar. I have had jars of butter spoiled with the barren records of the Agricultural

N. E. States	6 000 000	New York	7,000,00
New Jersey	2,000,000	Deleware	1,100,00
	1,500,000	Pennsylvania	8,000,00
Maryland	- 040 000	Indiana	3,000,00
Ohio		Michigan	
	200,000	Iowa	150,00
Wisconsin	00 000	Missouri	1,600,00
Kansas		North Carolina.	100,00
Virginia	1,200,000	Alabama	25,00
Bouth Carolina			20,0
Florida	25,000	Mississippi Louisiana	
Arkansas	10,600		
Texas	80,600	Kentucky	16.0
Nebraska	10,000	Minnesota	
Oregon	250,000	California	
T31 -1 41-		a loose estims	te wit

Figuring this up at a loose estimate, with the best of knowledge we can gather, we have to day nearly forty-seven millions dollars of value in the fruit crop, aside from that which is used by the orchard or farming fruit growers, and the amateur or private orchards of bushels of fruit that they grow, consume or give away. F. R. ELLIOTT. give away.

FORESTS IN GERMANY.—Few people have any idea of the extent of forest land in Germany, and most imagine that of the Black Forest little is eff except a tradition and a conventional blister of woodland, so named. On the contrary, in Hanover alone there are

HEN LICE.

One of the difficulties in the way of success quently of some value; and the whole ar- Lawes, of England. The prices opposite the noved by these pests; but where the vermin rangement, while it instructs them in the cul- different articles are the value of manure from are not looked after and kept in check, they live to be soil, early implants in the child one ton of feed: raised, a pig, a lamb, a calf, up to even a colt, according to the age of the children, is given to each to rear and to keep or sell. Farmers, think of this; it will more than repay you in the happiness and confidence it will impart to your sons and daughters.—Germantown Tel.

Wheat, 708 | Meadow Hay, 268 | Wheat straw, 268 | Wheat straw, 268 | Coats, 770 | Oat straw, 268 | Coats, 770 | Oat straw, 268 | Coats, 770 | Oat straw, 268 | Coats, 268

farm Stock.

NEEDED REFORM IN THE CARE OF STOCK.

The department of Agriculture Report for March concludes an article on the gain or loss

Numerous exceptions are found in older states where the higher economies of farming have Make a brine with a saturated solution of the purest salt you can get, using a pound of salt salt petre to about twenty pounds of salt. Scald the brine by bringing it to a boiling heat, skim, and apply when sufficiently cool the casks should be carefully prepared as well as the brine. If the gum and sap in the wood are not removed before the casks are used, they will work out into the brine and casks are day of the day of the pure state and sheep, and often the ground once after seeding it is a decident to good advantage. Eight quarts is the usual advantage. Eight quarts is the usual amount sowed per acre. affect the butter. To remove the woody flavor from the casks, a thorough steaming with
a high pressure is the quickest and best
means. If soaked before the steam is applied,
hot steam will cut the gum and woody flavor
all out in a short time. If steam is not con-

> But leaving out of view such extreme cases, the facts elicited by our March returns give considerable ground for sundry sharp criti-cisms by foreigners upon this branch of American farming, criticisms which one of our leading writers is compelled to acknowledge as just. The general disposition to allow farm animals to decline in weight and condition during winter feeding, spring from incon-sideration and neglect rather than from any VALUE OF ORCHARD FRUIT CULTURE.
>
> There are no definite statements giving the actual values of fruit products yet published. Michigan is the only state that has given an approximate estimate, and from her statement with the barren records of the Agricultural Department we have to make up an approximate estimate. Say of the of unsheltered beasts amount to half more of feeding material than would keep them in good condition under cover. But few, if any, of the farmers who expose their animals to the inclemency of the season. make an extra provision of food; they seem rather to diminish the feeding in proportion to the exposure. Even the pittance doled out to the animals wintered in the field is largely

wasted by improper management.

The great reform suggested by our returns is the enlargement of the stock of winter food by the increased production of hay and other feeding material. It is true economy to utilize straw, fodder, and other vegetable matters upon the farm, but these are generally deficient in some of the elements of nutrition, and need be supplemented with hay or grain. Our suburbanists, who never give any record or ac grass crops present but small returns for the knowledgment of the number of trees or bushels of fruit that they grow, consume or vested. The state of New York, for example, scarcely averages a ton of hay per acre; yet few of her farmers would think of entering a crop for competition at any agricultural fair,o less than two or three tons per acre. With the same acreage, then, it is possible to double or tripple our hay crop by bringing up the practice to what has been shown to be practicable. Our pastures, which are more than double the area of our meadows, should be stocked with a better class of grasses. When there is already a supply of lime in the wolld be unwise to apply gypsum. When the ground is already so rich that crops fall down, if the soil is of a granitic character, the 'only fertilizer required, in many instances, is potash, or the silicates of pime.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

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A HINT TO FARMERS.

In some sections—and it would be a decided of lime.

Fifth, Judicious management crowns almost everything with success. If a farmer is everything with success. If a farmer give each of their boys, and an unskillful, imprudent manager he will almost everything with success. If a farmer give each of their boys, and an unskillful, imprudent manager he will almost everything with success, which are and of excellent quality, it furnishes management to the ground is already a supply of lime in the would be cared enough for hand picking.—Virginian in Country Gentleman.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

In some sections—and it would be a decided of lime.

Fifth, Judicious management crowns almost everything with success. If a farmer is excitons—farmers give each of their boys, and piris, too, a strip of land to raise whatever an unskillful, imprudent manager he will almost everything with success. If a farmer is excitons—farmers give each of their boys, and piris, too, a strip of land to raise whatever they choose upon it, and dispose of the properties of Prussia is in forest, although half of the means within the mouts within the ging, the nuts will be cared enough for hand nurse. Indeed of all the means within the means withi But other reforms must be inaugurated. It

It is necessary to administer the food provided for animals with intelligent reference to its nutritive qualities and to their peculiar wants. noyed by these pests; but where the vermin are not looked after and kept in check, they become very troublesome and hurful to fowls.

Experiments should be made under scientists authority, showing the specific values of different kinds of food, and the result carefully We have known them to kill not only young chicks, but even hens on the nest while hatch.

Gal

Ch

hap-hazard, wasteful methods which characterize extensive regions of our country, must be superceded, and more intelligent and effective processes introduced."

MEASLES ON PIGS AND CALVES.

The Agricultural Gazette, London, England The Agricultural Gazette, London, anguand, publishes the following under this head: Among parasitic diseases, "measles" take an important place, not so much on account of the effects which are produced on the health of the infested animal as from the danger which is likely to arise to those who eat the meat of such animals.

It is scarcely necessary at the outset to ex-plain that the disease, which is known as measles in pigs and calves, is not in any way allied to the disease of that name which attacks human beings. On the contrary, the lat ter is quite unconnected with parasites, being a febrile disease of a decidedly intectious nature, attended with a characteristic eruption, while the infection described as measles in the pig and calf is simply a spotted state of the flesh due to the presence of small hydatid cysts which contain the immature or larval forms of two species of tapeworms proper to man—the so called Tania solium and the Ta-

The hydatid of the first worm is the Cysticercus cellulosa, which causes the measly state so commonly found in pork, and the swallowing of which, while eating underdone pork, is the cause of the existence of the Tania solium in the intestines of man. Swine affected with measles do not suffer apparently from the invasion; at least they manifest no symptoms of pain or disturbance, but in well marked cases it is said that an expert examiner may detect the small hydatid cysts, by feeling with his finger along the side of the animal's tongue, close to its junction with the membrane of the mouth. Admitting that the cysts are present in the position indicated, the fact is not worth much because it would be impossible to examine all the pigs which are brought to market, and there are no signs which might direct attention to any particular animals, and induce the intending purchaser to have re-course to a somewhat rash method of testing

the correctness of his supicions.

When an infested pig has been slaughter ed and cut up, there is no difficulty in detect ing the disease. No artificial aids are requir ed in the inspection, as some of the hydatid cysts will be as large as a horse bean, looking like small bladders filled with a clear fluid. If the cysts be carefully ruptured, and the lar val worm removed, a white spot will be seen at one part of its circumference. This, if care fully manipulated, will show the head of a tapeworm identical in all respects with that of a solitary tapeworm of man. Immediately extending from the head will be seen the long slender neck, and then the vesicle, or water bladder, composed of a fine, transparent mem-brane having a ringed appearance if viewed sideways. When the parasite obtains an entrance into the digestive organs of man, the vesicle is dissolved away, and the tapeworm segments grow from the neck. Obviously the hydatid is conveyed to the muscles of the pig by the mature segments of the tapeworm which are voided by the human bearer, the eggs from which are picked up by vagrant pigs in their wanderings in search of food.

It is difficult to determine which was first affected, swine or men; but it will be more satisfactory to humanity to assume that the hydatid cysts somehow were first developed in the pig, and from the consumption of the flesh of the animal man became subject to the tapeworm, the eggs of which being expelled, are swallowed by pigs, and shortly develop into hydatids, ready to furnish a new genera-tion of tapeworms when introduced into the digestive organs of the human subject.

Probably the popular prejudice against underdressed pork in any shape is due to the recognition of the fact that larval forms of parasites are often present in this meat; at any rate, it is satisfactory to be able to state that infested pig's flesh is rendered harmless as food if the cooking process be effectually carried out.

FEEDING FAR

During a discussion on farm horses at a club in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the following pa

per was read by a member:
The feeding of horses is an important point in their management. Many have erroneous notions, that the more grain their horses get, the fatter they must be, and instances are not uncommon where more than six bushels of grain a week are given to a single pair. Too much grain indisposes horses for eating other provender, and occasionally subjects them to serious diseases. Four bushels of good, sound oats weekly, with a few Swedish turnips or other roots, and plento of good straw, will keep a pair of healthy farm horses in good or der through the winter, even though they pretty hard wrought. It, then, such an allow ance be sufficient for a pair, it is folly and waste to give them more. Hay may have to be substituted for straw, but no more corn will be necessary to sustain them, even when they have to go "their ten hours" in the busy spring Some horses are nice feeders and need to be coaxed to eat. A careful horse nan will keep his eye on such, and will, by giving small and oft senested handfuls constrain them to eat enough to keep themselves in in good order; whereas, a careless one, by inactention would soon let them run down to skin and bone. Horses that are greedy teeders, or that swallow their corn whole, should have it bruised or ground. A little chaff mixed with grain helps to make horses chew it-and well chewed is of more importance than many think. Unless it be well ground, and mixed with saliva in their mouths, it is but imperfectly digested in their stomachs, and without perfect digestion there its full benefit is not obtained. A full drink of water immediately after being fed should never be allowed to horses. When water is drank by them the bulk of it goes directly to their large intes-tines, and a little of it is retained in their stomachs. In passing through them, howev er, the water carries considerable quantities of their contents, where it lodges in the intes tines. If, then, the contents of horses' stom ache are washed out of them before they are digested, they are in a manner lost, no nour-ishment being derived from them. Colics in horses frequently arise from this cause, and to it the appearance of corn entire among the

From the Irish Farmer's Gazette, of May 15th, we take the following extract from the leading editorial urging upon Irish Farmers the necessity of breeding a higher grade of horses. When our most natural and direct trade shall nave been established with Europe via. Galveston, profitable markets will be tound for many of the products of the west.

He thinks it is a great mistake to suppose that the difficulties in the way of transporting

horses long distances by sea for the ordinary supply of a market are by any means insuperable, and he states the case as follows :

"Horses can be profitably transported by the 'car-load' from Omaha to New York—a dis of from fourteen to fifteen hundred miles according to the route, for less than £2, the emigrant fare between the two places being £4 4s. 8d.; while the emigrant fare from Liverpool to New York is £8. If they could be transported by sea at a price corresponding with that by land, should be sent from Omaha to Liverpool for a total cost in transporta-tion of £3 10s. each. But assume that the em igrant fare between New York and Liverpoo s too low, and that the £6 6s. rate formerly charged is a fair one, then, if each horse con less than half as much as each man, as in the case by rail, horses could be transported from Omaha to Liverpool for £5; and I see no valid reason why the proportionate cost, as between men and horses, should be very different at sea from that upon land."

In support of the last statement, he argues that, although horses require more space per head than that allotted to emigrants, the food which the law requires to be provided for passengers by sea is much more expensive than that needed by horses; besides, although steamers carry full cargoes of goods and pas-sengers from Great Britain to America, they return with half cargoes and a few passe so that the transportation of horses from America would not compete with ordinary traffic; and the writer estimates that the extra cost to the owners of the steamers would certainly be less than 30s; per horse for the voy age from any Atlantic or gulf port of North America. Even when a full return cargo is offered, and space becomes an essential ele-ment in the calculation of cost, "it is probable that most of the American steamers could take a limited number of horses on their re-turn voyage for £3 to £5 a head, at a fair profit, providing always that the requirements o of the traffic were thoroughly understood."

The states which the writer points out as those where horses best adapted for the Enlish market are bred are Kentucky, Tennesse and Illinois. The Kentucky horses are noted throughout America, and a large number of horses are annually exported from Kentucky and Tennessee to other parts of North America. "For good to first rate cobs, hacks, and chargers, these States would afford to the English dealer the best combination of quality number and price. The typical American horse is a roadster. Fast roadsters are to be tound in almost every petty township in the more settled parts of America, and trotting time under 2.50 is made at almost every one of the local fairs (shows), of which there are many undreds held every year. The number of horses that can spin along finely with a substantial weight behind them is very large, and is continually on the increase. The Norman horses, for heavy draught, are being extensively bred in Illinois and some other states."

The average price per head of horses three years old and upwards in the three states mentioned is about \$82, or say £16, and cash buy-ers would get them much under these rates. in Texas a small breed of horses, very tough hardy, and mettlesome, descendents of Arab stock of good blood these Texan horses make most serviceable animals.

There were, it appears, upwards of 91/2 millions of horses in the United States is 1874, and over 11/2 millions of mules; enormous numbers as compared with England, and in several of the western states corse breeding is as yet in its intancy. If there existed sufficient facili ties of transportation, the Americans could flood the English market, and scarcely cause a check to their own rapid rate of increase. It may, perhaps, be supposed that it is im possible to expect any large supply of horses from America; but it is hard to say what diffi culties commercial enterprise stimulated by the prospects of high profits, will not affect. At the present moment, it appears, there is a steamer at sea with a cargo of cattle from Galveston, Texas, and this may be the beginaing of a large and lucrative trade. But even supposing this venture should not prove in all respects successful, we are not therefore to infer that the importation of horses from America is an impracticable scheme. Details will become more perfect with each trial, and considering that the steamers between Great Britain and North America now make about 1,200 round trips in the year, and that they often make the return voyage with the 'tween decks nearly empty, it may reasonably be supposed that the owners will turn their attenion to the fitting up of their vessels for the accommodation of a trade which would give them a full return cargo, once they are convinced this can be done at a fair profit. This point has, of course, to be decided, and the problem of a profitable trafic in American horses for the supply of the English market practically solved; but English enterprise is quite sufficient to test the merits of the ques tion, and probably the solution of the prob lem is not so distant an event as may he supposed.

