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### The Kansas Farmer.

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

#### Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—I quote the following from the volume of the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Socie-

ty of Scotland for 1874:
"From the exceptional educational advanta ges which Scotland has so long enjoyed, agriculturists in this country have been greatly superior in point of instruction to those of most other countries, and it is also important to note that the increase in the value of landed property in Scotland has been exceptionally great It was shown about three years ago, from reliable statistics produced by government, when the Irish land question was before Parliament, that while the rental of land in Ireland, had doubled during the previous hundred years, and that of England tripled, the rental of Scattend had sentupled itself in the same of Scotland had septupled itself in the same time. There has been, then, in that space of time, an increase in the value of landed property in Scotland of 500 per cent., against an increase of 200 per cent in England and 100

tend to retrograde; there is much real progress. It may, however, be said with truth, that there are farmers and neighborhoods of farmers in every considerable section of NewEn gland, that require a new impulse from without need an education forced upon them, in order that they retain a respectable position in life's struggle. The remark of Wendell Phillips. that not location, but brains make cities, suggests the statement that in many places brains must be our agricultural capital. This posipiness, whether one or the other of the fol-lowing suppositions were realized: 1. That the rising generation of farmers

boys should not have by say 20 per cent. the amount of agricultural education possessed by the present generation.

them 20 per cent. more agricultural education than the parents have acquired.

we not realize a remarkable increase of country values, similarly to that made known to us by the Scotch writer quoted, and a country nore beautiful to look upon and furnished

CI

THE LIFTING POWER OF PLANTS.

President Clark, of the Massachusetts Agri-President Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has, by a series of very interesting experiments, been testing the lifting
power of plants. In the 22nd Annual Report
of the State Board President Clark gives the

of the State Board President Clark gives the of the State Board, President Clark gives the following experiments:

First. It is a well known fact that beans, acorns and other seed often lift up comparatively heavy masses of earth in forcing their way up to the light, in the process of germination.

Second. We have all heard how common mushrooms have displaced flagging stones, many years since, in Basingstcke, and, more recently in Worcester, England. In the latter case, only a few weeks ago, a gentleman noticing that a stone in the walk near his resi-dence had been disturbed, went for the police, under the impression that burglars were preparing some plot against him. Upon turning the stone, which weighed eighty pounds, though it was carried ten days, on account of the rogues were discovered in the shape of the failure of the harness irons, which bent at three giant mushrooms.

the streets. Cellar and other walls are frequently injured in a similar way.

Fourth. There is a common belief that the growing roots of trees frequently rend asunder rocks on which they stand, by penetrating and expanding within their crevices.

termined to confine it in such a way as to test its expansive power. In doing this, great care was taken to preserve the health and soundness of every part of the squash, and to expose at least one had of its surface to the air and at least one likil of its surface to the air and light. The apparatus for testing its growing force, consisted of a frame or bed, of seven inch boards one foot long. These were arranged in a radial manner, like the spokes of the lower half of a wheel, their inner edges being turned toward the central axis. These tion should be particularly emphasized by those persons who take the deepest interest in the coming education, of which our present agricultural schools are the propher. being turned toward the central axis. These man upon our farm for hours at a time, search pieces were held firmly in place by two end boards, twelve inches square, to the lower half of which they were secured by nails and if of which they were secured by nails and if they want a little soft inches deep in the center and eight inches resent half of which they were secured by nails and I did iron rods. A hemiellipsoidal cavity, about five agricultural schools are the prophecy. I did not expect to say so much. The theme is fruitful, but I would only lead the reader again to long was sufficiently to the center and eight inches ful, but I would only lead the reader again to our Scotch quotations, and consider their significance. Think what would be the differing en boards, and in this the squash was carefully labor of pulling up that which we have planting effect upon our communities, upon human hap piness, whether one or the other of the following suppositions were realized:

| A case came to my knowledge in Illinois protected by blocks of wood from injury by lowers, a few years since, the fruit upon a compression. Over the squash was placed a mer are preferable to the latter. compression. Over the squash was placed a mer are preferable to the latter. semi-cylindrical harness, or basket of strap iron, firmly rivetted together. The meshes between the bands, which crossed each other at right angles, were about one inch and a half

White Grubs, but it might be worth trying. resent generation.

The harness was twelve inches long, We do not know of any better way of ridding tained where the seed is sown among the practical field of White Grubs, than continued cultiand the same in width, so that when placed and the same in width, so that we will be the same in width, so that when placed and the same in width, so that we will be the same in width with the same in width when placed and the same in width with the sa them 20 per cent. more agricultural education over the squash, it just filled the space between the parents have acquired.

In realizing the latter supposition, should in present the end boards. Upon the top of the harness, and parallel with the axis of the cylinder and parallel with the axis of the cylinder and parallel with the harness. the squash, was fastened a bar of iron with a knife edge to serve as the fulcrum of a lever to support the weight by which the expansive

four inches wide by half an inch thick and five feet in length. The fulcrum for the lever was also renewed from time to time as the

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	44	24				 	 	4,110	"	
	- 66	31				 	 	5,000	**	
	THE RESERVE	950			100					. 1

The last weight was not clearly raised the corners under the enormous pressure of Third. Bricks and stones are often displac-ed by the growth of the roots of shade trees in through the rind of the squash. It was not through the rind of the squash. It was not feasible to remove the harness and substitute for it a stouter one, bn account of its being imbedded in the substance of the squash, which grew up through the meshes of the harness torming protuberances an inch and a half high and overlying the iron bands. When, on

of Sections has securious and a security in the security of th

preferring a less disturbed location. corn at the time their young are hatching in charge is that seed procured east, is usually

rust in wheat, the writer says:

themselves to be rust proof. Some contend that the earlier you can bring wheat on, the less danger of rust. That may be of some service, but not much; for the close observer will always see that rust strikes wheat at a certain period of development, whether early or late—after the blooms have fallen and the wheat begins to ripen—just like consumption strikes human beings at a certain

period of development.

Some say hot weather, others cool weather others dry weather, others wet weather, &c., &c., produces rust. Who is correct? The painful fact is, it comes at a certain period in any kind of weather.

#### PORAGE PLANTS IN KANSAS.

BY PROF. E. M. SHELTON.

#### Kentucky Blue Grass.

In respect to nutritive value blue grass ranks beneath timothy, and indeed with the low-est of the grasses. But from its abundant growth both early and late in the season, its dense habit, and especially for its ability to with-stand the effects of drouth, it is to the west

it will be safe to plant again with corn, because the beetles will seldom frequent a cornfield for the purpose of layin their eggs there,
when applied to Kansas, seen more strikingly than in the matter of seeding. Eastern farm

RUST IN WHEAT.

Concerning the much vexed question of ler. If seasonable rains follow, or the ground

### Morticulture.

[A paper read by Prof. Gale before the Manhattan Horticultural Society, May 12, 1875.]