THE BARN-YARD.

The barn-yard may be taken as the index of the character of the farmer, says the American Agriculturist. As is the barn-yard, so is the farm and the farmer. It is well that all of us should remember that in this case it is no figure of speech to say that straws show which way the wind blows. The arrangements of the barn-yard are not for show altogether. The profits of the farm depend to a great extent upon it. It is in the yard and the barns that the produce of the farm that is not sold outright, is converted into beef, pork, mutton, wool, or milk and butter, articles that may be more profitably sold. It is in the vard also that the manure is made and kept. The barn and barn-yard are the manufactory of the farm, and if they are not arranged with a view to economy a large waste results that reduces the farmer's profit. The majority of farmers in this country from necessity begin business with small means, and do the best they can with the material they possess.

The excellence of farm buildings does not

consist so much in the materials of which they are built as in the use made of those materials. Useful buildings may be made of logs or prai rie sods or poles and coarse hay; and the

skilful arrangement, may be made to serve as useful a purpose as dressed lumber and paint or pressed brick. The main points are warmth, dryness and ventilation; for food is wasted when an animal shivers in its stable or when its health is injured by damp, filth or bad air. A farmer who is thoughtful about such thing as this (although more important than it appears) may be taken to be a careful, thrifty man, who, by and by, will be able to build a barn with all the improvements, and to build it properly, too. The old proverb, "Take care of the small things and the large ones will take care of themselves," is applicable to matters about farms and barn-yards especially. When the small things are well watched large ones are not forgotten.

COATES BROS PHILADELPHIA WOOL CIR-

The condition of general business through-out the country continues very unsatisfactory, the trade in manufactured goods having been, for some time past, quite unremunerative. This state of affairs has released a large amount of capital, which is now seeking profitable employment, thus making the rates of money extremely low to undoubted parties, but, notwithstanding the abundance of funds, merchantile houses, on an average, are decided. ly weaker than a year ago, many merchant as well as manufacturers not having made expenses, much less any addition to their real working capital in business, while the number of actual failures, for sometime past, has been unusually large, and must so continue until the various branches of industry can safely give employment to the large amount of labor

The trade in wool, in this market, during the past month, has been quite fair for April and the stock here is now reduced to a very low point, the comparitively small quantities on hand having enabled commission houses in some cases to sell at owner's limits wools which had been held above previous market rates, so that extreme prices have been realized medium grades being disposed of at 58 for clothing and as high as 72½ for combing, while unwashed brought 44 and 50 respective. The early wools from Maryland, Virginia ly. The early wools from many and carrive and Kentucky, which will begin to arrive during the present month, will reach us on bare market, and although the demand for wool is not large, at present, yet the clips of these states will probably find ready purchasers if judiciously bought from the growers.

We also note considerable inquiry for Colorado wools at full price, but they are now al-The sales for the month of Domestic Wools foot up about 1,700,000 pounds, and the re-

THE WAY TO JUDGE OF WOOL ON A LIVE

ceipts are stated at 800,000 pounds.

The finest and softest wool is always found on the shoulders of a sheep. But not one person in 10,000 is aware of this fact. Let us watch an expert when he is about to pass judgement on a sheep concerning the value of the animal for producing wool, and it will be seen that he always looks at the wool on the shoulders first. A writer of extensive experience in rearing fine wooled sheep and in handling wool, communicates the following suggestions for selecting a good wooled

"Always assuming that the wool to be inspected is really a fine wool, we first examine the shoulders at the part where the finest and best wool is usually found. This we take as the standard, and compare it with the wool from the ribs, the thigh the rump and the shoulder parts, and the nearer the wool from the various portions of the animal approaches the standard the better. First we scrutinize the fineness, and if the result is satisfactory. we pronounce the fleece in respect of fineness very "even." Next we inquire into the length of the staple, and if we find that the wool on the ribs, thigh and back approximates reasonably in length to that of our standard, we again declare the sheep, as regards length of staple, true and even. We next desire to satisfy ourselves of the density of the fleece, and if we do this by closing the hand upon a por-tion of the rump, and of the loin wool, the fleece at these points being usually the thinest and faulty, and if this again gives satisfaction, we signify the fact by designating the wool "even" as respects density. Now to summarize these separate examinations: If you find the fleece of nearly equal fineness from the shoul-der to the thigh, of nearly equal length shoulrib, thigh and back, and density on shoulder and across the loins, you may conclude that you have a perfect sheep for pro-ducing valuable wool. Selecting sheep for valuable feeders is quite another thing."— Trade Journal.

PEEDING PENS.

Feeding pens for y ways be provided. Where the feed is thrown out to old and young together, the grown ones get more than their share while the young ones do not get enough. They not only do not get enoug food, but are run over and knocked about by the older ones and sometimes severely injured. We have seen instances where the chicks would stand back and not attempt to get any food for fear of being Our plan is to use a feeding coop made of

lath, large enough to allow most all of the chicks to enter and feed by themselves, while the older ones cannot get in to cheat and abuse them. Any one can make such a feeding pen in an hour or two, and every one who is hu-mane and desirous of giving the young things a tair chance, should do so. A trough may be put into this pen and feed of various kinds in it so that the chicks may help themselves when the feel like it.

CROSSING OF SWINE.

In the states of Illinois and Iowa, crosses of the Berkshire and Poland-China have been tried with very gratifying results, far as obtaining choice animals for feeding is concerned. But it will not do to select boars so bred for breeding purposes. The Journal has often expressed the opinion that general farmers, who make the production of pork their main object, cannot afford to make the necessary effort, or give the necessary time and attention to bring their herds up to that high standard which will render it safe to select breeding stock from it. They can better afford to let the professional breeders do this, and then buy boars from them at such intervals as will enable them to keep their herds up to the best producing standard. The importance of se lecting boars of the very best types cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of the farmer, and the better the quality of his stock, the more care should be exercised in the selection of new crosses.—National Live Stock

COLORADO POTATO-BUG.

BY PROF. J. S. WHITMAN.

These beetles are making their appearance, and, notwithstanding their eighteen or twenty insect enemies, may become troublesome in some parts of the State. Of the numerous preventives and cures recommended, handpicking, sun burning, and Paris-green, seem to be the simplest and most effective. I am assured by good authority that picking the in sects and removing the eggs when the vines are five or six inches in height, and again in ten or fifteen days afterwards, is all the attention they require in an ordinary season. Sun-burning is performed in the middle of a clear hot day, by taking a short handled broom and and is taken on board by the happy pair, whom striking the vines with a lateral motion first he then and there forgives and blesses.

on one side and then on the other, which will scatter the beetles and their larvæ between the rows where they soon perish from the heat of the sun and earth. But the best remedy for leaf-eating insects, as far as human agency is concerned, is the application of Paris green. arsenite of copper, to the moist foliage of the plants. The potato-bug, blister beetles, and striped cucumber beetles suffer equally from its effects. Before using the Paris green, mix it with from five to ten times its bulk of flour and apply it to the plants with a sifter or ganze bag attached to a handle three or four feet in length; this must be done while the plants are wet with rain or dew. The handling of this poison must never be entrusted to child-

I see no good reason why the white arsenic of commerce, which is much cheaper, could not be substituted for the Paris green. Will some lover of the melon, cucumber or squash, try it on the stupid beetle and re-

AGES OF BEES.

The queen passes about three days in the her cell and she immediately begins to spin her comon, which takes her from twenty to twenty-four hours. On the tenth and eleventh days and perhaps a part of the hard labor. Sue now remains in an almost complete repose; she then passes four or five days as a nympha, and on the fifteenth to the sixteenth a perfect queen is attained. Much depends on the strength of the colony and the heat of the season, which will vary it from THE DRONE.

The drone passes three days in the egg and about six in the worm, and changes into a perfect insect on the twenty-fourth day after the egg is laid. Much depends on the strength and heat of the colony, which should be about 70° Fah., for their speedy development. They lay in rather a dilatory state for several days after they hatch, before taking wing.

THE WORKER BEE. The worker bee spins its cocoon in thirtysix hours. After passing three days in the egg in this state of preparation for a new life, it gradually undergoes a great change, and becomes armed with a firmer body with scales of a brownish color, and somewhat fringed with light hairs. On its belly it has six rings or scales. After it has reached the twenty-firsts day of existence—reckoning from the egg—it comes forth from the cell on the twen ty-first to the twenty-second day, a perfect in ect, and is termed an immago. This is the simple stage of the worker bee, as it is fully developed when it comes forth, except in size becomes a sportive inhabitant of the air, and ready to enter upon the duties of gaining a livelihood, which varies from six to eight days from its birth, then all seems to be business the remainder of their existence.

In Practical Farmer.

ALCOHOL-ITS ACTION AND ITS USES. The Journal of Chemistry, in giving a review of a lecture by Dr. Richardson, on the above subject says:

"The flush seen on the cheek during the first stage of alcoholic excitation is commonly presumed to extend merely to the parts ex-posed to view. It cannot, however, be too for-cibly impressed that the condition is universal in the body. If the lungs could be seen they too would be found with their vessels in jected; if the brain and spinal cord could be laid open to view, they would be discovered in the same condition, and so on. Dr. Richardson said he had witnessed this vascular condition of the lungs of an animal killed suddenly when under the influence of alcohol. He once had the opportunity of observing the same phenomenon in the brain structure of s man who, in a paroxyem of alcoholic frenzy, had his brains dashed out by the wheel of a the odor of spirit; its membranes and minute structure were vascular in the extreme. "It looked as if it had been injected with vermil-The white matter of the cerebrum could scarcely be distinguished, and the pia

ering the brain, resembled's delicate web of coagulated red blood.

The function of the spinal cord is influenced by the continued use of alcohol. This is the seat of automatic mechanical acts, and these pure automatic acts cease, under the influence alcohol, to be carried on, the nervous control of certain of the muscles is lost, and the nervous stimulus is enfeebled. Then come in swift succession the impaired condition of the brain centres, and the will and judgment suffer shipwreck; the rational part of man abdicates, the emotional or organic reigns Hap-py is it for the inebriate that the brain fails efore the heart, which to the last remains

matter, the internal vascular membrane cov-

PERSONALS.

faithful to its duty. When once the circulation dies, the tragedy is finished.

The Tichborne affair has been put into a play in Paris.

Miss Harriet Martineau is busy writing her autobiography. She is seventy-two years old. The Belgian journals deny the report that the ex Empress Carlotta is dangerously ill.

Heaven being kind to him and his, Mr. Sar-toris will return to England with his family in September. It is announced that the Marquis of Lorne and his wife, the Princess Louise, will make

an extended tour through the United States this summer. Apes, of an intelligent breed, are used as slaves in the Malayan Peninsula, and seem to to take to labor as naturally as the earlier de-

eloped Anglo-Saxon. Mrs. Senator Sumner that was, is about to enter into conjugal relations with a party by the name of Jones. She says: "I'm tired of marrying for greatness—a woman wants something else besides that."

Since Edwin Forrest closed his engagement with old Manager Time, the wife that gave him so much trouble in his life has received her last cent of his estate. She is Mrs. Sinclair now, and lives in a New York hotel.

Whoever may be absent from the Brooklyn trial, Mrs. Beecher is almost always on hand. She wants to see the thing settled, and no wife will blame her for the interest she takes. It is rumored that she has said that she intends to determine herself, by the testimony, what the verdict should be.

Miss Braddon is about to write a novel in which the hero and heroine elope across the English Channel in Capt. Boyton's life dresses, while the enraged papa, following behind with a pair of cork floats, becomes exhausted,

Scientific Miscellany.

THE SCIENCE OF ADULTERATION.

BY S. P. SHARPLES, STATE ASSAYER The moment that a man stops doing a thing for himself, and employs another to do it, he generally finds that he has to watch sharply or he will be chested in some way or other. The spice business is no exception to this rule. In old times, when every one brought spices whole, and ground them at home, they were pretty certain of being what they were called;

now they may or may not.

The first change from the old fashion of selling whole spices was selling ground spices in bulk. But all articles of which the value depends on an essential oil rapidly deteriorate after grinding, if exposed to the air; so the trade was soon forced to put them into tin boxes, bottles, or other close packages. This gives rise to several kinds of trauds. The article may be genuine and of good quality, but short in weight, the box, spice, and all weighing but I ttle, if any, more than the spice alone should weigh. The packers urge, and with some show of reason, that they must be paid for the expense of boxes and boxing, and that this is the easiest way of collecting the mon-

The second fraud is selling as a first class article one that is of poor quality or has been damaged before grinding. The purchaser has no chance of examining the article before pur-chasing, and must take what he can get. In this connection we have heard much complaint of various herbs that are put up for kitchen use, the users declaring that it took a whole boxful to give any taste to the meat.

But the grinders do not stop with putting up inferior articles; there is a great deal of dulteration beyond this

Mustard is a favorite article with these gentlemen. Ground mustard has much too pungent a taste to be agreeable if used pure, and as wheat flour is much cheaper, they often get mixed. But this makes it too white, so tur-meric is added to color it. Both of these adulterations may be detected by the microscope. Sometimes the manufacturer forgets to put any mustard in, and uses pepper instead. Horseradish is another similar article that is hard to obtain pure, turnip being the grind-er's most profitable crop Pepper, both black and red, is not always what it purports to be, sawdust colored with Venetian red being made to do duty for cayenne pepper, while rice, flour, talc, and similar substances stand for the black or white. Ginger is regularly prepared in two grades, one of them being largely mixed with turmeric.

A great deal of the adulteration of ground spices is said to have arizen from the practice of certain wholesale dealers demanding the same weight of spice from the mills as was sent to be ground. There is always some waste from dust, husks, and the like, and the millers therefore make up the weight by adding various cheap articles.

The only means that amounts to much in the analysis and detection of adulteration in this class of goods is the free use of the microscope, the samples being thus compared with those known to be genuine. authors, chief among whom is Dr. A. H. Hassall, give drawings made with the camera lucida of both the genuine article and the adulterations. These are a great help in the work. In examining these articles with the microscope, it is best generally to moisten them with a little water, and then cover with a thin cover. In this way the structure is usually much better brought out than when the substances are examined dry. Polarized light. will also frequently be found to be of value in this examination .- Journal of Chem-

HOW BAR-ROOM LIQUORS ARE MADE.