To a live Kansan this would have been a trange question one year ago. But as we look over the disasters of the past year some of us are more or less in doubt. We have, in some parts of the State, seen much to discourage, and we are hardly in a proper frame of mind to measure the promises of success. If all our experience of the capabilities of Kansas was confined to the year 1874, we certainly should have little to hope for in the future. But we already know enough of Kansas to re-But we already know enough of Kansas to regard the trying experiences of the past year, in the extent and completeness of its disasters, as exceptional. It is also worthy of note that the fearful misfortunes of 1874 were very much increased by the fact that our orchards were generally young. The older the apple orchards the less have they suffered, as a rule. If we examine trees that are twelve or fifteen years old we find them very alightly injured. Such, for example, is the case in Mr. Line's orchard, planted in 1860. The same is true in their orchards. This is a fact which should be well considered by the disheartened class, for it is to be remembered that in our sighteen or twenty years' experience in Kan-

Cost of trees,....

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Duri	ng all the	ese years	potatoes	have	bee

sides it is to be remembered that the orchard

the trees for \$5,000, that is \$92.50 per acre.

#### PROFITS IN KANSAS.

These results are not attained without intelligent selection and culture. Our experience in fruit culture here in Kansas is short, but we have even now some facts which will compare well with the above. For example face made fine with the harrow. Upon this saw fully 1½ bushels of clean seed per acre, ple trees ten years old yielded two hundred and harrow in thoroughly, following the rolsame year twenty Winesaps, twelve years old, yielded two hundred bushels and sold on an 

pers ruined fully one-half the crop. Three hundred cherry trees, Early Richmond, yield-ed in 1874 three hundred bushels of cherries, ed in 1874 three hundred bushels of cherries, which sold at three dollars per bushel. The above facts are reported by G. C. Brackett, Esq., Douglas County, Kansas. These can be substantiated by others gathered from different sections of the State. But it may be said that these are remarkante results. We shall have reason to be abundantly satisfied even if we fall for balow these figures. Such results.

and abundant.

TWO PACTS.

But we ought to remember two facts: (1.) That no success in fruit culture can be attained without patient and constant care. (2.) That several years must pass before

we can anticipate any remunerative returns. Many seem to imagine that all they have to do is to plant a few trees and leave them to them or material, so that all painting may be the contingencies of neglect, then hoping for tor profitable returns. Now we know that this cannot be. The earth has yielded since being hived because of the smell of fresh the days of our first parents very poor apples without care. There are enemies on every side, and it is well it is so, for otherwise the sluggard and the diligent man would sit the bees. We always keep new hives in a down to the same board. If fruit would grow cool, shady place, and either shade a hive from without care it would bring a very inadequate

reward to the the cultivator. But the second fact named, that several years must pass before we can expect returns, years must pass before we can expect returns, we obtain a card of comb which contains honhas a very import bearing upon the great interest of Horticulture. We frequently wait
five, seven and sometimes ten years, for the
first return. With the ordinary farm crop
each year brings its return, and if we have selected a poor variety we find it out at the end
of the first season and next year, we can corof the first season, and next year we can correct the mistakes of this year. But in fruit culture it is far different. Here our field is planted once for a life time. Mistakes swell fearfully in magnitude when we come to deal with trees which are to bring forth bountiful crops of fruit, or to cumber the ground long years after we are gone to the other world. There can be no question but that much of the success of fruit culture will depend upon the intelligence in the graduation of maintains. the intelligence in the selection of varieties. It is certain, also, that we know as a people very little of what ought to be known on this point. Fortunately we have had very few en-thusiastic experimenters in this direction. From the force of circumstances we have all to a certain degree been experimenting. The work so far accomplished is exceedingly valuable to the State. But we can hardly estimate

ACTUAL COST OF SUCH EXPERIMENTS.

Let us illustrate by two or three actual cases. Mr. Grubb has planted fourteen hundred apple trees, consisting of eighty varie-ties. He tells us that there are scarcely ten varieties that are worth planting. His ground is cumbered with a very large percentage of trees which can be of no value. They have been a source of expense and no profit. As far as he is concerned the only return which he gets is this, vizj: the knowledge that so many hundreds of his trees are practically

Again, Mr. Wm. Tanner has five thousand rees, consisting of one hundred varieties. In 1874 these trees gave him a return of \$3.200. He is reported as having said that if he had planted only those trees which he now knows to be the most profitable he would have realized \$10,000 last year. Now Mr. Tanner done a valuable work for his part of the State, but we can readily see it has been done at a but we can readily see it has been done at a the advice given on page 467 of the monthly fearful cost already, and at a cost which, to a report of the department for November and large degree must go on for many years to December, 1871, wherein farmers are advised large degree, must go on for many years

Another gentleman reports lasts year an come of \$200 from his orchard, but if he could select his trees with his present knowledge he would more than treble his in-

There is really nothing more essential to success than the intelligent selection of varieties. No after care will atone for mistakes here. With this careful attention to the selection of varieties, and that ceaseless vigilance which is required, there can be no doubt as to the ultimate success of fruit culture here.

#### THE RUPPALO GNATS.

The insect called the buffalo gnat, which has been destroying hundreds of horses and mules in Arkansas, Mississippi and western Tennessee, is not the black gnat common in higher latitudes. Neither is it the testse (Glossnia morsitans,) a dipterous insect, described by Dr. Livingstone as a terrible pest of some parts of South Africa. This gnat is somewhat larger than a common house fly, of a brown color, with four yellow bars across the abdomen: whereas the gnats of southwest. says the Atlanta Herald, are only about one half the size of the universal horse fly. They come in the air in countless numbers; the air is full of them when they appear at all, and their appearance is always sudden and overwhelming. They forthwith settle upon every horse, cow, mule or four footed animal in sight; and in this respect they resemble the tsetse, domesticated animals being alike the victims of the two continental pests. They literally cover an animal, owing to their immense numbers, and the animal that is attacked, say at night, will be dead in the morning, and swelled to an enormous size. Their bite is very poisonous, causing the wound to fester almost as soon as made.

The tsetse of Africa does not attack wild ani mals, whereas the buffalo gnats attack every wild animal they can reach, especially the deer. Fortunately, they have no appetite for human blood. The true buffalo gnats are jet black flies, each of them having a hump back or shoulders, like the buffalo, from which peculiarity they undoubledly derive their name. This guat is furnished with a flexible proboscis like a sheath, and it is enabled to pierce the skin and at the same time inject an irritating and poisonous fluid .- Colman's Rural World.

We read in the Bible, in the 13th chapter of 1st Samuel and the 19th verse, that , There was no smith to be found throughout all the Of course not. All the Smiths land of israel.' were living in this country at that time, and have wonderfully increased and multiplied since then.

THE APIARY.

Let the sun shine on the hives as much as possible this month to promote breeding. Continue to feed weak stocks as directed last ed in 1874 three hundred bushels of cherries, which sold at three dollars per bushel. The above facts are reported by G. C. Brackett, Esq. Douglas Connty, Kansas. These can be substantiated by others gathered from different sections of the State. But it may be said that these are remarkable results. We shall have reason to be abundantly satisfied even if we fall far below these figures. Such results are not attained without care. They are not the product of chance. But the same intelligent attention to some essential point will bring out the same results in our hands.

We have every reason to be encouraged with reference to the future. The first requisite to successful fruit culture is good trees and we know there is no place where trees grow more vigorously and beautifully than in Kansas. We shall never find better trees than can be grown on our soil. This is true both of young nursery stock and of our oldest orchard trees where they have received reasonable care. As far as the apple is concerned, with a judicious selection of varieties there can be no reasonable fear of failure. In due time the harvest will come and the reward will be sure and abundant.

TWO PAOTS. good condition and no comb left in the yard for moth nests, unless saturated with red pepper tea, as proposed in a receipt generously published by the inventor, in this number of our paper.

PREPARE FOR SWARMING. If the apiarian is not already supplied with hives, no time should be lost in procuring paint, but the more common cause is that the new hive is hot on account of standing in the rays of the sun either before or after hiving the sun or remove it to a stand in the shade soon after hiving a swavm. Still, to avoid the possibility of a new swarm leaving the hive, we obtain a card of comb which contains honthe card or comb will induce the bees to build the other combs parallel within the frames. We, however, advise bee-keepers to attach a thin strip of worker comb to each top bar by dipping it in melted beeswax about blood heat, though strong swarms with young queens will seldom build much drone comb, and will follow the comb guides in the frames; but weak, and first swarms with old queens, will build much less drone comb by having a start of workers comb in each frame,

Bee-keepers who are too lazy or careless to attend to these little items will not be likely to succeed. The careful bee-keeper will be the successful apiarian, yet bees should be disturbed as little as possible. When we had a large spiary, years ago, we could detect anything wrong with a stock, when walking leisurly through the spiary, but we did not open a suspected stock until we were quite sure it needed opening.

ROBBING.

Great care must be taken to prevent robbing. which is caused by dearth in the honey har vest, carelessness in feeding, leaving en trances open too wide, opening hives when bees are gathering but little honey, careless-ness in transferring, or leaving pieces of honey, other sweets, or weak stocks exposed to demoralize the bees. An "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is true with reference to robbing, and it is also true that "a stitch instead of the files being a pest and a nuisance, in time saves nine," if taken in the incipitent stages of robbing.—Bee-keepers Magazine.

#### SMUT IN WHEAT.

A California correspondent of the Department of Agriculture, writes: We have neither rust nor smut in any of our wheat fields. I beg leave, respectfully, to differ from to "discard all idea of mixing ingredients with it (seed wheat) to destroy smut." This question has been so well and thoroughly tested in our state as to be no longer even a mat-ter of doubt. All our seed wheat is soaked from eight to twelve hours in a solution o bluestone (sulphate of copper) in the propor tion of six ounces to every one hundred pound of wheat. Smut being a fungold growth, re sulting from diseased grains, the germ of vi solution of vitriol, and thus prevented from growing and contaminating the sound grains. A farmer here would be thought crazy, were h o sow his wheat without subjecting it to the bove process.

ROOM DECORATION.—There has stood or the table of my room in my house, for thir teen months without a break (says a writer in the Gardener's Magazine), a nice young plant of Corypha australis, and in the course of that time it has not lost a frond, but has made six new ones that are as healthy and well developed as any one could wish. which this palm adorns is not particularly wel ighted, and the light comes from one side only; yet the plant is as symmetrical as it is had never been out of a first-class plant house The room is sometimes cold and sometimes warm and is occasionally well filled with tobacco smoke. But these varying conditions make no difference, the plants persists in thriving, and illustrates in a most pleasing manner the adaptability of this class of plants to do mestic purposes.

COAL ASHES.—The question of the real val-ne of coal ashes in Agriculture has often been raised, but nothing very definite determined. At the last meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Mr. J. B. Jones said that he had found coal ashes exceedingly useful to put around trees, stimulating them, making good mulch and surpassing in their effects good composts.

Mr. Hoopes said that coal ashes were inval-uable for mellowing beavy clay soils. Mr. Landis had found them very effective a a protection against mice in a young orchard. Dig the ground away, and put ashes some inch or two deep, and he had no trouble after-

ward with mice.

Mrs. Weakly, at a late meeting of the Montgomery county (Ohio) Horticultural So-ciety, said she had a favorite green gage plum tree in her yard, saved from the circulio by hanging branches of elderberry bushes in it and Dr. Griswold has succeeded in driving the striped bug from cucumber plants by means of branches of the elder plant, but was not aware of their efficiency in the case of the

#### Scienific Micellany.

THE USE OF PLIES.

Mr. Emerson, chemist. West Hartlepool lately set himself to discover if there were any ends accomplished by that one drawback to the lovely summer months, the common house fly. He communicates his experiments to a local paper, and has since forwarded an of them to us. Having sec one and laid him on his back, and glued his wings to the object glass of a microscope, he observed that the little animal was covered legs, body and wings—with an innumerable quantity of lice. "I was so disgusted (Mr. Emerson proceeds) with what I had considered a pretty fly that I loosed his wing and let the lousy fellow go; after his departure, however, I remembered I had not got the information I desired with his use and habits. tion I desired, viz: his use and habits, so I caught another and put him into the same position as the former one, and to my dismay, found him lousy as the first. I thought this yery singular, but I was determined to have a close inspection; I got part of a wing into sight which was beautiful, until I caught a view of the head of one of the vermin coming along to invade my pleasure ground with his uneightly body; I shifted my glass to get a peep at the body, when one of the legs of the fly came dangling into view, and on the tiny shanks were some of my old enemies. What is that I see? A miniature elephant's trunk now comes in view and licks up a quantity from the leg. I move the glass to have a look at the fly's [head, to see how he appears in his confinement; what a splendid, large eye! He is busy with his probosis or tongue going rapidly in all directions, and by the expression of his eye, looks as if he was quite satisfied, and enjoying his meal. I move the glass again to examine his body, which is covered with the vermin, and every now and anon there was a switch of the tongue, licking them off; these must be her progeny (I had up to this time treated my captive in the masculine gender) eating the offspring. I gave liberty to my ob ect, and was more than ever out of love with my fly. I went into the kitchen to watch their gambols around the gas bracket, and to admire their swiftness through the air, and wondered if they were happy, with their young hanging about them; but I had not lost faith in their innocency, and also the harmlessness of their alighting on my bread and butter. I observed a piece of clean note paper lying on the dresser; presently two flies lit on it; and appeared to be licking something off of it; I laid fold of the paper and took it to the microscope; I put one corner on the glass and there was some of the progeny of the fly on it. This set me think-ing. I took a cloth and rubbed the paper well, then tried it again and found none on it. I took it into the kitchen again and waved the paper around, taking care that no flies touched it, went back to the microscope, and there found animalcules, same as on the flies. I had now arrived at something definite; they vere not the progeny of the fly, but animal cules floating in the air; and the quick mo-tions of the flies gathered them on their bodies, and they went into some quiet corner to have their dainty meal. Further experiments convinced me that I had found the real use of the flies. I afterwards caught one in a hedroom: it was one of Pharaoh's lean kind, examined it, and there were no animalcules on

street, where it was neither very sweet nor clean—that morning the scavengers had been they are the friends of mankind; and should not be slaughtered wholesale, as they generally are; for wherever there are the most animalcules there will be found the most flies to feed on the same. These experiments were made in sultry weather. I always found my sport spoiled after heavy rain and strong winds, for then I could not bag much game; and when frost set in, I found none. I may al as burning sulphur on a dust pan, and carrying it about the place."