There may be seen daily, on Chestnut street, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, a man dressed had his brains dashed out by the wheel of a railway carriage. The brain, entire, was examined three minutes after death. It exhaled the edge of spirit, its membranes and minutes. "It a German university he learned chemistry, and ot even Liebig knows it better. His o tion is the mixing and the adulteration of liquors. Give him a dozen casks of deodorized alcehol, and the next day each of them will represent the same of a genuine wine or a popular spirit. He enters a wholesale drug store, bearing a large basket upon his arm. Five pounds of Iceland more are weighed out to him. To raw liquors this imparts a degree of soothness and oleaginousness that gives to imitation brandy the glibness of that which is most matured. An astringent called catechu, that would almost close the mouth of a glass inketand is next in order. A couple of ounces of strychnine, next called for, are quickly conveyed to the vest pocket, and a pound of white vitrol is as silently placed in the bottom of the basket. The oil of cognac, the sulphuric acid, and other articles that give fire and body to the liquid poison, are always kept in store. The mixer buys these things in various quarters. They are staples of the art.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dispensia, one with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the de-lay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of pro-

longed misery. From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade,

Athens Co., Ohio:
"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind.:
"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John K. Hamilin, Odell, Ill.: "Dr. Pierce-The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines.

THE BEST FAMILY JOURNAL IN THE WEST.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent the balance of the year 1875, for \$1.00.

ANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Proceedings of the Fifth Semi-Annual Meeting held at Ft. Scott, June 2d and 3d, 1875. The society convened at McDonald Hall, at 10 o'clock, a. m., Wednesday, and was called to order by the President Prof. E.

Gale. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Warner, of the Congregational

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to arrange the order of exercises for the meeting: Messrs. Robt. Milliken, of Emporia,

A. Shinn, of Ft. Scott, Judge Fred. Wellhouse of Leaven-

worth. By request, the Secretary read the Constitution and an opportunity was given for per-

Leavenworth, Kansas, Prof. E. Gale and Members of the State

Horticultural Society I regret, exceedingly, that circumstances which are beyond my control, will prevent my attendance at the Fifth Semi-Annual meeting of our society. I regret it the more because it will be the first time that I have failed to attend any of the meetings since its organization.

I regret that it will not be my pleasure to meet and mingle with those Horticultural Friends with whom I have on so many former occasions had many pleasant interchanges of views and feelings, and from whom I have received so many valuable lessons of instruction. However, I feel cheered with the hope that my life and health may be spared and that circumstances may be more propitious to enable me to attend the annual meeting at Manhattan in December next.

Hoping that you may have an interesting meeting and one which will prove valuable to the science of Horticulture and the public, I subscribe myself as ever,

Yours truly, WM. M. Howsley. The committee on order of exercises made the following report:

Hours of meeting each day to be Morning Session to open at 9 o'clock, Afternoon Session to open at 2 o'clock, Evening Session to open at 8 o'clock. Opening exercises. Prayer, followed with music.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2. Essay, "Grape Rot and Mildew of the Leaf," by Dr. Wm. M. Howsley, Leavenworth.

Discussion on the subject. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Essay, "Small Fruits," by J. B. Saxe, Ft. Scott.

Discussion on the subject. A paper by D. B. Skeels, Galesburg. WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Address of welcome by Gen. C. W. Blair and J. D. Manlove, Ft. Scott. Response by G. Y. Johnson, Lawrence.

Semi-Annual address by President. On motion the report was adopted.

was instructed to appoint a Chairman for supposed insect enemy so prone to prey upthe department of vineyards, and Dr. J. M. the appointment.

On motion of Judge Wellhouse, the following committee on Constitution was appointed:

F. Wellhouse, H. E. Van Deman and Geo. Y. Johnson and was instructed to report at the next annual meeting an amendment to Art. III, admitting ladies to membership without fee.

The Secretary read a paper contributed by Dr. Wm. M. Howsley, of Leavenworth, as follows:

THE ROT OF THE GRAPE AND MILDEW OF THE LEAVES-THEIR CAUSE AND PREVENTION.

There are no two questions in the whole range of Horticultural science which call forth more conflicting answers than those at the head of this article. And yet it seems leaved kinds suffer soonest and most. to us that there are none more easy of satisfactory solutions.

To us it seems strange that the learned should overlook all the facts and analogies, which are so palpable while investigating these questions.

The author of our being and of the world has, in his wisdom, so arranged the animal vegetable and inorganic kingdoms of the earth that each is dependent upon the other for the perpetuation of its form and func-

The inorganic matters which lie bedded in the earth and float through the atmosphere are so disintegrated as to be readily appropriated by the vegetable kingdom for its production, growth and maturity, while the vegetable becomes mainly the food of other animals, as well as man, and having performed their functions in building up the animal system, are returned again as efete matter, to the bosom of the earth, there to undergo again the same transformation as at first. Thus the whole system of organic and inorganic nature perform an endless round of composition and decomposition, growth and waste. What the one gains the other loses and what one loses the other gains, so that the equilibrium is unbroken from the beginning to the end of the world. Furthermore there is nothing lost. These kingdoms put together and run by such matchless wisdom, has each of its individual organized members so constructed that layed the golden egg; they kill their vines for a few choice clusters for the pres-

often in death. It is a want of due consideration of this more than they can do. necessary harmony in organic action that originates so many and such discordant views when treating of "Grape Rot and grape, it now becomes necessary to speak Mildew of the Leaf," by almost any one of its prevention, for a cure in such a case

who treats of these subjects. If, as is now almost universally conceeded, the roots of plants perform analogous functions for the plant that the stomach does for an animal, and that the leaves perform in great part for the plant what the lungs do for the animal, then it is evident that a broken balance between these two vital organs must of necessity produce disease and ultimately the death of the individual. If the analogy here assumed is correct, then, to our mind at least, it is conclusive that the murderous system of prunit can, goes on enlarging, furnishing every year an additional amount of sap thrown ward preventing these diseases. As a pre-upon a diminished amount of leaves, are vention, we believe that neither trellises or upon a diminished amount of leaves, are the authors of their own misfortunes. Thus are the leaves, with a diminished ability, required to perform an additional amount of labor which they are unable to perform. This broken balance between the root and leaf surface or, to put it more plainty, this broken balance between the stomach and lungs of the plant must, of necessity, produce disease and the ultimate death of the

It would seem these plain Physiological illustration ought to convince anylone that it is not incongeniality of soil or of want of varieties to either climate or soil half so much as our own want of judgment in their treat-

Illinois, who renews his vineyard every few years by layering his vines so that the roots and tops are kept somewhat in proportion to each other. We know of another cultivator of the grape who thinks he has found the remedy of grape rot and mildew of the fore remedy of the fore remedy of the fore remedy of the fore remedy of the remedy of grape rot and mildew of the leaf; which is to cut off all the surface roots. This is a step in the right direction, of rot and mildew. Secondly, because if surface roots, they are therefore the cause of the disease. It is because he has lessenthe top, that good results seem to follow. Dr. Hull, a distinguished fruit-grower of Alton, Ill., attributes rot and mildew to ingrapes while his vines were young. He now attributes the failure to the causes above named rather than to excessive prun-

Why, we would respectfully ask, is it that we see nothing of rot and mildew in the wild vines of the woods? They are never pruned, and yet they grow to the size sometimes suitable for fence poles or rails and live to an age perhaps reaching one hundred years, or more. This injudicious system of pruning has driven the Catawba, the Isabella and the Clinton pretty well out of cultivation. And yet, by the scientist, in case of the Clinton especially, the Phyllox fruitfulness for many long years. If, by rocks. Or if the roots do chance to work era is charged with all this mischief. The presence of the Phylloxera is but the nec-vines, you nevertheless retain the same come diseased by growing in the water the essary result of the diseased condition of amount of bearing surface to the vines as On motion of the Secretary, the President the vine induced by their merciless prunon the roots of the Clinton vines in prefer-DeBall, of Paola, Miami county, received ence to almost any other? Simply because the Clinton is a more rampant grower than any of the finer varieties and is consequently more impatient of restraint and is more easily diseased by this savage pruning. Hence the diseased condition of the Clinton root induces the presence of the Phylloxera and not the presence of that insect produces disease. Most of these supposed nsect enemies are scavengers, rather than

depredators.
Upon a calm, Physiological investigation of this question, what other results could we look for from this broken balance between the roots and top of the vine, than rot of the truit and mildew of the leaf. The dis-proportion between the amount of sap furnished by an increasing root and stationary or diseased leaf surface renders the latter wholly unable to either throw off the superabundance of sap sent to it, or to vitalize any portion of it for the healthy action in Why? Because their delicate tissues do not bear the same amount of turgesence that the thicker leaves do and consequently are more easily ruptured with the same amount of distention. To illustrate, take a Delaware vine and a Concord vine pruned top and a very large root. These under very flourishing circumstances may seem to do well for a while, but let there come sends not only an abundance but a superabundance of sap to each of these leaves, and the consequences are very apparent and easily accounted for. The weather being damp and warm, the sap accumulates in the leaf while the leaf is unable, because of the surrounding dampness to throw off as fast as it receives, the sap becomes, in consequence, distended to its utmost capacity. In this condition of the leaf let the sun suddenly shine and the work of destruction to the leaves is complete. A diseased vine consequently follows-all from al disproportion between the feeding capacity of the root and vitalizing capacity of the leaves, induced by too much prun-ing; to the Delaware first, the Concord

Cultivators now days seem to follow the

Having thus at some length argued the question of cause of rot and mildew of the is as hopeless as in a case of tuburculous consumption in man. Now will come in all the appliances usually called remedies. First, healthy vines to begin with. Secondy, adaption of soil, climate and location, since all parts have their peculiar preferen-ces for these conditions. Thirdly, most soils, however well suited in other respects, are usually much improved by under draining, either partially or thoroughly. The impor-tance of this last requirement can hardly be too greatly magnified since a surplus of water, lying among the roots, not being in active employment in carrying food to them, clusive that the murderous system of pruning, so generally practiced in the vineyard, is the cause of so much disease upon both fruit and vine, as is now so much dreaded and complained of. Those grape-growers who go on, year after year, cutting away the top of the vine, keeping it always pretty one Dr. Wm. Howsley, was read by the Draident of the same size, while the root, as best it can goes on enlarging furnishing every the growing season by the attraction of the growing season by the attraction of the growing season by the attraction of the growing season of the growing season of the growing season of the vine.

The American grape is less sensitive than stakes have any applicable influence. Sup posing then that you now have your vineyard set with healthy young vines in suitable soil and congenial climate, your land well drained, naturally or artifically, and well drained, naturally or artifically, and flourish in inverse proportion to the amount of rainfall during its growing season; so ready for its further management. Pruning that in California, where there is absolutely it now the first thing that claims your attention, and the very first thought that presents itself upon this branch of the subject is whether the pruning shall be done while the vine is in a torpid state or whether it may be done while the vine is in an active, may be done while the vine is in an activation and before the growing state as well as while torpid. That the of the vine commences. But here the vines, as well as all fruit or flower bearing conditions are reversed. Our principal conditions are reversed. Summer, precisely ment.

It has been, in our judgment, this injudicious and blind system of pruning that has driven the Catawaba grape, once the grape driven the Catawaba grape, once the grape is much diversity of opinion. The prevailfor a specific purpose, few will question, but vation. As an illustration of this theory, ing opinion and practice, however, seems to we refer to the practice of Dr. Shroeder, of be to prune heavily while the vines are at but is, nevertheless, practicing upon a false persisted in will ultimately cause the death philosophy, supposing that because they are of every vine so treated. But such pruning done in winter, or later, as will remove the late unripened growth and so much of ed the disproportion between the root and the ripened wood as will give the roots a preponderence sufficient to set and ripen a reasonable crop of fruit is all that is necessary in the way of pruning, and if strictly carried out will be an effectual preventative Alton, Ill., attributes rot and mildew to incompeniality of soil, and yet he admits that years ago he had no difficulty in raising fine grapes while his vines were young. He provided to the disease. Withold your hand from summer pruning or piching. If summer pruning is to be practiced at all, let it be by provided the provided to the wood and thinning the fruit and not the wood and t thinning the fruit and not the wood and leaves. If you must have fine fruit, pro-

> but not by lessening the wood or leaf sur-In addition to the foregoing directions, if your vines, by this system of pruning, should crowd each other too much, it is far better to remove a vine, root and branch, than to destory the due proportion between

> duce it by lessening the number of clusters,

Light pruning in winter and none in summer, with good cultivation of the ground and removing a vine occasionally, and the result of the great grape crop will bring joy and gladness to the heart of every such though they were more in number. cultivator.

In conclusion: As an effectual preventative to these deplorable maladies,—rot and mildew,—you have a choice of two courses; either to thin out your fruit and vines when necessary, or to renew your vine-yards with young, healthy vines every few years be-fore the old ones become badly diseased. By either of these courses grape-growing can be made to bring the richest rewards in money and unmixed pleasure to every lover of this delicious fruit. Among all of the cultivated fruits, for the enjoyment of man, none stands so deservedly high as a luxury, as the lucious fruit of the vine.

Discussion following:

Dr. Stayman:- I regret that Dr. Howsley is not present to defend the theories advanced in this paper. The vinyardist will find such a system impracticable. I have about one hundred Clinton vines that are ten years old and were never pruned, yet the fruit rots and the leaves mildew; I have Concords which have been treated in the manner recommended by the essayist, and after the usual fashion, with a very small they, too, suffer from rot and mildew. In my opinion, the cause of the diseased condition of our vinyards, is the want of a proper preparation of the ground for them. The a spell of close, cloudy, warm weather near the maturity of the fruit, when the root soil should be reversed, the surface being the most fertile with plant food, should be placed below, which will induce the roots to strike deep and thus avoid the development of surface roots which are so much and seriously affected by the extreme heat affect the tops.

J. D. Manlove:-In some respects I approve of the system recommended in the paper just read, but believe in pruning; many vines in this vicinity, not trimmed, have failed, those pruned are healthy.

F. Wellhouse: - Some of the suggestions contained in the essay are good. If we do not prune, the bearing wood will, each year

there must be a systematic harmony in the functions of all its organs to produce sound ture blessing for the sake of a present enterprise health. A break in this harmonious action joyment. It seems to us that a very large ed vine, would soon render grape-culture this result. Extremes in the weather are the causes of debility.

Dr. Stavman:—We should aim to keep results both in disorder and disease, and often in death.

It is a want of due consideration of this last a very large ed vine, would soon render grape-culture unprofitable. The renewal of the vines, as whether we prune, or not.

The meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. At the appointed hour, the members reassembled and came to order with the

President in the chair. The exercises were opened by an Essay on "Small Fruits;" as follows, by J. B. Saxe, Ft. Scott:

CULTIVATION OF SMALL FRUIT. A class of fruits, which includes the grape, the king of all fruits, is so important as to justify any efforts to overcome the difficulties of cultivation. The obstacles peculiar to our State, and whi h apply also to other classes, are mostly due to climate conditions. We have a continental, as distinguished from an insular climate, the chief features of which are great extremes of temperature and moisture. The grape, it is true, is well able to bear these condi-

The American grape is less sensitive than the Eastern, but partakes of its general nature or character. Both seem more sensitive to vicissitudes of moisture than of temperature. The European vine seems to none, it reaches its highest perfection. In New England, the native home of the Concord—the ancient vin-land of the early Scandinavian discoveries—the greatest amount of moisture occurs from melted snows in the Spring, as in the case of the rainfall occurs in early Summer, precisely during the most active growth of the vine This is unnatural to it, and the main obstacle to be overcome. Give it proper conditions of moisture, and it cares nothing for cold, being at home in a Massachusetts'

What can we do to obviate the effects of this excessive wetness of season? It is obvious that we must depend mainly on drainage. Unless the land is naturally under-drained—and I know of none suitable for the grape in this vicinity—it must be thoroughly drained by a system of tiling, or some substitute for it, to the depth of three or four feet, and then sub-soil. I believe this to be, here, the most important of all considerations; and that the permanent success of a vine yard is impossible by any other means. When I first came to Kansas, I thought the dry, rocky lands, so abundant in this vicinity, would be just the place for vine-yards; but now regard them as worthless for this, or almost any other purpose. The soil is so thin, and the rocks so tight beneath, that the roots cannot penetrate to any proper depth; and when the dry seasons come, as come they surely will, the moisture will be exhausted and the vine die, or be rendered worthless. And the older the vine gets, the more it will suffer in such a situation. On the other hand, it you put your vine-yard on deep soil, undrained, it will be so full of water in early Summer, that the roots cannot go down, as it is natural for the roots of the vine to do, and when the drouth comes they will be in down in a favorable season, they will be-

Mr. Wm. Bright, of Philadelphia, a few years ago, published a book to controvert the system of deep trenching, advocated by Downing and others, and to advocate shall low plowing as a preparation for planting vine-yards; but he also advocated close pruning, after the European style, and admitted that it might be advisable in a few years to renew the vine by layering. However, this system might work for a few years at the East, it surely is not the proper method for us. It is natural for the roots of the vine to go down, and go down they must, if it is to remain permanently heal thy and productive; and for them to go down, the land must be freed from superabundant water during the growing season.

At other times it would do no harm.

Of course, a young vine-yard might do tolerably well for a few years almost any where; but no old, healthy, productive vines need be looked for here, except on deeply drained land, either naturally or artificially

Other small fruits are not naturally so deep rooted, and are, therefore, less sensitive to superabundant wet in the growing season. The main thing is to protect them from the effects of excessive drouths. This may indeed best be done by draining and sub-soiling, but may also be done by very thorough cultivation, and mulching. For strawberries, discard the Wilson, and take some deeper rooting varieties. For raspberries, depend mostly on the black caps; and, for blackberries, on the Kittatinny. Thoroughly cultivate in the early part of the season, and mulch when the dry weather comes; and then remove the mulching after the rains are again abundant. If you keep the mulching on all the time, the roots will come to the surface, and when the next dronth comes, the plant will be in a worse condition to bear it than before. In this way we may have abundance of strawberries, rasp-berries and blackberries, generally; but if and cold, drouth and rainfall, which must the drouth is excessive early in the season, strawberries will have to be irrigated to amount to much.

To ensure a crop of red raspberries, the vines must be laid down and covered up in the Fall, as there are no varieties, not even the Philadelphia, which are hardy enough to bear, the cold and winds of our winters following the enfeebling effects of such dry Summer as the last one.

Van Deman :- Small fruits require an even temperature around the roots to en-

Dr. Stayman :- We should aim to keep the roots down in the cool soil; by cutting off the surface ones, and by having the soil reversed, rich soil will attract the developing

M. M. York :- I do not mulch at all. Thorough culture, with even a double shovel plow, will do more good than all the mulching you can give the plants. Such has been the results during even the drouth of the past Summer. I have kept up a good growth, no matter how severe the drouth, by constant and frequent stirring of the ground. Mulching prevents the ground absorbing the moisture in the atmosphere. Good culture facilitates that work.

Robt. Milliken :- Thorough culture has averted the calamities of severe drouth with me. Mulching is quite a help some-

Dr. Stayman: - Underdraining gives moisture in drouths, and carries away surplus water in rainy seasons.

J. D. Manlove: - The heaviest crops of strawberries I ever raised were grown by plants heavily mulched in Autumn, and allowed to remain until after the fruit had

Robt. Milliken :- I have trenched for the strawberry, and can see no difference in crop results, and such has been my observations. Kansas soil, generally, will be much improved by underdraining. Holes for trees should never be dug below drainage. I have lost heavily by water settling into such places.

Dr. DeBall:-This discussion reminds me of the old lady's recipe for good indigo. Good indigo will either sink or swim. Did not know which. I believe the grape will succeed upon the soil along the streams in Kansas, but not upon the flat prairie soil. Some soils will produce good grapes. A sandy or porous sub-soil needs no artificial drainage. Fruits will succeed in our State, as well as in any other, if care is used in properly selecting locations. It is useless to plant upon every character of soil and situation, and the safest guide is in selecting such a condition of soil and location as is found successful in your immediate vicinity, or the nearest to you.

Discussions upon the subject of the Essay closed, and Mr. D. B. Skeels read the following paper: [Mr. Skeels' paper will appear next week .-- ED.]

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UNMIXED HUSBANDRY VS. MIXED HUS-BANDRY.

There is a great deal of senseless twaddle being written and talked at this time about diversified farming. If there is a failure of crops or the bottom falls out of the market when there is an unusual crop of any kind. the first profound attempt to selve the difficulty is ominously shake the head, and wisely say, "Sir it all arises from a lack of diversified farming." If grasshoppers or chinch bugs or drouth destroy the splendid prospects for a crop, the wiseacres again shake their empty tops and "I told your so, what is needed, sir, is diversified agriculture."

What is diversived agriculture? It is nothing more or less than raising such crops as are possible within the latitude under con-The vague idea that is generally intended to be conveyed, is that a man should raise all these crops upon his farm, or at least to secure just as great a variety as is possible. This is mixed farming or what is termed in more stylish phraseology diversified agriculture. That Kansas will raise all the fruits, large and small, grapes, grains, vegetables and fibers, cotton, etc. that is feasible within her border, no one will doubt, but for one man on 160 acres, more or less, to try over the whole series of crops ,fruits and stock would be an impossibility and invites fail

Fifty years ago before railroads and modern inventions revolutionized markets and manufactures, the loom, spinning wheel, and shoemakers bench, were almost a necessity in every farmers' household. To manufacture the sugar, the clothing, even down to the tallow"dips," and growing all the grain, fruit, etc., for family use, made a farm almost self-sustaing within itself. Then diversified farming, in fact, was a necessity.

To-day the hand loom and the spinning wheel can no more compete with the great looms, than the scythe and cradle can make an even race with the mower and reaper. The circumscribed markets no longer exist. The farmer of to-day watches the markets of St. Louis, Chicago and New York. To clothe the family, to educate them, to meet the high taxes, demands from every farmer an income. The conditions which made it necessary fifty years ago for a farmer to raise everything. have altogether changed. To-day it is a business problem, requiring of each man to first consider, what system of crops, am I with my capital, able to raise for my market. What is my land best adapted to? To blindly and indiscriminately endeavor to make his husbandry more diversified that he may be able in the many things he undertakes, to make something "hit," would have a parallel in the merchant buying everything under the sun in the hope of somebody wanting some of it. To follow the business of agriculture without a well defined plan of work, without system, regardless of the markets to be supplied, or of the capital at hand to work with, is a stupid and blind course, leading to certain failure. Farming is not a sentiment, it is a business, demanding skill, judgment, capital and sense

for its highest success. The blatant politic- this letter as squarely places himself before al ass who annually on 4th of July declaims | the people for the third term as he did for the about the nobility and independence of the first two. It occurs to us that it matters very farmer's calling has never mastered the A B C little what the letter means. The people of retail farming. Look this problem square in have on every possible occasion, by conventhe face. You have \$500, \$1000 or \$2000 to tions, mass meetings and legislatures, repubraise during the year. Tojcatch at each new lican, independent and democratic, emphatithing that promises large returns, flax this cally placed their declarations against Genyear or castor beans, or cotton, broom corn, sugar cane or hemp, without knowing any- president for more than two terms. Whatthing about their culture, or how to handle ever the politicians may decide upon in this them is an oft repeated fatal blunder. Decide first what you have the knowledge and abilily to do, what your capital and soil and to have no third term presidents in this coun markets indicate as the system best calculated to bring the necessary income, if followed persistently for a series of years. Don't for president twice, will never do it again. undertake on a little farm with a small capital to make a pecuniary success, by undertaking to breed, grow and raise everything. When you have determined what crops you can handle, what stock to breed in connection therewith, then go to work to excel in quality, and grow and breed within your plan to the extent of your ability and capital. To vary each year, to change the plans whenever A or B recommends some crop now at the top of the market, brings with it only disappointment. Have a systematic, intelligent plan of work and then stick to it, through thick and thin, until success comes, as it surely will.

THE THIRD TERM.

A Letter from President Grant.

WASHINGTON, May 30 .- President Grant as written the following letter to General Harry White, President of the recent Pennsylvania Republican State Convention:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1875.

"DEAR SIR-A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872, the press, a por-tion of it, hostile to the Republican party, and particularly so to the Administration, started the cry of Cæsarism and third term, calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject. I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as to make a reply a fair subject of ridicule. In fact, I have been surprised that so many sensible persons in the Republican party should permit their enmity to force upon them and their party an issue which cannot add strength to the party, no matter how met. But a body of the dignity and party authority of a Convention to make nominations for the State officers of the second State in the Union having considered this question, I deem it not

improper that I should now speak.

"In the first place, I never sought the office for a second nor even for a first nomination To the first I was called from a life positionone created by Congress expressly for me, for supposed services rendered to the Republic The position vacated I liked. It would have been most agreeable to me to have retained it until such time as Congress might have consented to my retirement, with the rank and a portion of the emoluments which are so much needed, to a home where the balance of my days might be spent in peace and the en-joyment of domestic quiet, retired from cares which have oppressed me so constantly now for fourteen years. But I was made to believe that the public good called me to make the Without seeking the office for the second term, the nomination was tendered to me by a unanimous vote of the delegates of all the States and Territories selected by the Republicans of each to represent their whole number for the purpose of making a nomina this, and at the overwhelming indorsement which their action received at the election following; but it must be remembered that all the sacrifices, except that of comfort, had been made in accepting the 'First Term.' Then made in accepting the Frist Term. Then, too, such a fire of personal abuse and slander had been kept up for four years, notwithstanding the consciousness of the performance of my duties to the best of my understanding; though I admit, in the light of subsequent events, many times subject to fair criticism— that an indorsement from the people, who alone govern republics, was a gratification that it is only human to have appreciated and

enjoyed.
"Now for the 'third term.' I do not want it any more than I did the first. I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing and having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to nend the Constitution, a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length, of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted, the people cannot be restrict ed in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nationality, &c. It may happen in the future history of the country that to change an Executive be-cause he has been eight years in office will prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. The idea that any man could elect himself President, or even to renominate himself, is preposter us. It is a reflection upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people to suppose such a thing possible. Any man can destroy his chances for the office, but no one can force an

election or even a nomination. "To recapitulate, I am not, nor have I ever been a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty-cir cumstances not likely to arise. I congratu ate the Convention over which you presided for the harmony which prevailed and for the excellent ticket put in the field, and which hope may be triumphantly elected.

With great respect, your obedient servant "To General Harry White, President Penn-

sylvania Republican State Convention. There is a fierce discussion now in progress among the newspapers as to the meaning of the above letter. The administration press claim it is a clear and statesmanlike denial of all the third term aspersions which Mr. Grant's long silence has given rise to. On the other hand the democratic and independent press say, distinctly, that Gen. Grant in was a little consistency in this matter.

eral Grant, or any other man being made s matter, there is a clear and well defined determination on the part of the American people, try, and the people are right. Soldiers who, like the writer, have voted for General Grant The terrible machinery of official patronage, with all its demoralizing and debauching influences, is to-day even with frequent changes of administration, the greatest enemy to good and pure government. Once make the precedent of a president holding the office for twelve years, and we as a nation shall have taken the first step towards a monarchial form of government. Let us hold to the old land marks of the republic, and let the next Constitutional Amendment be-that no citizen shall be eligible to the presidency for more than one term, of four years.

A SHORT TALK WITH THE BOYS.

Boys, did you ever feel when you went to town and looked upon the well filled stores the fine business houses and beautiful residences, costly turn outs and the well dressed young men of your own age, that the old do to-day. Surely adversity developes the farm with its hard labor and your rough work | best and strongest points in the character of a clothes were not just the things? Havn't you people. wondered, wile looking at the clerk who puts up the pins and tape mother sent for, with his fine clothes and huge watch chain, if his place was not a great deal easier than yours? Haven't you wished you, too, were able to appear | chase. From all the reports within our reach gay and stylish like him, with his hair parted on his equatorial line? Yes, you have. You have said to yourself "these fellows have a It is safe, at least, to withhold making a sale good time and I am a slave." Now see here. boys, lets look over this matter. There are two sides to all the many, many honest efforts men and women put forth to earn their livlihood. When the tired and worn-out clerk is able to get off at eight, nine or ten o'clock to his bed in the room above the store or down in his cheap boarding house, after a long day's effort to please everybody with some appropriate speech, trying to look pleasant over the grossest snubbings, bowing gracefully to the many who doubt every word he says, and declare he lies to sell his pins and ribbons, he lays down to sleep, wishing he was among the green fields. If he is a poor boy, he looks off into the future, hoping some day to be a merchant-among whom five in a hundred succeed. The business man working late and early to meet his obligations, envies the farmer, whom he surrounds with an ideal independence as far from the every day fact as your dream, my young friend, is from the real labors of over-worked helps in all kinds of city business. Bright young men of all ages fill the towns looking for easy, respectable work-thousands have come west to grow up of sheep with that money." That success was with the country-trusting to luck to get in- the result of sense and pluck. What this to some employment. Many are forced to accept work they never supposed they would do, did last year, can be repeated this year in many others drift about until they find themselves localities. It was making the most of misciety, trying to extort a living without labor. It won't do boys-whether it's law, medicine. merchandizing or farming-genuine, honest success comes only through long and laborious exertion, and don't you be fooled by the glib talk, stove-pipe hat, or big, cheap chain ; they don't signify that life is easier or better to him than yours is to you. We don't mean to say to you that every boy born on a farm ought to stay there. Farmers require special fitness for success in farming, as men do in law, medicine, ministry or mechanics, all have many blunderers in them. The point we are driving at is that success comes from special fitness, application and a great deal of square, hard work, that there are no royal roads open in agriculture, or any other honest calling by which men suddenly become rich. And now, boys, we only ask of you in common sense way not to imagine you ought to be lawyers be because you can repeat a passage from Burke or Clay or Webster. There is no profession, in our opinion, that presents greater opportunities to young men of courage, ability and clear grit than the study of agriculture as an honest calling for profit, rep utation and happiness. Remember, however just one thing, boys, viz : that the dignity of labor, of which we read so much, lies in the brains and heart of the laborers, and not in

A WORD ABOUT THAT JEWEL CONSISTEN-

ENCY. A prominent Agricultural and Grange paper from another State, comes to us advertising two or three kinds of whisky bitters, lotleries and several bogus doctors. This pays. We have been offered for space in the FARM-ER, high cash rates, for these same swindling frauds, but believing it inconsistent with the interests of our readers, and detrimental to the character of a family journal, we have refused to give these humbug concerns the endorsement a place in our column would indicate. We further say that, although a paper like the one we mention, may sustain all the highest degrees of the Grange, as it does, we believe it becomes in a measure a party to the crime, thus in advertising these dishonest and demoralizing concerns. Its about time there THE POLITICAL GUILOTINE.