Mr. Emerson adds that he is now investi-

it, neither could I get any in the room, I then tried the yard near the kitchen, and

found very few there; then went into the back

gating the spider, and is trying to discover what is the use of him. If your correspondent should conclude that the main use of spiders is to catch flies, that the use of flies is to catch lice, he will be in duty bound to proceed to the remaining problem respecting the purpose served by the last named tribe. Whatever this may be, Mr. Emerson certainly deserves credit for his patient and skillful inrestigation, and for his interesting and, we believe, novel observations.—Chemist and Druggist, London.

A series of experiments on innoculation with bee poison, made by Mr. (i. Walker, is described in the department of "Nature and Science" of Scribner's Monthly. The method procedure was to permit a bee to sting him on the wrist, care being taken to obtain the largest amount of poison. On the first day, this operation was performed twice. The effect was a severe superficial erysipelas, with the ordinary symptoms of inflamation. After a few days, these symptoms having disappeared, he caused the insect to sting him three times in quick succession. Though the ery sipelas inflamation was not so severe, a stinging sensation extended up to the shoulder, and an enlargement of the lymphatic glands in the neck showed that the poison had been absorbed into the system. A few days afterward he again received three stings, which were attended by symptoms of less intensity. After the twentieth sting there was only a slight itching sensation for a short time in the immediate vicinity of the wound, and the effects of the innoculation appeared to be perfectly

GROWING AND TRANSPLANTING FLOWERS. —I take good, thick paper, cut three corner-ed, and double it in the shape of a funnel; fill with dirt and plant a seed in each one; bury it in a box filled with earth. The seed will soon germinate. When the plants are ready to remove to the flower bed, lift the paper out and plant it like roots. The paper will soon rot and the plant will never wilt. I planted Nasturtiums in this way with perfect success. -Exchange.

An emulsion of raw meat is advised as a autritious form of diet for convalescents. Eight ounces of raw meat, with two and a ounces each of sweet and bitter almonds and white sugar, are beaten together in a mortar until completely homogeneous, the almonds having first been blanched. The compound may be besten up with egg or milk and water in any consistency.

\*\*The compound the bull Duke of Airdrie which was started at \$5000 and sold to Gen. E. C. Lippincott, state auditor, for \$10,500.

### farm Stock.

CURBS FOR HORSE AILMENTS.

The following receipts are selected from the est authorities. For many of them we credit the Spirit of the Times and the Turf, Field and Farm, both valuable papers as reference on such matters:

In all probability it can be removed by the ollowing sweat blister: Tinct, cantharides, oil turpentine, of each, one ounce; oil spike, two ounces; corrosive sublimate, one drachm linseed oil, three ounces; alchohol, one pint.
Mix thoroughly, and apply once a day, with
good hard-rubbing over the region of the
region of the splint until considerable counter
irritation is produced, then omit for three days, and apply again as directed.

TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF A HORSE'S

A great deal depends upon proper shoeing The diminution of the substance of the frog through the absurd practice of unsparingly outting it away, and in consequent elevation above the ground, causes more or less contraction of the feet, thus interfering with the proper growth of the frog. On the other hand, the blacksmith often carries his notions of frog pressure to an absurd extent, leaving the frog beyond the level of the sole. Both extremes are to be avoided. The rough and detached parts should be cut off at each shoeing, with sufficient of the substance of the frog to bring it just above or within the level of the shoe. Cleanliness in the stable will also tend to promote the growth of the frog. In this regard Mr. Bonner's example may be profitably imitated. An ointment, compounded of equal parts of whale oil, beeswax and Burgundy pitch, applied to the frog when the horse is put up for the night, will remove soreness, and in a measure.stimulate the growth of the frog. Sponge well and dry the feet before applying the ointment.

A simple remedy is a strong infusion of to-bacco, rubbed well into the hide twice a day. Another remedy, but requiring the greatest caution, is a solution of corrosive sublimate The skin being once cleaned of them, a strict attention to cleanliness will prevent their re-

SCRATCHES.

Apply daily, by means of a small brush, a liniment composed of iodide of potassium, one drachm; glycerine, two ounces. Give the horse in his food, half an ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic every other day for a fortnight, and afterwards twice a week.

TO GROW HAIR WHERE THE HORSE HAS BEEN BLISTERED.

The daily use of blue mercurial ointment

ment, mixed with four times its bulk of lard, will promote the growth of hair on the blister-ed part; if the hair follicles are not destroyed, in which case nothing will be of any use.

ENLARGED FETLOCK.

Try the effects of biniodide of mercury oint ment, two parts to eight of lard. Clip the hair from the enlargement, and rub the cintment in for four or five minutes every morning until a free, watery discharge is produced from the surface. To facilitate this, the leg should be tomented with very hot water every morning and afternoon, and this should be continued for several days after the ointment has been discontinued. If after a fortnight's interval, the enlargement does not appear much reduced in size, the cintment should be reapplied and repeated at similar intervals, until he swelling is reduced.

Crib biting is unsoundness, and it is always associated with disorder of the digestive or-

FITTING HORSE SHOES.

Horse-shoeing, as commonly practed in both city and country, can scarcely be considered in any other respect than as an unmitiga-ted evil. The usefulness of the horse depends say that I have tried an endless variety of dis-infectants and puriffers to overcome these ani-malcules, and that I found nothing so effectu-farrier is and how much he may effect the value of their property in horses, and their pleasure and safety in their use. But notwithstanding the importance of science and reason in an art involving so much property, and touching also humanity in the care of the most important servant to man, the practice of farriery in the hands of those who commonly exercise it, is much in the position that surgery was, when operations were only performed by unsuccessful and rude in the ordinary practice, that horses as a general rule fail first in their feet, and these diseases are the most difficult to manage, because the vet erinary is thwarted at the outset by the ignorance of the farrier, who persists in methods that are the immediate cause of the very disease the surgeon is expected to cure. this continual conflict between reason and ignorance that has made the question of horse shoeing the dispair alike of both owner and surgeon, especially in cities. But as it is always darkest just before day, light is discerned breaking' in the fact, that there is a grow ing discontent with the old methods on the part of the public, and a return, by some of the more recent writers, to the teachings of Lafas, Freeman, Osmer, and other writers of the last century. Even the book written by Murray has a chapter full of sound doctrine. rawn from the best sourses, upon the car of horses' feet, advocating the full use of the frog on the ground, and light shoeing, merely protect the crust from attrition.