It is said that the removal of Geo. T. Anthony as U. S. Internal Revenue Collector has been determined upon. His successor has not yet been named .- Exchange.

We do not know that this is true. If it is, it only illustrates the fact that marked ability in the discharge of onerous official duties, coupled with an integrity of character, we have never heard questioned, are not the qualifications demanded by the officials having this patronage to dispense. The tenure of an appointment in Kansas, and we presume it is much the same elsewhere, depends more upon sycophantic servility to officials and to party discipline, than upon special qualifications for the public duties to be performed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Plant ! Plant ! Plant !- Take the risks of late planting and put in the seed. If the hoppers have taken the oats, or rye, or wheat, plow and plant to corn.

Good crops have been grown year after year, planted after the middle of June. If you don't grow good marketable corn, to secure a crop of corn fit for feed, will very much help. Good crops of potatoes may yet be grown, buckwheat, millet, pumpkins, squashes, turnips and cabbage. In the eastern counties the grasshoppers are leaving, flying to the northwest, and the people have gone to work with new vigor and will yet make profitable crops. The growth of hay will be unusually fine throughout the State. At no time in the history of the State, have our good people shown greater energy or a higher courage than they

Don't Sell the Wheat too Soon.-We understand parties are already traveling over the State contracting for the crop at a low figure and advancing a small amount upon the purwe are led to believe the price of wheat will be very considerably in advance of last year. at this time at any stated price. If sales must be made and advances secured let the price be governed by the market in September, No vember, or any date you may see proper to designate. There are many buyers who, no doubt, will assist in creating the impression that the price of wheat will rule low, but all the facts yet developed are to the contrary. Let every Subordinate and County Grange and Council take this matter up and discuss the question of handling the surplus grain of the neighborhood and county and placing the crops upon the markets without paying out all the profit to the go-betweens. The Grange may be of practical utility in this

matter. It's Pluck that Wins .- "Last year after the grasshoppers had eaten up my crops, I put my hands into the hay fields and put up 200 tons of good hay. The result is, that after feeding my neighbors cattle all winter, I find I have done quite as well as any year before in Kansas. I made money and I am now on my way to Missouri to buy three or four hundred head hard working farmer of Wabaunsee county ing for the crops swept off his fields, he courageously endeavored to repair the loss with the only resource left him late in the season. He said, "I am quite sure we will have corn to feed, and I must look up some good hogs while I am after the sheep." His name can be given to any who may want it. His experience proves that even amidst disaster, success may be compelled by making the most of the opportunities that remain.

Another case, where success is alone due to persevering energy, is that of our old friend, Insley, of Jefferson county, who has for weeks kept up his incessant contest with the hoppers. He has buried army after army of them as they have invaded his farm, and thus far has proved that brains can beat grasshoppers. Our last account from him leads us to believe he will save his crop in the midst of other farms where crops have been taken. Mr. Insley's campaign may prove that united effort can almost save a country even here in the west where there is much unoccupied land. We expect from him a report of his battles which are evidences of never die pluck.

A Book for Patsons .- Prof. Geo. Wm. Jones, of the Patron's Helper, at Des Moines, has just issued a book of 200 pages, neatly bound in cloth, which should be in the hands of every Patron. The work is entitled "Manual of Jurisprudence and Co-operation of the Patrons o' Husbandry," by A. B. Smedley, Master of I wa State Grange. The first part of the work treats of the jurisprudence of the order, with rules and decisions for almost every question that may arise in a subordinate Grange. The Second Part treats of Co-operation in general business, insurance and banking, giving in sufficient detail the plans which have stood the the test of practical experiment. The book closes with a copious Appendix, giving all necessary forms used in the Order. Price for a single copy by mail, postage paid, \$1.25. Address Geo. Wm. Jones, office of Patron's Helper, Des Moines, Iowa.

Crop. Reports.-The crop reports of the FARMER will be worth many times what is asked for the paper during the coming season. Don't forget, friends, when you have a moments leisure time to write a postal card full of pointed items.

OUR INSECT PRETS.

On the Rio Grande border of Texas and Mexico, turbulant treacherous Mexicans, tarrantulas, scorpions and snakes of every color, Size and kind are not the only personal discomforts of that break-bone fever country As a lady once remared to us "fleas are household pets here, and its fashionable to scratch."

In Mississippi, however, the fleas are in such quantities as to become a scourge upon the people. A correspondent in the New Orleans Home Journal says :

"The Court House in Hancock county, Miss. was moved from Gainesville to Shieldsboro on account of the fleas, but it was 'jumping out of the frying pan into the fire;' and they are talking of building a court house on piling in ten feet of water. Indeed a well-known gentleman suggests that the true theory of sea. shore building is to put all the dwelling houses where the bath houses now stand."

OUR NEW ADERTISEMENTS.

12 No. 1 Lead Pencils for 25cts.-By enclosng 25 cents to the Jos. Dixon Crusible Company, Jersey City. N. J., you will receive postage paid one dozen No 1 lead pencils.

We have tested the above, and find the lead pencils marked S. M., black finish, very fine.-ED. FARMER.

The Vibrator.-Notice is called to the advertisment of the old and reliable firm of Nichols, Shephard & Co., of Battle Creek, Michiigan, who manufacture the Vibrator Thresher.

Reinstedler, of St. Louis, whose advertisements appear elsewhere as an agricultural impliment dealer, comes to us recommended as thoroughly reliable every way.

Farmers, Merchants or Stock Men desirous of opening trade relations in the direction of our Gulf markets, will find Mr. Wm. B. Grimes, of Indianola, Texas, prompt in all busines re-

The Buffalo Pitts Thresher.-The Western ffice of the Pitts Agricultural Works, is sitsated corner of Beach and Sebor streets, Chicago, Ill., the Eastern house at Buffalo, N. Y. The advertisement of the justly celebrated thresher appears elsewhere. As Kansas will harvest a large crop of wheat it is time to be looking up the machinery for threshing. Descriptive circulars may be obtained by addressing James Braley, at the Western office.

Kennedy's Patent Wire Fence Barb-If this new invention is all that is claimed for it those having wire fences or wishing to build such should learn the facts. Send to Kennedy, Barnes & Co., Aurora, Ill., for their descriptive circulars.

Crop Reports.

From Saline County.

Our crops never looked more promising. and although we have myrads of small hoppers, they are not doing any perceptable damage. If those hatched out in March had remained with us they would certainly be full grown and very numerous, and since those here now are too small to fly, it is safe to say that the first hatching have left us without an intimation where they expected to sojourn. Very little fear is felt concerning them at present, for we feel those with us now will follow the commendable example of their older kindred by taking an early departure nd leaving us all happy in the anticipation of a bountiful harvest in Saline County.

M. GARVERICH.

From Smith County.

Our crops are looking fine. Never saw better in any country in my life. We are having plenty of rain and no hoppers or chinch bugs. Rye is all out in head; wheat is knee high; oats is looking dark and thrifty; potatoes are beginning to blossom, and, with no preventing providence, we will have a bountiful harvest.

Crops of all kinds are unusually good in this county. They were put in early, and we have had plenty of rain thus far. Everything s growing fast; no grasshoppers or potato bugs yet.

From Wyandotte County. Extracts from a journal of 1869:

"June 7. Grasshoppers plenty.

June 8. Grasshoppers in millions to day. June 10. Grasshoppers plenty. Took up abbage, which had been set out two weeks. and put it in the cellar (heeled in) to save them.

June 11. Grasshoppers destroying everything.

June 13. Grasshoppers abundant.

June 21. Grasshoppers diminishing. June 25. Grasshoppers mostly gone-on

June 28, The same.

July 3. Grasshoppers taking all I plant. July 8. Grasshoppers plenty."

The above is all the second I have on that subject, but, if memory serves me, I think hey suddenly left about the 10th. With all their depredations, I had better crops of corn, broom corn, sorghum and vegetables generally (cabbage excepted) than any year since.

"June 25. Planted broom corn, matured

July 12. Planted sorghum, matured well." I have full faith that the plague will leave us in time for an abundant crop this year. My brother farmers, trust in God and put in the seed and you shall reap, if you faint not.

WYANDOTTE.

From Barton County. I recently went to eastern Illinois, through St. Louis and returned through Quincy, and no where did I see such crop prospects as

have in the Arkansas and Cottonwood Valleys Our only fear is that a storm may blow down our heavy growths of wheat, oats and rye. We have not a grasshopper in this part of the country. Our farmers have worked hard, have sown and planted largely and are in buoyant spirits over the prospects of an abundant har-E. B. COWGILL.

From Howard County.

Crops are looking well in these parts. A few chinch bugs are to be seen, but no hoppers, at least I have not seen any; neither have I heard any mention of them along this part of Elk river. P. MASON.

From Bice County.

We have been having an abundance of rain. I have resided in this county for over four years and I never in my life saw better prospects for a crop than at the present time, in this county. Rye stands from five to six feet high, wheat looks splendid and is heading out fast, spring wheat, oats and barley look No. 1, corn ditto, stock looks well, not to have any grain. About fifty per cent. more ground is now under cultivation than last year; principally planted in mixed crops.

Crops of all kinds are looking exceedingly well. Fall wheat and rye could hardly be surpassed. On some of our wheat fields of twenty or thirty acres, people are offering to bet on an average yield of forty bushels to the acre. Other fields, which were badly frozen out last winter, will yield fifteen or twenty bushels per acre. Rye is larger here than any place else. I have seen it from four to seven FARMER. teet high. Oats, spring wheat and barley all look very thrifty. Corn now looks very weil. Early planted corn came up poorly, nearly all of which had to be replanted, but is now doing well. We have been having splendid rains lately. No chintz bugs or grasshoppers to injure our prospects for a good crop.

S. M. WIRT. From Osage County.

Dragoon Valley was blessed with a good rain on the 26th, ult. Corn is doing well, except where the grasshoppers have eaten it off. but little damage has been done, as yet. Gardens are mostly destroyed, and some fields of wheat and rye sre badly damaged; timothy

and millet are also greatly injured. H. WARD. From Linn County.

Crops here are variable. In some parts of the county corn looks well, while in other places it is eaten off to the ground and, in some cases, entirely destroyed by the hoppers. They have taken clover, timothy and blue grass, generally. Flax, wheat and oats almost entirely destroyed; gardens are weedless and vegetableless. Peaches and cherries good. Gooseberries, where let alone by the hoppers, are about half a crop. Apples will be scarce. Blackberries are killed to the ground. Farm ers are in poor spirits, but should the grass hoppers leave by the middle of June, they will all go to work again in earnest.

JOHN D. MCRAE. From Jewell County.

Winter wheat looks well; spring grain and corn promise an abundant yield in this county. No hoppers. Fine rains; indeed, the weather has been exceedingly favorable, with plenty of showers. A larger acreage was planted this year than ever before. H. M. HULETT.

From Barton County. Crop prospects are very encouraging. A large amount of sod ground has been put in corn. Gardens are generally looking fine. No more nor no worse bugs that may be expected in a new county where birds are scarce. Young grasshoppers are troublesome in some parts of the county, though not yet very distructive. Full-grown winged grasshoppers are arriving constantly, and their coming is looked upon with solicitude. If they will only remain away for four weeks, our chances are good for saving small grains and some garden truck. In three months they would scarcely do us any damage; but if they come earlier the prospects of thousands here will be utterly ruined.

From Cherokee County. Continued an copious showers have been received since my last. Yesterday evening and last night the heaviest rains of the season. The grasshopper scare is subsiding. Some fields of wheat next to the timber have been materially damaged. The hoppers are leaving. The prospect for crops of all kinds is certainly good. As for oats and early potatoes, they have never been so good in these J. B. HODGIN. "diggins."



Relief for Hard Times.

For Loans upon Real Estate of \$500 and upwards (East 6th P. M.), when you want the money without waiting, and at equitable rates. Apply to the Kansas Loan & Trust Co. Topeka, Kansas

Attention Farmers! TO RENT, the Young farm in Sec. 22, Town 12, Range 16, 4 miles S. E. of Topeka. In-

quire at office KANSAS LOAN & TRUST CO. GEORGE M. NOBLE.

SALE BILLS.—All in want of Sale Bills should call at or send to the KANSAS FARMER Job Office where the work will be done promptly and at the lowest living prices.

Latrons of Husbandry.

CROWDED OUT.

Owing to the publication of the official proceedings of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, valuable contributions on various topics and Grange matter are unavoidably crowded out this week.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

ED. KANSAS FARMER,-Dear Sir and Bro . I hand you herewith a statement made up from the records in this office, viz: Total number of Granges organized, and dispensations issued to date.

Total number of Charters issued.

Consolidations.

" Suspensions. ... Suspensions ... Membership to March 31, 1875. 40,440 A very large per cent. report delinquent for December quarter, 1874, and March quarter, 1875, on account of the general destitution incident to the calamity that befell Kansas, last

The tone of the reports is of hope and perse I am fraternally yours, P. B. MAXSON,

Sec. Kan. State Grange. Emporia, Lyon Co., Kan., May 81, 1875.

ACTION OF CORTLAND GRANGE, NO. 1264. At a regular meeting of Cortland Grange, No. 1264, Republic county, Kansas, it was resolved that we endorse and heartily approve of the Grange Platform of the KANSAS

Resolved, That the secretary forward a copy of the above resolution to the Kansas Farmer for publication. Henry Breithanpt,

ACTION OF ADAMS GRANGE, NO. 1074, RE PUBLIC COUNTY, KANSAS.

At a meeting held by our Grange May 22d, Grant township, it was voted to adopt the KANSAS FARMER platform, and we also wish our Brothers to know how we stand, and in view of that we desire you to insert it in the paper that Patrons of the west may understand the sentiment of those of us in the far Fraternally,

MRS. J. C. BROWN, Secretary.

LINWOOD GRANGE, of Johnson county, sends resolutions expressing sympathy and condolence with Bro. Wm. Campbell, of Linwood, for the loss of his child and his dwelling, both of which were consumed by fire on Tuesday

ACTION OF OAKRIDGE GRANGE NO 188. At a regular meeting of Oakridge Grange, Douglas county, Kan., resolutions looking to republican Grange representation and government were passed.

G. W. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

OUR GOVERNMENT.

Is it good policy-not to speak of truth, of right, and of fairness—to be assailing our form of government, without first giving it a fair trial? For two years past it has been undergoing some changes, in the hope of so amending it as to adapt it more perfectly to its purpose; and these changes have kept up an agitation very unfavorable to a fair trial of its merits, or exhibition of its capabilities for well-doing. But even with all these disadvantages, it has proved itself powerful to extend and increase the order, to bring considerable orderout of the confusion of our rapid increase to infuse much harmony of feeling and unity of acton into the hundreds of thousands of members thus suddenly brought into contact with each other's discordant and conflicting opinions, and habits, and to gather into our support of the construction of the power, which make it FIRMER, MORE CONVENIENT. and Easien Durable, MORE CONVENIENT. and Easien Durable, MORE CONVENIENT. and Easien Horse Powers, I am glad to assure you that you will have you will have you will have you will have you will ha general treasurers a number of respectable funds, and to accumulate many costly materials for future operations. Admit that there are still deficiencies to be supplied, or objectionable forms or processes to be removed or changed, cannot all this be effected under our present organism and government, without revolutionizing the Order, and substituting an entirely different form of Government? Would the favorite system advocated by these Reformers-if, indeed, they can agree on any single system—have done as much, and as well as our present system of government and operations has done?

But even admit it-though it is very doubtful-any change amounting to a revolution of the Order, and a change of its government. will involve years of discussion and agitation, and consequent divisions into sects and parties, (for there is no agreement even among the opposers of our present form.) which will endanger brotherly feeling, and suspend unity of action, at the very time when quietude and general harmony are most needed; for we have grown too rapidly to become as well acquainted with the Order and each other as we should be; and we are yet grooping in the dark after better plans and methods to increase our resources, and advance our interests. We cannot afford to be split up and divided into antagonistic parties and factions, in the face of a wily and deeply interested opposition. Let our cry then be, at least until the present critical period be over-

"For forms of government, let fools contest."

That which is best administered is best." and 'letting well enough alone," let us move on in harmony until our order is rendered more harmonious, and has insured its stabili-

ty and perpetuity And that we may preserve "the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace," let each be careful to avoid terms that give offence, and seem to appeal only to prejudice—as: "arristo-catic," "monarchical," "caste," etc., which are certainly untair and untrue when applied to our present patriarchal and fraternal form of government, and to its necessary grades of Granges, and their officers, and representa-

THE PROMINENT ADVANTAGES OF . THE NEW LOW RESERVOIR "STANDARD"



Are Economy in Price,

Superior Construction,

Quick & Uniform Baking.

HUDSON'S

Practical Farm Account

REFERENCE BOOK.

The farmers of the country have long experienced

the want of a practical plan of farm accounts which

would, without too much labor, enable them to keep

clearly and succinctly their farm accounts, and an in-

There have been many attempts at various times to

occupy this ground. So far as our owa observation goes, the failures which have marked nearly all these

attempts up to this time arise: first, that the plans for

keeping the accounts were either so intricate and ex

as to be merely a memoranda of affairs.

pensive as to be refused on that ground, or so simple

The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account

and Refference Book" was suggested while the writer

was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the

publications, which he was in . possession of, answer

the purpose of account books for the farm. The finish

register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book

finely printed and finished substantially, at a price

within the reach of every farmer in the land. The

whole plan is so simple that any farmer or his son or

J. K. HUDSON.

Topeka, Kansas.

number of enquiries, would state that

telligent record of farm affairs.

Great Durability & Handsome Designs, And Giving PERFECT SATISFACTION Everywhere.

Excelsior Manufacturing Company,

612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS, MO. AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

A. W. KNOWLES & CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

New Advertisemenrs.

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

MANUAL OF JURISPRUDENCE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDEY. By A. B. Smedley, Master of lowa State Grange. Published by Geo. Wm. Jones, office of Patron's Helper Des Moines, Iowa. 200 pages, bound in cloth. By mail, postage propaid, \$1.25 per copy; by express or freight, in packages of five or more, \$1.00 per copy. Deputies and Masters are earnestly requested to call the attention of their respective Granges to this book. Send for copy at once. FOR PATRONS.

BUFFALO PITTS Threshing Machines,



A CKNOWLEDGED to be far ahead of any other machine ever built, for durability, fast threshing, cleaning, and saving grain. A perfect success in Threshing, Cleaning and Saving

Flax and Timothy.

IMPROVEMENTS,
Such as the END SHARE SHOE, which has now been in use for two years, has earned the praise of EVERY ONE who has used it. It is a real pleasure to see it run. No more noise than a parlor sewing machine. The changes in the mill are not such as to attract one's immediate attention, as does the end Shake Shoe, nevertheless they are even of GREATER importance.

The Concave Raisers, Stalker Raisers, &c., &c., all must be seen to be appreciated.

For over thirty years the BUFFALO PITTS has been offered solely on its merits, and during all that time, its superior working qualities and its durance in the first place in the favor of every Farmer and Thresherman. Its constant effort is to benefit and please the farming community, and every improvement, however small, means

Better Work, Faster Work, Easier Work. Better Work, Faster Work, Easier Work.

Five sizes of Separators and Horse Powers made. Powers mounted or down as preferred. 1875 Mounted Powers.

Noted all Over the World. Send for Illustrated Circulars, with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, &c., addressing JAMES BRAYLEY. 6 North Main St., SAINT LOUIS, MO.

FENCING REVOLUTIONIZED. Effectiveness Doubled. Cost Reduced One-Half.



Kennedy's Patent Wire Fence Barb. COST of Fence as above, exclusive of post, only 30 cts, per rod. Wire fence, o.d. por NEW, made absolutely impassable. The barb is clasped immovably around the wire after the fence is built. Three wires barbed, posts one rod apart, has double the effectiveness of the best board fence ever built. Farmers, before building any more fence, or setting any hedge, examine into the merits of this fence. Enquire of your hardware dealers for samples and circulars, or address KENNEDY, BARNES & CO., Aurora, Ill.

CHAMPION Force Feed Grain Drill, AT REDUCED RATES. Send for Descriptive Circular to

H. REINSTEDLER, Wholesale Dealer in Farm Machinery.

A Book Store at your Door.

FOR ANY BOOK published in this country that you may want, send the publisher's price to C. A. SEXTON,

Bookseller and Stationer, TOPEKA, KAN.

FULL LINES OF on hand. All letters promptly answered.

Market Review.

Popeka Money Market.

Topeka Grain Market. Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht. Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.
Wholesale cash prices from commission men.
ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.
WHEAT—Per bu: Spring, for seed.
Fall, No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
No. 3
No. 4
CORN—Per bu; Mixed
White, No 1
Yellow.
OATS—Per bu. No. 1
RYE—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
Fall, No. 3
No. 3
Low Grades. CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.....

Leather

HIDES—Green
Dry Flint
Dry Salt
Green Salt Cured
Caif, Green Salt Cured
Kip, Green Salt Cured
Sheep Pelts, green
TALLOW
SKINS—Timber Wolf. Topeka Produce Market

retail price list, corrected weekly

McCluer & Co.

PPLES—Per bu — White Navy ...

Medium — Common ...

Castor ...

BERWAX—Per lb — Choice ...

Common Table ...

Medium ...

Common Common ... ing of the work has been deferred from year to year. until the present time. In its scope and character it Medium
Common
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
HOMINY—Per bbi
VINEGAR—Per gal
POTATOES—Per bu
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Turkeys,
Geese,
BAOON—Per lb—Shoulders
Clear Sides
Hams, Sugar Cured
Breakfast
LARD—Per lb will materially differ from any similar work published combining an immense amount of practical information in tabular form, such as every farmer has felt the need of. Among its prominent features will be found all the many tables of weights and measures of any practical utility, No. of trees and plants per acre, at any given distance, amount of seed per acre for all kinds of produce, interest tables showing at a glance the interest in any given amount for any length of time, rates of interest in every State, tables giving wages due at any given rate per month or day for any given time, tables giving period of gestation in all animals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals, ONIONS—Per bu SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp 1.00 Blue Grass.
Timothy, prime
"common
Clover
Hungarian
Gsage Orange.
Corn
Oats legal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rates of postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and a vastamount of Miscellaneous and valuable information for reference. This, in connection with the "ac count book." combining diary, ledger, inventories

Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, June 9, 18

daughter can keep them, and thus secure to every The following are wholesale cash prices farmer a systematic and business like history of his years operations, and whether they have brought him WHRAT—Per bu—Spring Red. Fall, No. 4 Fall, No. 3 Fall, No. 2 oss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its contents, will be published in the FARMER at an early day. It is expected that the cost of this book will not Yellow
Mixed
OATS-Per bu
RYE-Per bu—No. 8
BARLEY-Per bu—No. 3
No. 2 THE FARMERS ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875 All orders and correspondence should be addressed

PRODUCE. APPLES-Per bbl
BELS-WAX-Per lb
BUTTER-Per lb-Choice

Medium
BROOM CORN-Per ton
CHERSE-Per lb
CUDER-Per bbl
EGGS-Per doz-Freeh
Pickled
Prime Live Geese
FI-OUR-Per cwt-Rye.
XX XX
XXX
XXXX
XXXX
CURN MEAL—Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbl

.90@.40 .48 8.00 2.50—2.75 8.00 + 3.25 8.25 8.50 1.70 1.80 8.90 4.00

Kiln dried, per bbl
LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Extra, av. 1,300 to 1,500...
Prime, av. 1,200 to 1,350
Fair to Good, av. 1,100 to 1,250...
Native Stockers, av. 1,000 to 1,150
Medium Native Stockers.
Good butchers' cows...
Medium butchers' cows...
Texas Cows, fat,av 800 to 900...
Corn fed Texans; fat av 1,00 to 1,200
Colorado Texans...
Common Texans, av 800 to 1,000...
Calves, each... Common Texans, av 300 to 1,000.
Calves, each.
HOGS—Good butchers.
Fair.
Yorkers
Stock, average 125 bs.

St. Louis Market.

ST. Louis, June 8.

| GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 3 Red. | \$1 20@1 21 No. 2 | 1 00@1.31 Corn, New mixed | 6½@68 Yellow | White | 90 Oats, No. 2 mixed | 64@65 Barley, choice | 1 20 Rye | 1.04@1.06 LIVE STOCK. CATTLE-Native steers, per cwt...... HOGS—Packers, per cwt.....

GRANGERS, P. of H.

We would advise you when coming to this city to buy groceries, to call on WHITTON & WEISS. In-quire prices and see the quality of their goods, before buying elsewhere.

TOBACCO GROWERS:

SEND stamp for description of Ellsworth's IM-PROVED TOBACCO DRYING HOUSE, by use of which the viane of tobacco is enhanced 500 per cent. C. MAXWELL BUEL, 307 Broad way, N.Y.

DEEP CREEK GRANGE, No. 811, Gatesville, Clay County, Kansas, Duly incorporated and ready for work. Send along your Circulars if you mean business. Address as above.

Hedge Plants for sale, 2 miles Southwest of Top on Burlingame road, by H. W. Curris.

RUE'S PATENT **Hand Cultivator** RECEIVED THE PREMIUM at five State Fairs—
L. St. Louis, Mo.: Mansfield, O.; Cleveland, O.; Eric,
Pa.; Indianapolis. Ind. Has a movable beam; rakes,
hoes; scrapes the sides of sweet potato ridges; cuts
runners; does all that any other hand plow does. It is
a wrought iron frame; steel implements.
Send for circular. Address
MAJ. GEO. W. RUE, Hamilton, O.
Sample machine may be seen at W. W. Campbell &
Bro., Topeka, Kansas, General Agents.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO

Silver Gloss Starch, FOR THE LAUNDRY. MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON The Best Starch in the World. GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE, ICE CREAM, &C.
Is the original—Established in 1848 And preserves
its reputation as PUBER, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered,
either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &C., the highest
chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this
Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of
diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully
equal to the best arrow root.

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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

A CHAPTER ON VISITING. Why do we visit? We are actuated by different motives. Our object should be threefold. We should endeavor to give pleasure, receive pleasure, and be mutually benefited. How many of us make this our not only did not reach, but they had a conprincipal aim? but few I am afraid. If we did why should we be annoyed if a neigh- row minded and bigoted. I can gain noth-Was it our house our visitor came to see, information nor pleasure. I had about conor ourselves? If it was our house, or to see what kind of a housekeeper we were, then an apology or explanation would be due; but if it was for mutual pleasure and

benefit, then the visitor is wronged. Not long ago I made the acquaintance of some ladies who had recently come into the neighborhood. They were pleasant, agreeable, and intelligent; they would be quite an addition to our society, I thought, and hastened to extend the courtesy due from an old resident to a new one.

My first call changed my opinion of them. They were living in a small house, and had not bought much furniture yet. Their first and last greetings were apologies. They apologized all the time I was there, and for each deficiency separately. "If they were only in their new house they could entertain me." "They were so sorry," so was I. I went away, if I say disappointed, I use a very mild word to express my feelings. Had they not better have been agreeable and entertaining, and in that way have drawn attention from rather than to

their surroundings. Another incident presents itself to my mind. I was going to town one day and a friend requested me to carry a message to, and bring back an answer from Mr. I., I agreed to do so with pleasure, as I had been long acquainted with his family. As I rode along I indulged in pleasant reminiscence, and made up my mind to hurry up my business and spend an hour or two in talking over old times.

As I stepped up to one door I saw a figure in a wrapper and dusting cap vanish through another; I took in the situation at a glance; they were cleaning house, my visit was untimely, my mind was soon made up, I would deliver my message and leave, with a promise to call again. Mr. T. came to the door, I inquired after his family, and then made my business known. To enable him to give a definite answer it was necessary for him to consult his partner. He asked me to be seated while he stepped across the street to see him. I went in and sat down, he then went into an adjoining room and talked in a low voice to some one, presently the voice of a woman in decided tones reached my ear saying, "I won't do it, I will not see any one, I am ashamed of the house."

I left thinking that she had more reason to be ashamed of herself than her house and concluded that Burns might be correct in saying that "a man's a man for all that," but the same would not apply to women generally, for so many depend so much on dress, surroundings, and appearance. It looks as if they set a very low estimate on themselves, viewed in the right light, it shows a lack of self-respect.

If you had a few hours to spend in reading, how long would an elegant binding recompense you for the lack of good reading, or if the reading was good, how long would it be until you would forget all about the binding.