#### STOCK SALES.

The joint public stock sale which took place at Bloomington, Ill., resulted as follows: The gross amount of C. M. Niccols' sale of sixty three head was \$23,180, an average of The finest animals sold were, Princess 2d,\$2000, and Mazurka of Lyndale 4th, \$1825—both to J. V. Grigsby of Winchester, Ky. Oxford Gwynne was sold to E. L. Davison of Springfield, Ky., for \$1450. Mr. Davison had previously purchased Princess Gwynne 10th at C. C. Parks' sale at Waukegan, Ili

A. C. Funk's sale of thirty animals amount-ed in the aggregate to \$13,365, an average of N. Franklin's sale amounted to \$3630; aver-

age, \$259. Wm. M. Smith's sale amounted to \$3870; average, \$242.83. W. R. Duncan's sale amounted to \$1285;

average, \$257.

Two of Mr. Funk's animals brought \$1500 each, and one, \$1300. The total sales of J. H. Spear's herd, which took place April 29th, reached \$47,505. The liveliest interest centered on the bull Duke

#### aducational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

SACRED BRAUTIES" OF ENGLISH OR-THOGRAPHY.

Eloquent Principal Dwight is not alone in loving regard for the sacred beauties of the temple, orthography. Every man, at least every conservative creature of scholasticism, who has made his reputation by laboriously seeking the affinities and analogies of language through the tortuous labyrinth of our spelling, is firmly grounded in the belief of the existence of the sacred beauties. They ramble among words, after the manner of dilattanti, finding here and there a symmetry, whose rarity induces them to search for more; on discovering which, they burst into strains of admiring astonishment, and of astonishing admiration; for it increases in preportion as the beauties become obscure and uncertain. Their astonishment would seem to get the better of their judgment; they are so rapt with the appearance of a few beauties on the vast barren plain of orthography that, like the Arab, contemplating the casis, rendered beautiful by contrast with the howling waste without, they imagine themselves beholding the one thing beautiful, the aute to kalon, and it acquires all the sacred attributes of Divinity; and whoever would attempt to extend the bounds of their easis to the limits of the desert, exhibits a "rude barbarian zeal for squaring the forms of speech into phonographic correspondence with their pronuncia-

One of the failings of humanity is to surround with sacredness that which by reason of its inherent weakness most needs protection. And it is quite probable if the beauties of the temple, orthography, had any existence outside the morbid imaginations of the worshipers there would be no cry of sacred beauties any more than is in connection with the Adirondac forests. Of course, it is perfectly plain that there is nothing whatever beautiful about English orthography. It is hidious, violating every known law of esthetic; without regularity, without symmetry, without proportion, without science or sense. The Greek professor of Yale, Mr. Hadley, says: The detects of English spelling have to a great extent arisen from the mixture of different elements in the language. Neither the Anglo Saxon orthography nor the Norman French was distinguished for its regularity. But when the two were thrown together the result was a mass of confusion and anomaly, hardly to be paralleled, except, perhaps, in the spelling of the native Irish. The present system retains much of this chaotic character. It is perhaps, too firmly fixed for extensive changes, such as could alone effect a material improvement. But it is not creditable to the English name, nor accordant with the practical spirit of the English people. With a multitude of signs for the same sound, and a multitude of sounds for the same sign, it poorly fulfills the original and proper office of orthography, to indicate pronunciation; nor does it better fulfill the improper office, which some would assert for it, of a guide to etymology. It imposes a needless burden on the native learner. To a foreigner it seriously agupon his feet, and if he have not their proper use, his utility is lessened to the extent that the foot fails of the discharge of its function. guage and thus restricts the influence of Eng-

#### THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. BY PROF. HAY.

While the Norman Kings ruled in England 1066 to 1154), literature in the two languages of the two peoples was composed, and some of it remains to our day; but at the close of this period, language began to be used that, though Saxon in its base, was altered in its forms. In the first century of Norman rule, many Saxon heiresses were married to Norman adventurers, and children began to grow up who were equally familiar with both tongues. The wife of the third Norman King, Henry I., was a Saxon princess. The late Lord Palmerston, prime minister of England, was descended from a Norman who married a daughter of one of the Saxon Earls, who resisted Duke William. Still, the Normans used very little the language of the Saxons. Prince William, son of Henry I., is said to have hated intensely the language of his mother's kin, and King Richard the I. is said to have been utterly ignorant of the language of his Saxon subjects

The Norman language was known as the Romans (lingua Romana), and works written therein were called by the same name. Thus, in the latter portion of the 12th century, a history of the Norman settlement in France was written with the title of Roman de Rose; or, Romance of Rollo. The author of this, also wrote a work (which was a pharaphrase of a Latin manuscript), entitled Brut d'Angleterre. This was a narrative poem, and from it and his other literary productions. Maistre Wace, its author, a native of Jersey, has achieved an enduring reputation, and sensibly affected the literature of later times. Shortly after the writing of Brut d'Angleterre, it was translated into the language of the common people by Layamon, who was a priest on Severnside. This is the first important work that shows the changes in the language caused by Norman influence. While Layamon gives fine examples of the altiterative style of earlier Saxon poetry, yet he evidently, also largely imitates the metre and rhymes of Wace. From Layamon's time to that of Edward's the First, (1272 to 1307), the language

s known as semi Sugar; and from then till Chauser's time, (cir. 1400), we call it Old English. Early in the thirteenth century, King John lost his possessions in France, and this materially aided the formation of the English (1856): tongue, the great nobles no longer having foreign lordships to divert their attention from the people who lived on their lands in England; and from this time there was considerable literary activity in England. Monks wrote grane histories and treaties in Latin, and rhyming chronicles and metrical romanoes were written, both in Norman French, or rather English-French and semi-Saxon.

We shall, in the rest of this paper, give examples of the language of the common people from the time of the conquest, (1066) to the close of the semi Saxon period, and we would add specimens of the Norman-French of the same period, if residence on a homestead, in Western Kansas, did not preclude us from using books that are probably found in no library in the State, and in no private library west of the Mississippi, but which have in years past, intensely interested us.

A little while before the Norman times, Canute, the Danish King of England, is said to have been a poet, and the following verse is attributed to him :

Merie sungen the muneches binmen Ely, The Cnut ching ren thereby

Roweth cnihtes nor the land And hear we thes muneches seeng.

The first Norman king promised the city of London that it should have the same rights as in Saxon times, and the following is the charter he gave them in the Saxon tongue:

William King gret William Biscop and Gosfregth Portrefan and all the Bwrwarn binmen London, Frencisce and Englisce, frendlice. And ic kithe eow that ic wills thact get ben callra theera luga-weorde the git weeran on Edwardes daege, Kynges. And ic wile that aelc bee his fader yrf nume aefter his fader daege. And ic wille go woliam thoet senig man (eow) senig wrang beode God eow gehealde.

The Anglo-Sazon Chronicle which for more than 250 years had been kept by the monks of Petersborough, (or as that cathedral was nam ed from its wealth Goldenborough) closes ab ruptly in the year 1154, and a short passage from it of that date may serve as an illustration of what Saxon was just as it ceased to be spoken:

"On this year the king Stephen ded, and bebyried there his wif and his sune weeron bebyried at Tauresfeld. That ministre hi makiden. The the king was ded that was the earl belonde sæ. And ne durste nan man don other bute god for the micel eie of him. The he to Engleland come, tha was he underfangen mid micel wortscipe; and to king bletcaed in Londine, on the Sunnen deel beforen midwinterdœi.

In the charter of King William we have some roots of modern forms that are worth pointing out. In Englisce and Frencise, we have the Saxon form of our modern adjective termination ich, and in frendlice (triendly), we have the form of our affix ly. The word wortscips, (worship) from the Saxon chronicle, shows all how so stood for our sound of sh. Micel is still used in Scotch and North of England dialects in the forms, mickle and muckle (much) and in some proper names, as Mickletwhaite. Bie (awe), underfangen (received), bletcad (consecrated). With that readers will be enabled to puzzle out the last words of the Saxon Chronicle.

Layamon's semi-Saxon was written within 80 years of the last passage, Notice its regular metre, also its Saxon alliterations. The story is about the games at King Arthur's coronation.

- 1. Tha the king igeten haide
- 2. And al his mon-weorde
- 8. The bugen out of burnge Theines swithen balde.
- Alle the kinges And heore here-thringes
- Alle the pis-copes
- And alle the clarckes Alle the corles
- And alle the beornes 11. Alle tha theines
- 12. Alle the sweines
- Feire iscrudde 18. Helde geond felde
- Summe heo gunnen æruen 15.
- Summe heo gunnen urnen Summe heo gunnen lepen
- 17. Summe heo gunnen sceoten 18.
- Summe heo wræstleden, etc., etc. 19. The first four lines of this may be rendered

When the king eaten (igeten) had And all his multitude of men

Then fled out of the town (burhge-burgh)

The people very quickly.

Lines 13 and 14 may be translated: Fairly clothed.

Held their way through the fields.

Gunnen means began, eruen is a verb made from the root of the noun arrow. Now the rest can be made out by the intelligent Kansas farmer. In the first line is a word that gives us a curious example of how words are formed and then the steps lost. Our word had is the past tense of have, and is derived from it. Layamon's word hafde shows us how the de-

rivation was performed. Robert of Gloucester wrote a rhyming chronicle about the year 1280, but our space will not permit us to exemplify his style; but 'the following being from a version of the first Paslm about 50 years later (Old English) may be compared with our later translations :

"Seli biern that noght is gan In the rede of wicked man

And in strete of sinful noght he stode Ne sat in setel of storms ungode."

The "travels" of Sir John de Mandeville has the following account of Jerusalem (Anno

"After for to speak of Jerusalem the hely cytee see schull understonde that it stont full aire betweene hilles and there be no rivers, ne welles but water cometh by condyte from

John de Wycliffs, "the morning star of the reformation," gave his countrymen a translation of the Bible in their own tongue, and with a passage from this work, taken from the last chapter of Luke's gospel, we shall conclude this paper: non two tod, blo suare

"And lo, tweyne of hem wenten in that day into a castel that was fro Jerusalem the space of sixty furlongs by name Emaws, And their spaken togirde of alle these things that hadden bifalle. And it was don the while thei talkiden and soughten by hemsilf Jesus hemsilf neighede and wente with hem."

From this last, it is easily seen that not much change is required to make modern English, but here we may point out one or two forms that, since Wycliffe's time, have changed. We never put the participial terminstion en to had now. We see Wycliffe did, and it is added to the verb went, but it was a past tense termination then. The expressive verb neighede, we have now lost, and we must say for it drew near. Our next examples, though from old writers, will be of such purity that we may be tempted to say that we have reached the hest of English.

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

### Batrons of Musbandru.

CERTAIN NEEDED REFORMS AND CHAN-GES IN THE GRANGE ORGANIZATION. I. The abolition of all degrees beyond the

II. The making of all Fourth degree mem bers eligible to any position in the Grange, from Gate-keeper to Master of the National Frange.
III. The removal of the National Grange

Headquarters to St Louis.

IV. The abolition of fifth degree Granges and substituting therefor the Business Coun-

V. The reduction of the dispensation fee to one dollar, and reduction of dues to the simple cost of salaries and office expenses for Nation al and State Grange Headquarters. VI. The return of all accumulated funds in

National Grange Treasury to subordinate

Cranges.
VII. The thorough organization of the business features of the Grange, by States and counties, as an absolute necessity for the per petuity of the Order.
VIII. The County Council to constitute the

business unit and the concentration of all sur-plus funds in the hands of the Council, where under the immediate supervision of those who contribute it, it may be applied to practical

The above is the Grange platform of the KANSAS FARMER. Upon the important question involved, we invite free and independent discussion. We distinctly require of correspondents, that they treat, in their communications, with courtesy and consideration, those from whom they may differ in opinion.—ED-ITOR FARMER.

LIST OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS. Commencing May 17, and ending May 22, 1875, from the Relief Department of Patrone of Husbandry of Kansas.

CASH ON HAND RECEIPTS:

May 17—Received of J. Armstrong 110.00 for corn and wheat May 19-Received on the State of 582.84

Kansas on freights \$901.46 Total. DISBURSEMENTS,
May 17—Paid freight on potatoes to
S. H. Maunder, Atchison to Hanover

Paid freight on potatoes, R. P. Smith, Hiawatha, Brown county, Paid freight on car grain

raid Height on car grain
from California,
Paid freight on seeds for
H. W. Kelley per John
C. Johnson, Harvey Co.,
May 18—Paid Pleasant Ridge

Grange, No. 241, Osage Paid freight on 2 bbls potatoes and one box from

Paid freight on 20 sacks potatoes from Emporia to Independence, Kan., Paid freight on 4 bbls po-tatoes, J. W. Hess,

8.65

125.50

1.35

Paid freight on car, W. H. Edwards, Wilson Co., Paid expressage and for telegraphing,
-Paid freight on 9 bbls for Jewell county,

Paid for postal orders, Paid freight on potatoes to James Faulkner of Allen county, " Paid telegraphing, May 21—Cash paid James Vick for

garden seeds, Paid freight on potatoes, Jesse Bell, of Ottawa,
Paid freight on car 78,
C. B. & Q., from Afton,
Iowa to Wichita, Kan-

Paid freight on car 940, H. & St. Jo, from Emporia Junction to Council Grove.