I do not wish any one to think that I consider appearance of no consequence, but that they are of secondary importance. It is due to ourselves and our friends that we appear well, but if we cannot do as we with let us do the best we can, and if we should appear at a disadvantage let us accept the situation, and make the most of it and not make matters worse by worrying and being ill at ease. It is trying to have to entertain persons from whom you can derive neither pleasure nor benefit, as those living in new settlements often have to do, where persons of different tastes and habits are necessarily thrown together and compelled to interchange civilities without regard to congeniality.

I was sorely tried when this was the fron tier and sparsly settled. We were dependent on each other for neighborly favors, but for our intimate friends we often had to go a long way. We usually met a number of our friends at a monthly basket meeting, the smallest portion of the feast for me being contained in the basket, each meeting forming an era, as it were, in my life. Seeing and exchanging thoughts with congenial friends strengthened and enabled me to bear patiently the privations to which I w s unaccustomed. Besides the minister ter at heart than the other neighbor, but understood human nature, and so distributhow much more sensibly she acted, since ed the bread of life that each one received then I always try to do something for the are apt to feel that if their children are not a portion suited to their needs, a necessity which many ministers do not understand, or at least fail to do.

must stay and entertain them, there was no help for it, according to the custom of the country it would have been an unpardonable offense to have asked to be excused.

I leave the reader to imagine my disappointment which will be an easy matter when I tell you what uninteresting people they were; their thoughts never reached above or beyond the farm or kitchen; they tempt for "book larnin." They were narbor happens to find our house out of order. ing from such people, I thought, neither cluded to ask them to excuse me and take the consequences (which would have been their everlasting ill will,) but presently when conscience was aroused, and suggested thoughts like these, "are you the only one whose comfort and pleasure is to be considered, have not they claims that hospitality forbid you to disregard, doubtless kind feelings prompted them to come, and if you return rudeness for civility, where is your boasted superiority;" better feelings and a sense of right and justice gained the ascendency; so removing all traces of agitation, I went in and bade them welcome.

Now don't think hypocrite, for I did not act in that spirit, I, had conquered self, and you know Solomon says that, "Greater is he that hath rule over his own spirit, than

he that taketh a city.' In looking back I can see that much more real good to myself resulted from it than would have been likely to result from many basket meetings.

I sometimes wonder why we commit so many acts of selfishness, or thoughtlessness. How often we do a kind act or speak a sympathizing word which would give pleasure and cost us nothing, our neglect to do so is not the result of unkindness, as often as it is the want of thought.

A great mistake is often made (with the kindest intention) in visiting the sick. I can make my meaning plainer by illustration, so. I will illustrate an incident in my own experience, and I think there are many who can call to mind similar cases.

I had intermiting fever, on Sunday one of our neighbors (as was their custom) came one and all to see the sick, thinking evidently, that they were showing great kind--said to me, "I just ness. Mrs.--heard that you were sick and I thought we must come and see you, although we had intended to go to see another sick friend today, but as the days are long, I thought we could go both places; we will go there this afternoon." They had their children with them; we could not get a girl, our children were small but they had been doing the work and helping take care of mamma; tasks which they performed very cheerfully when alone, but now that they had company there was no restraining them, so for the sake of quiet they were all sent to

Then dinner had to be cooked, and the visitors had to cook it. (Our own family could have done with a lunch.) There was no one to tell what to do or where to find anything but myself. I thought no witness in court was ever asked more questions than I was while dinner was being cooked. Where was the soda and lard? Where was the salt and pepper? Should they make tea or coffee? They asked questions about everything they did; they seemed to be actuated by kind feelings and a wish to quivering nerves.

If it is true that new kings make new laws it is equally true that new cooks do the same, especially if the new cook is a

I could not see the kitchen, but I had an unpleasant impression that it resembled the bachelors hall, whose "cupboard was a store house of comical oddities, sich as niver was neighbors before."

The fact of its being in such a plight, and being seen by strangers who might be in considerate enough to take it as a specimen of my housekeeping, and go away and make remarks about it did not tend to lesson my

Finally the meal was over and our neighbors left feeling no doubt that they had fulfilled the scriptural injunction, "visit the sick," so they had to the letter.

Presently another neighbor came in with a wrapper on; she said to me, "I got dinner early to-day, and left the children to wash the dishes and take care of baby, while I came to see if I could do something for you." "Shall I not give you a sponge bath," she said, "it will cool your fever;" an offer which I gladly accepted. How it calmed and cooled me. She then let down the blinds and said, "now try to sleep while I put things to rights in the kitchen. She may not have been any bet-ter at heart than the other neighbor, but kitchen. She may not have been any betsick when I visit them.

There is another point of which I wish to speak, that is profuse apologies at the Just as we were ready to start, I saw Mr. table; some will declare that they have and Mrs. W. coming to spend the day; we nothing fit to eat, when they know it is all really educated in what is necessary to suc-

very good. Sometimes an explanation seems necessary, but when it has been made do not refer to it again, for useless apologies are tiresome to most people. Many a merited reproof has been administered; one occured within my knowledge which amused me. A lady who was famed for and prided herself on baking good mince pies usually disparaged them that particular attention might be drawn to them.

One day an elderly gentlemen was eating dinner at her table; she passed him a piece of pie saying, "will you have a piece of mince pie, I don't know that it is fit to eat." 'No thank you" he replied, handing the pie back, "if it is not fit to eat I do not want t." After that she let people judge for themselves as to the quality of her pies.

I once ate dinner with a lady whose plain quaker style pleased me. When we had sat down to the table she said, "we have not a very bounteous meal, but it is ly career, had but one crown, and that was more than we give heartfelt thanks for to a crown of thorns. the Giver of all good.

made many mistakes, committed many errors, and received many lessons before I arrived at my present view of the subject. aunt's privilege of advising her nieces. I would have been glad in my younger days to have had an Aunt Mary, or any other person who had not forgotten her early trials to advise me.

When I married I left my home and friends in the east to commence the new life in a new country, that is why I had to learn so many lessons in that dear school experience.

I will say as a parting injunction, do not fight against fate, if you cannot better your situation, accept it and make the best of it.

Highland, Kan., April 29th, 1875.

EVENING.

BY MRS. C. S. NOURSE. One by one the roses falling, Strew with withered leaves the way; One by one the gleams of sunlight Fade from out the autumn day.

Hour by hour the sun declineth, Day by day the sunlight dies,-Feebler grow the weary footsteps, Dim with tears the fading eyes.

But still upward, upward, climbing From the valley's smooth expanse; Upward o'er the barren mountain-Steady keep the upward glance.

All the blossoms left behind thee-Naught beyond thee but the snow, Falter not, still pressing onward, Cast no ling'ring look below.

In the valleys lie the shadows, But the peaks are bathed in light-In the splendor of the sunset; Blessed harbinger of night!

Rest thee, rest thee, weary pilgrim, From the dangers of the way,-For behold the night is coming, And beyond the night the day.

THE TRAINING OF GIRLS.

In the core of the human heart, whether nine bosom, is the love of home; and in the centre of home, its soul and light is woman. These are fundamental truths, bottom facts, which underlie the framework of society, and on which it rests.

There has been a great deal said and written about enlarging the sphere of woman, opening new avenues to her ambition, industry, success, which is all very well; but the wise ones who talk of these matters do not propose to effect what cannot, in the please, but what a trial to aching head and nature of things, be done—change the quivering nerves. boundaries in a manner unmistakable. She is the mother, the wife, the home-keeper, and however widely her influence may radiate, however large the circumference she may illuminate, its central point is the hearthstone, the cradle, the home.

If we take the social relations in their natural order, we find that the duties of wife come first, and afterwards, growing out of these, the love and duties of the mother The wife, by Divine appointment, is the guardian of her husband's honor, the joy of his fire-side, his "helpmeet" in all the varied labors of life. This surely does not mean that she is to sit idly by and simply enjoy the rewards of his toil, that she only to adorn as a figure-head the establi h ment at the head of which he places her, and wear honors gracefully she has done nothing to earn. Yet how many young ladies look for just this in marriage and nothing more; how many mothers cov the other wedlock for their daughters than only this; how many men look on women with this idea of their usefulness. But how can a girl be trained with special reference to becoming a wife and mother, and yet be made capable of supporting herself independently of immediate masculine aid, if so circumstances demand of her? The problem is being worked out in ten thousand quiet American homes where the trouble-some question of kitchen help has not yet disturbed the domestic peace, where the boys and girls, as they increase in strength and knowledge, are taught to do their part, at first small, but ever growing larger, in the labors of the household. It was this poring over school books their education is being neglected; but a child who is taught how to perform stated tasks of every-day requirement, with fidelity, with diligence,

cess in life as one kept constantly drudging over arithmetic and geography.

The great masses of young and middle-aged women now clamoring for something to do by which they can earn bread were not taught in their girlhood to do anything useful-to make bread, wash dishes, sweep floors, or do their own sewing-and their judgment has never been developed in the practical affairs of life; they have learned few lessons of self-control; they have no power of routine work, no adaptability to the requirements of their circumstances, and no wonder they clamor for another and wider sphere. The sphere they eally want is exactly that for the duties of which they have not been trained. The fault of all this lies largely with mother, who, remembering the struggles and na rowness and poverty of their early married lives, wish to shield their daughters from what themselves have suffered, as if pain and poverty and suffering and struggle were not God's chosen means of developing whatever is noblest and sweetest and grandest in the human soul The Divine one, in his earth-To many an intelligent and far seeing

mother the truth has been unfolded that by In looking back over my life I see that I diligent training of her daughters in gra cious household ways while yet they are in girlhood, such power of mind, such mastery of self, such maturity and balance of judgment and faculty may be developed in Although I still make mistakes I get along them as will prepare them, in a manner, for much better than I used to, I now claim an whatever may be before them; to adorn a high position with honor or to fill a humble one with fidelity. It is not too much to say that if the time of girls, between the ages of twelve and twenty, that is frittered away in the acquisition of empty accomplish-ments, which serve only to gild with fleeting brightness the few months or years that elapse between leaving school and getting a husband, were sedulously devoted to

mastering some one trade, art or valuable accomplishment, there would be few women in the next decade that would complain of having no way of making a living. The wife who knows all her husband's business, and who is his partner in everything, often becomes capable, by reason of her very companionship with him, should death remove him from her side, of taking up the broken thread, and carrying on to completion the plans he laid, and realizing for her children the hopes he cherished. Especially is this true when, in early life, under the training of a judicious and not too fond 1. CARPENTER, mother, she has learned to exercise the virtues of self-denial, obedience and caeer ful submission to the daily requirements of duty. Enlargement of the sphere of woman must come from within and not from without. By so much as she becomes wiser, nobler, more helpful in the relations of wife, mother, daughter, sister, by so much will her power for success be increased and her resources be multiplied.-New

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The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make eve ry student a Master of the Euglish Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing. In addition the special object of the

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is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particular-

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81. 81. 81. 81. 81. 81. Pays for the FARMER for the balance of 1875.

CARDS, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Statements etc., neatly and cheaply printed at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. ties for not Posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

**TEER—Also one black steer, broad long horns, under corp in left ear, swallowforked in right, branded "K" on left hip, three years old. Appraised at \$14.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk.

up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in a many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

many piaces in the townsin, giving a correct seastription of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a hull description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out a return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three suc-

cessive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall yest in the taker up: shall vest in the taker up:

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene fits the taker up may have had, and report the same of their appraisement.

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, after deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking acre of, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfelt double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows: To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, head of cattle, - -To County Cierk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER,

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than

10.00, Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection

therewith,
For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be greater than,
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending May 26.

Anderson County-E. A. Edwards, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. J. Fairbanks, of Colony, Ozark p. one white pony mare, three years old, branded "M" r"W," on left shoulder, right eye white, saddle and har-ess marks. Appraised at \$15.

Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by James Hartman, Kapioma Tp, ay 6th, 1876, one brown mare pony, eight years old, some hite on left fore and hind feet, saddle marks, had small hill on. Appraised at \$25. HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Dean, Shannon Tp, on rey horse, ten years old, 15% hands high. Appraised a

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. Kepley, Mill Creek Tp, a dark bay or brown mare, four years old, 13% hands high, small star in forehead, a little lame in fore leg, shoulders have the appearance of having medicine rubbed on for sweney. Appraised at \$20.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Geo. Needler, Shawnee Tp, April 24th, 1875, one bay mare, ten years old, 14% hands high, black main and tall, star in forehead, stripe on nose. Also one horse colt, medium size, two years old. Both appraised at \$40.

Praised at \$40.

PONY—Taken up by B. F. Truxall, Shawnee Tp. April 7th, 1875, one roan mare pony, eight years old. Also one dun mare pony, four years old. Both appraised at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. H. Hill, Cherokee Tp. May 10th, 1875, one bay horse, eight years old, 14 hands high, shod all round with spring shoes, right eye weak, saddle marks. Appraised at \$35.

MARE—Also one hay mare five years old.

MARE—Also one bay mare, five years old, 14 hands high tar in forehead, white stripe on nose, harness marks, right ore foot white. Appraised at \$35. HORSE-Taken up by Geo. W. Quackenbush, Neosho Tp. June 1st, 1874, one horse, some white on hips, saddle marked, Mexican brand H F on lett hip, same on left shoulder, 12 years old. No value given.

Cowley County-M. G. Troup, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H. S. Barker, Richland Tp, one dark fron grey are pony, twelve years old, 12 hands high branded on it soulder with "TS" on left hip with "S, and on right an with two Spanish brands. Appraised at \$15. Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Young, Mulberry Tp, Apri 28th, 1875, one light brown steer, two years old, white spo on right hind leg, white spot in forehead, bob tail. No other marks or brands. Appraised at \$14. Crawford Connty-J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. Timmerman, May 14th, 1875 one dark bay stallion colt, two years old. Appraised at \$30.

Davis County-C. H. Trott, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Robert Reynolds, Jackson Tp, February 1st, 1875, one bay mare, four years old, 18 hands high, white in face, no other marks perceivable. Apprais-ed at \$25.

COLT—Also one sorrel mare colt, one year old, whitin face, no other marks perceivable. Appraised at \$16. Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Mrs. Elizabeth Whitson, Marion Tp, April 17th, 1875, one fica bitten gray pony, shoes on front feet, six or seven years old. PONY—Taken up by Pat Philburn, Iowa Tp, May 11th, 1875, one sorrell or chestnut mare pony, ten or twelve years old, with three white feet and a white stripe in her face. Appraised at \$15.

Howard County-M. B. Light, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. P. Johnson, Belleville Tp, May 3d, 1875, one dark brown mare pony, eight or nine years old, both hind feet white, a few white hairs in forehead, fourteen hands high, head halter and rope on. Appraised

Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Adam Hatton, Kentucky Tp, April 28th, 1875, one bay mare, seven or eight years old, 16 hands high, left hind foot white, small stripe in forehead. Also one yearling mare colt which is of the same color and marks of mare above described. Appraised at \$50. Johnson County-J. Martin, Clerk.