Paid for car corn, 190, C. B. & Q., at Afton, Iowa, 442 bushels @ 63 cents, -Paid Wm. Roark, of Cherokee county,

Paid freight on car 190, from Afton, Iowa,

Cash balance on hand,

May 17—One box clothing and 2 bbls potatoes

California.

May 18—One bbl potatoes for Jesse Bell, Otta-"... One cay corn, 190, C. B. & Q., 449 bushels,

HOGOODS DISBURSED, May 17-One box clothing and one sack, delivered to J. Armstrong.

One box mass sent to Alfred Taylor
for D. B. German, Grasshopper

May 18-118 maks barley sent to St. Louis for

One bbl potatres for Jesse Bell, sent to Ottawa, Kan. May 22—120 bushels corn sent G. W. Goss, Lawrence, Kansas.

Balance of car load, 382 bushels, sent to F. H. Dumbauld, Parsons, for distribution.

A final report from this department, will be published after the next meeting of the Execu tive Committee, Kansas State Grange, P. of H. in July, 1875.

JNO. G. OTIS, Kansas State Agent, P. of H.

EDITOR FARMER :-- We have received seve ral letters lately, asking for copies of Constitution and Proceedings of the State Grange. Now let me say, that if the Secretaries of Subordinate Granges will send us the P. O. address of their Grange, as requested by the Executive Committee, we could then distribute any circulars and papers in a proper manuer, Any Subordinate Grange not receiving the Bullentin will understand why they have not received it. We would be pleased to have every Grange in the first district send us s postal card with their proper P. O. address, so we can make up a correct list; the members of the Executive Committee in each district also make the same request. W. P. POPENOE.

From the proceedings of the Executive Committee Kansas State Grange we find the following published in the Bulletin of the Committee:

BULINGS.

WHEREAS, There seems to be a misunderstanding about the meaning of a ruling of the Executive Committee, made February 26th, 1875 in relation to delinquent members, dues Therefore, the Executive Committee, in the explanation rule that the clause which reads as follows: "Provided, no Grange shall be entitled to the annual P. W., unless such Grange is square on the books of the Secre tary of the State Grange," be amended by adding, after December 31st, 1875.

DISTRICT GRANGE RULINGS.

Ruled, That in District Granges, Masters Past Masters and their wives who are matrons and delegates, are equally envited to vote and enjoy equal rights and privileges, under the provisions of the National and State constitutions, and all pay fees and dues alike; each member paying his or her own dues. The subordinate Grange being in no wise responsible for such dues.

Ordered, That blank applications for dispensations to establish District or Pomons Granges be printed, and placed in the hands of Secretary of State Grange, to be furnished to those properly entitled on application.

mended by the Executive Committee, and published in the proceedings of the State Grange be the form used, except that the sentence which reads, "all having received the fifth degree," shall read, "all being entitled to receive the fifth degree."

Ruled, That the application accompanied by the proper credentials, be first sent to the proper officer of the State Grange, or Deputy, by those wishing to organize a District Grange, and such officers shall forward the application to the Secretary of the State

Grange, who, when the dispensation has been granted by the Master will forward the Dispensation, Ritual and other needed papers to the officer, or deputy making the application.

Which is \$4.75,308.

Prairie Rose Grange reports purchases made through the Grange agencies of \$2,774.90, at a saving of \$749.10; and sales of \$2,160.40; at a saving of £138.70. Total business, transacted, \$4,985.80, saving \$887.80, or 18 application to the Secretary of the State 167.90 the officer, or deputy making the application. The constitution and by-laws recommended 10.00

ed for Pomona Granges. Ruled, That under our present constitution, none but delegates to the State Grange have the right to vote in the State Grange. That Masters and their wives, who are Matrons, are entitled to the fifth degree, and are eligible to office. Past Masters and their wives, who are Matrons, are not eligible to be elected delegates to the State Grange under the National Constitution.

RESOLUTIONS OF CAPITOL GRANGE.

11.90 WHEREAS, There are certain persons in this community, who, from thoughtleseness or ignorance of the incalculable injury they are doing are almost daily shooting birds in direct violation of law, birds that are destroying large numbers of grasshoppers and other insects, which at this time are threatening to destroy almost entirely the crops, in which many have invested their last dollar and many days of hard work, and in which is their only hope for sustenance and that of their families; and deeming it of the highest importance, that some united and energetic action be taken to remove an evil which may assist so greatly in bringing ruin upon our State and starvation to thousands of our fellow citizens, therefore,

278 46

Resolved, by Capitol Grange, No. 16,
That we pledge ourselves, individually and
collectively, to do all in our power to prosecute
to the full extent of the law, all persons found
handless any of the birds that are protected by

law.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the city papers for publication. Adopted May 8, 1875.

LILA SPENOER, Secretary. 19.80

EDITOR FARMER :-- I have completed pil grimage No. 1, to prove and exemplify, th benefits and blesdage of the Grange, and nov One box mdse for Alfred Taylor,
Grasshopper Falls, Kansas.

One sack clothing:
One rar barley, wheat, and corn from

One rar barley, wheat, and corn from woderful reform among the masses, and will in the near future in spite of political chariltans, insugarate the millenium. To the farm ers and workers who produce everything and feed the world we must look for the reign of Christ on earth, so much presched about My tour through the Hawkeye State, estab lished to my satsifaction, that railroads are good thing when run in the interest of the people, but a very unprofitable thing when we make them the object of worship. For my part, I'd rather go afoot than indulge in rail road idolatry. It also established that the people who have it in that state would rather sell on time, with only two chances in three of getting pay, than to give what then have away without any prospect of ever getting an equivalent in whole or in part. But, I found that the purchase on the time plan to relieve the destitute was very unpopular at all relief headquarters from Topeka to Des Moines And now from fear of taking more space than I am entitled to, I will close by thanking the generous people of Iowa for their kindness to me personally, and more particularly for the interest which they have taken in the welfare and prosperity of the people of my sdopted State. MOREMACH, The walking correspondent.

Glen Burn, May 18, 1875.

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

RESOLUTIONS OF SHANNON HILL GRANGE. At a regular meeting of Shannon Hill Grange, held May 5, 1875, the following pre amble and resolutions were presented and

unanimously adopted : WHEREAS, The crops of the country are being devastated by swarms of young grasshop

pers, and, WHEREAS, the birdsare the great destroyer of these insects, and seem to be the farmers best friends in destroying these pests, there

fore, be it Resolved, By the members of the Shanoi Hill Grange, No. 750, Atchison county, Kansas, that we will not allow any one to kill
birds on any farm within the jurisdiction of
this Grange, and we hereby give notice, that
any person found killing birds on our premises will be prosecuted to the full extent of

the law.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be published in our county paper and in the KANSAS FARMER.

By order of Grange.
HEBSCHEL BERRY, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Farmland Grange, P. H., held April 10th, 1875, the following re lutions were adopted:

equality in the Grange, and that 4th degree members should be elligible to any position in the Order, from subordinate to national

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the KANSAS FARMER, Spirit of Kansas and Standard of Reform for publication.