COW-Taken up by Sebastian Eder, Aubry Tp, February 26th, 1875, one red muley cow, seven or eight years old, left ear cropped off, and white belly. Appraised at old, left ear cropped off, and white beily. Appraised at \$14.

MULE—Taken up by G. W. Arrasmith, Oxford Tp, November 19th, 1875, one bay mare mule, 13 hands high, four years old, lame in left hind hip. Appraised at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Richard Lamasney, Gardner Tp, April 26th, 1875, one brown mare pony, 14 hands high, eight years old, branded on left hip "A A," white in forehead. Appraised at \$25.

La Bette County--L. C. Howard, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Collson, Montana Tp, one sorrell mare, supposed to be three years old, 14 hands high, white star in forehead, white tip on nose, Appraised at \$50.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. MARES—Taken up by Charles Tolford, Jackson Tp, April 28th, 1875, two iron grey mares, five years old, 15 or 16 hands high, off mare has both forward feet white, also the left hind foot; no other brands or marks visible. Ap-praised at \$150.

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Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Cullison, Sherman Tp, May 3th, 1875, one spotted strawberry roan horse, nine years Id, 12 hands high, with blaze or ball face, has fresh har-ess marks. Appraised at \$30. MARE—Also one bay mare, eight years old, 11 or 12 hands high, star in forehead, small white spot on right hind leg, heavy maiu and tail, fresh harness marks. Appraised at \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Joseph W. Ackley, Alexandria Tp, May 15th, 1875, one white horse mule, some harness marks, main and tail trimmed, 14% hands high, four years old. Appraised at \$50.

STRER-Taken up by Isaac Oakes, Gypsum Creek Tp, one black steer, line back, swallowforked in right ear, crop off left, branded with the letter "M" on right hip, five years old. Appraised at \$35,

STRER-Also one red and white steer, right horn loped and point off, under crop off left ear, swallowforked in right, branded "T" on left side, five years old. Appraised at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Hann, Parker Tp, May 6th, 1875, one sorrel mare, three years old, 14% hands high, white star in forehead, small stripe in face, no brands. Appraised at \$40. PONY—Also one dun pony, four years old, bob tall, col ar marks, branded "CO" on right shoulder. Appraised t \$35.

COLT—Also one bay horse colt, one year old, smal rape around his neck, and a sore on his left knee. Ap praised at \$15. Marshall County-J. G. McIntire, Clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Gerard Kock, Guittard Tp, May 11th, 1875, one roan filley, three years old, 14 hands high black main and tail, legs black up to knees. Appraised at \$70. MARE—Taken up by Thomas Freel, Rutland Tp, Apri 8th, 1875, one buy mare, five years old, star in forehead white strip on nose, white hind feet. Appraised at \$20.

Mitchell County-L. J. Best, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Hascall Skinner, Cawker Tp. one lack pony, four years old, branded by the numbers "66" n left stifle. Appraised at \$22.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Henry Groves, Paola Tp, April 19, one dark brown mare, three years old, white spot in fore head. Apraised at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by C. C. Cox, Paola Tp, April 9tr, one black horse pony, eight or nine years old, branded on left shoulder, brand very dim. Appraised at \$20.

Neosho County-G. W. McMillin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by C. J. Morris, Grant Tp; one light on gray mare, 18 hands high, four or five years old, light ollar marks. Appraised at \$12.00.

Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Geo. B. Besse, Atlanta Tp. May th, 1875, one red and white Texas steer, brand on right hip, ive years old. Appraised at \$7. BULL—Also one bull, red and white, left ear cropped and slitted, six years old. Appraised at \$10.

Wabaunsee County-G, W. Watson, Clerk. HORSES—Taken up by E. G. Gilmore, Wabaunsee Tp day 1st, 1873, one span of work horses, seven or eight ears old, weight about 1100 each, one a dark sorrell with white stripe in face and white hind feet, the other a lack horse, both had halters on. Appraised at \$150.

Strays for the Week ending May 12. Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk.

PONIES—Taken up by N. H. Kelly, living in Jackson Township, Januarysth, 1875, two bay mare ponies. One heavy set, with white spot in forehead, supposed to be four years old. Appraised at \$17.00. The other, slim built, spot in forehead, supposed to be four years old, branded on right side just behind the shoulder but indistinct. Appraised at \$13.00.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Mrs. Margaret Myers, of Hamlin pp., Nov. 21, 1874, one dark bay horse colt, little white n forehead, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$40.00. FILLY—Taken up by 801. R. Myres, of Hamlin Tp., Nov. 1, 1874, one sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, white strip in ace, and white on end of the nose, left foot white, no narks or brands. Appraised at \$50.00,

Davis County-C. H. Frott, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Gottlieb Heller, of Jackson Tp., on the 20th of March, 1875, a roan cow, right ear cropped. Appraised at \$15.00. FILLEY.—Taken up by Patrick Buckley, of Jackson Tp., on the 3d of November, 1874, a sorrel filley, thirteen hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$25.00.

Douglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by James Gibson, of Eudora Tp., pril 19, 1875, one sorret mare, about 15 hands high, bald ce, four white legs, brand on left shoulder, supposed to e the letter "B," about 15 years old. Appraised at \$20.00 ALSO—Same date, one sorrel mare about 16 hands high, eft hind foot white, spot on left shoulder, about 8 years old. Appraised at \$40.00.

Crawford County-J H Waterman Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Charles Jones, April 6, 1875, one bay horse pony, 13 hands high, aboutsix years old, branded indistinctly on the left hip, a little white on the right hind foot, and shod all around. Crawford Township. Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Albert Eversoll, of Mulberry Tp., March 29, 1876, one roan horse colt, about 12% hands high, 2 years old, no other marks or brands.

ALSO, by same, at same time, one sorrel horse colt, 12 hands high, supposed to be two years old, white hind legs, blaze face, no other marks or brands.

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. MAKE—Taken up by James McCaffrey and posted be-fore M. C. Harris, J. P. Fairmount Tp., April 20, 1875, one sorrel mare, about 14% hands high, four years old, blaze face, left hind foot white, sadde and collar marks, no brands to be seen. Appraised at \$20,00.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W. R. Hoover, of Paola Tp., April, 1875, one bay horse colt. two years old, no marks or rands visible. Appraised at \$15.00. La Bette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up, April 7, 1875, by H. F. Sinthinck, of Waltin Tp., La Bette Co., one brown bay mare, 15 hands high, six years old, few white hairs in forehead, harness marks on sides, split in right fore foet shod all around, nearly blind. Asppraised at \$45.00.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by J M Watt, Jackson Tp, one light no steer, 8 years old, branded H C on the right horn. Appraised at \$20.

Appraised at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Jesse Day, Reeder Tp, one red cow, white spots on each flank, star in forehead, branded R on left hip, 7 years old. Appraised at \$15.

CUW—Taken up by Jas. Scott, Reeder Tp, Feb. 8, 1875, one red and white spotted cow, branded P on right hip, age not given. Appraised at \$18.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Brannen, Walnut Tp, Mar, 31st 1875, one sorrel pony, blaze face, 6 years old, 14% hds high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised at \$30, PONY—Taken up by Jesse A. Worley, Padonia Tp, on April ——1875, one roan mare pony, 8 years old, bald face, hind feet white, right fore foot white, leather halter on. Appraised at \$10.

Clay County-D P Huston, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Francis Robinson, Chapman Tp April 10, 1875, one black mare, 5 years old, hind feet white star in forehead, 15 hds high. Appraised at \$35. Cherokee County,—Ed McPherson Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Jiles, Pleasant View Tp.
1 Dec. 1, 1874. one bay horse, branded 2 on right law
on left shoulder, 15 hds high, 4 years old. Appraised a

Marion County-Tho. W. Bown, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by M. Johnson. March 4, 1875, one corse colt, 2 yrs old, bay, white spot in forehead, Apprais dat \$30. Summit tp.

Marshall County, J. G. McIntire Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Nicholas Koppas, Marysville Tp., April 17th, one dark bay mere pony, star in forehead and white spot on nose, six years old. Appraised at \$22.50. COW—Taken up by Wm Thornton, April 10th, Vermi ion Tp, one large brown and white cow, 10 years old. Appraised at \$10.

Reno County, H .- W. Beatty, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by N S Riggs, Little River Tp. one sorrel mare pony, supposed to be 3 years old, white spot in forehead, no other marks. Appraised at \$30. Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARES—Taken up by S L Russel, Wabaunse Tp, Apr. 22, 1875, one dark bay or brown mare, about 14% hds high, an indistinct brand on left shoulder, supposed to be about 7 years old. Appraised at \$50.

ALSO—One light cream colored mare, black mane and tail, about 14 hds high, branded 10 or circle on left shoulder, supposed to be 9 years old. Appraised at 40.

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Major Edsall by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of Goldsmith Maid) son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian—dam by Vermont Hambletonian son of Harris Hambletonian by Bishop's Hambletonian son of Imported Messenger. Durland's Young Messenger Duroc by Messenger Duroc by Sir Archy Duroc by Duroc (791.) Seeley's American Star sired the dam of Dexter, Jay Gould, Aberdeen, Nettie, etc., etc.

Macgregor has eight crosses of Messenger through Major Edsall, one through Seeley's American Star, and one through Young Messenger Duroc, total Messenger crosses, ten, limited to 30 mares including my own.

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PEDIGREE—American Stud Book, dill Stranger out of a black Bouthern mare, Cherry Belle; she was by imported Glencoe; he by Lance; her dam, Waxlight, by imported Leviathan; his dam by Whip Lance, full brother of Ariel, by American Eclipse, a sorrel horse by Durocidam by Miller's Damsel by Messenger Whip, imported, brown horse, 15 hands 8 inches high, etc.

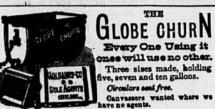
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Mares will be well provided for and receive the best of care, but all accidents will be at the owner's risk, owners from abroad, ed vicinity, can apply at the farm, or by mail at Roseville, Shawnee county, Kansas to.

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LET US SMILE.

of soft hands waiting for light work and heavy

A lady was telling a friend from the country A lady was telling a friend from the county.

of a very grand party she had given recently.

"We had two generals, one judge, a popular author, and a play writer." "Yes," chimed in her wicked son, "and there was a deputy sher.

her wicked son, "and there was a deputy sher.

Addres

ATCHISON,

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

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

Addres

GLICK & KNAPP. they went out before supper, and dad hasn't come back yet." When that youth went to school the next day with his head all tied up, he told the boys he had a dreadful toothache.

"No, I stayed to home and had a sould share the stay of e told the boys he had a dreadful toothache.
"No, I stayed to home and had a spell with

the baby while my wite went, and the young one fetched the hired girl and myself down fourteen times on "colic," and then we didn't get it right until Mrs. Gudd came home from the spelling school.-Independence Kansan.

In the office of one of the hotels recently s gentleman snapped his finger to a boot-black, and as he put his foot on the box he said: "You look like a good, smart boy" "See here, mister!" replied the boy as he rose up, a brush in either hand, "I've had that game played on me a dozen times, and now I want to know whether this is a cash shine or whether you're going to pat me on the head when I get through and tell me that I'll be Governor of Michigan some day?"—Detroit Free

The following is one of the sweet little ditties of the Eastern spelling school:

O, lead my infant feet to walk . Into the spelling school; Let other children sneer and laugh At orthographic rule.

But me that better way still lead Till perfectly I spell;
So may I shun the path that leads
To where Josh Billings fell.

Jones gave a lawyer a bill to be collected Jones gave a lawyer a bill to be collected to the amount of \$30. Calling for it, after awhile, he inquired if it had been collected. "On yes," said the lawyer, "I have it all for you." "What charge for collecting?" "Oh," said the lawyer laughing, "I'm not going to charge you—why I have known you ever since you were a baby, and your father before you; \$20 will be about right," handing over \$10. "Well," said Jones, as he meditated upon the transaction, "it's darned lucky he didn't know my grandfather, or I shouldn't have got inything!"

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The best harrow for pulverizing the ground.

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The Lands of The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. Co.

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The Railroad is constructed and in operation from Jackson to Gaylord, a distance of two hundred and thirty-six miles, and will soon be completed to the Strait of Mackinaw, a further distance of about fifty-five wiles.

Strait of Mackinaw, a further distance of about fity-dive miles.

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Tenns of Sale.

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STILL DWINED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

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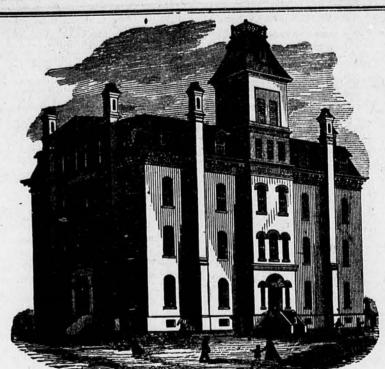
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Successor to GRANT. MABBETT & CO.

526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kan.

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 Onlons, Petato, Cabbage and Tomato-Plants. Garden City, Chicago ank Moline Plows and Cultivators. Champion and Excelsior Reapers and

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A fall line of Repairs of above Machines on hand from Factories. Kansas Wagons, Buckeye Grain Drills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills.
A complete and full assortment of every description of Farming Tools, and everything kept in a First Alsas Agricultural House. Prices lower than any House west of St. Louis. Do not fall to call and examine stock, or send for price list before purchasing elsewhere.

WANTED.—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans.

Established 1869.

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Hides, Furs, Tallow &

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ting in springs of the purest water. These counties are being rapidly settled, and the lumbering business in the vicinity will afford to farmers a first-rate market for produce for many years.

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For pine lands, one-fourth down, and remainder in three equal annual payments, with interest at seven per cent. For farming lands to settlers, longer time will be given if desired.

For title of lands, further information, or purchase, spelly to general time the well known superior quality of the wholesale trade. Send for wholesale Price List.

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Sweet Potato Plants, &c.

BAHAMA, (no charge for packing) per 1000 \$3 50

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Yellow Nansemond no " 3 00

Bed 3 00

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150,000 Two year Hedge Plants.
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40,000 Maple, \$ to 5 feet, \$5 -5 to 8 feet, \$10 per 1000.
20,000 Budded Peaches, also 50.000 seedlings for groves or fruit, 2 to 4 feet, \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1000.
Also Pear, Cherry, Plum, Apricots, Nectarines: small fruits, ornamental trees, ehrubs, evergreens, etc. Send for catalogue and price list.
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Prepaid to any Express Office in the State, Yellow Nansemond per 1,000. \$3 00 Red 3 00

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CHEAPER than any where else. Concord—

year, \$30 per 1,000; extra, \$40; 2 years, and extra
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Euraelau, Norton, Herbeamont, Catawba, Croton,
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where. Also all small Fruit Plants. Address

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A large supply of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Was Constock's Seeder, Hand Cultivator, eeder, Strawberry Vine Cutter, Shovel and Mole Plaws Combined or Saparate. W. II. BANKS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen,

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