ELISHA PARKER.

The Farm Journal publishes a review of the business done by Patrons through their agencies during the past year. The purchase of farm implements aggregates \$225,000, on which there has been a saving of \$60,500 and prices are 21 per cent, less than they were two years ago; \$445,612 worth of family supplies have been bought, at a saving of \$90, 210; and \$107,000 worth of lumber, at a saving of \$10,000. The sales of farm produces ing of \$16,050. The sales of farm product through grange agenta amounted to \$3,284,000 and of stock to \$1,021,100, the saving or

which is \$478,284.

per cent.

The Executive Committee at its late session provided for raising a business capital for the State Agency. In substance, the plan is to ask for a stock subscription from Granges and

individual Patrons. A Grange Fire Insurance Company, carrying risks to the amount of \$60,000, has begun operations in Jackson and Clinton counties.

The grange store at Albia is stated to be

doing a large and prosperous business.

Arrangements have been made for building a grange hall at Plymouth.

A grange purchasing agency is to be established at Story. There are fifty three grange elevators in the

State.

A brother offers a special premium of \$20 to the boys of the Patrons of Husbandry, from the age of twelve to sixteen years, for the best acre of corn, and \$10 for the second best acre. All of the work to be done by the competitors—preparing the land, cultivating and gathering, and the yield to be certified to by

two or more disintenseted persons, and affidavit as to yield to accompany stetement.

Topisaw Grange offers good premiums for farm and garden productions, with the object of inducing farmers to diversity their cross.

The necessity of growing at home what they must eat is being agitated by the Order in nearly all the Southern States, especially in

nearly all the Southern States, especially in Mississippi and Georgia.

Copiah Grange has passed resolutions urging the National and State Granges to provide homes for the "comfort and education of the destitute orphans of our Order."

The State Grange has appointed a committee to report upon the feasibility of establishing a college for the benefit of Patrons.

81. 81. 81. 81. 8x. 81. Pays for the FARMER for the balance of 1875.

CHANGE REFORM.

(The resolution passed by Windham County Counsel of Patrons, published this week, we believe expresses the views of a majority of the Patrons of the country on the questions of degrees. This question has been extensively agitated among the Western Granges for some time, and they have almost unanimously joined in protesting against the fifth degree. Foremost among those demanding this reform is the Kansas Farmer, a bold, free, independent people's paper. We are glad to see the question taken up by Vermont Patrons, and hope the desired action will be taken by the National Grange at its next session.

We can never expect perfection here below,

sion, either toward the right or the wrong. The Grange is of all institutions the one of The Grange is of all institutions the one of which this progression is expected, as "reform" and "improvement" are its watch words, and we expect to see improvements in its construction and manner of working from time to time which shall keep it at the head of the progressive institutions of this progressive age.—Vermont Farmer.

WHAT IOWA SAVED .- The Executive Com-What Iowa Saved.—The Executive Committee of the Iowa State Grange, at its last session, reported that the saving in the purchase of farm implements by members of the Order, during the year past, was \$60,740; on family supplies, \$60,210; on lumber, \$16,050; that the amount gained in selling through the authorised agents of the Order, was, on farm produce, \$355,740; stock, \$122,544. The Order owns 68 elevators, and the gain to farmers on these was at least 7 per cent.

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# RENGEROULER

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GRAIN BAISERS REFUSE to

where sdopted:

Whereas, the subject of the organization of a County Grange has been submitted to the Subordinate Granges for their action, therefore,

Resolved, That we are opposed to such organization as proposed, as contray to the best interests of the Order; and that our delegates be, and are hereby instructed to oppose it, in whatever form it may arise, by their votes, in the council; and furthermore,

Resolved, That we believe in unity and equality in the Grange, and that 4th degree equality in the Grange equality in t tors "glone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers.
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alzes, styles, prices, terms, etc.
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### The Kansas Farmer

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topoka, Ke

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A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the short letters from farmers and breeders,
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branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, embracing full and complete
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Did you ever think for a moment of the suffering and trouble which arises from debt? How many victims debt has sent to the rum shop, there to drown all thought of this trouble, how many men make the first step in crime to relieve themselves temporarily of financial embarrassments, how many torturing, terrible years of worry and anxiety, how many sleepless nights are given to debt, no history. no pen, can ever tell. With the proud and sensitive man who labors to recover losses, hoping by unusual exertions to regain the lost ground, the trouble is like a slow eating cancer that leaves him no peace of mind day or night, the final end of bankruptcy and ruin, a fear that goads him almost to desperation. Honest in a determination to meet every debt. interest and principal, how often men failing after years of useless struggle, to meet compounding interest, cut short a useful life in a suicides grave. The depreciation of property, the failure of crops, the stagnation of trade, and manufactures leaves to-day, thousands of men looking eagerly into the future with the hope that the morrow may bring relief, each day adding gray hairs and hours of unknown torture. Is the picture overdrawn? Look around you and ask the man who has passed through financial trouble to tell you his history. Speculation has swept over the whole land, overturning calm and considerate judgment, inviting the young and the old to join in the chase after fortunes. Sudden fortunes in gold, lead, coal, oil, lands, or stocks, have demoralized whole communities. Banking upon prospective gains, men have rushed ahead gambling in land and lots, with money thus easily earned. Throughout the great west since the war, has this hurricane passed over nearly every State, and with all the old land marks, all oldfashioned ideas of values, salaries and economies swept away in this pestilence of speculation, is it any wonder, as the storm lulls and the tide ebbs, that we find vast numbers of wrecks.

The man who has passed through the last fifteen years, if in active business, and witness ed the unparalleled fluctuations in values may say to his son who is about to enter active life. "There is in all this, but one lesson, and that is as old as the hills. Select for yourself an honest and legitimate calling, within the sange of your capacity, resist the temptation to speculate and above and beyond all, keep out of debt."

### WHO KILLS THE BIRDS ?

One of the most intelligent nurserymen of this country keeps his shot gun ready, and kills every bird that comes on, the place, and then writes poetry to the KANSAS FARMER describing the 10,000 bugs and insects that are devouring his fruit .- Exchange.

The long eared gentlemen who wrote the above lines ought to know that Kansas contains no such nurseryman. Farmers and nurserymen, with very few exception, know too well the value of birds to kill them. Our observation as a farmer in Kansas, for about eight years leads us to know that the birds are hunted and killed by the most lazy, shiftless, worthless, thieving class of men and boys to be found in the towns. They overrun farms, trample down grain, rob orchards and vineyards in the the pursuit of birds and other game. Another class of hunters that hail from the towns are the genteel sportsmen, who

with dogs and guns ruthlessly slaughter birds for game and for amusement. This threadhare advice to farmers, on the part of papers, just now very popular, urging them to no longer kill the birds, should be addressed to the parties most largely to blame.

Let this strain of advice be turned on to the loafling vagabonds of the towns, the well dressed and the ragged, who are to be found in the small towns as well as the cities, whose chief employment seems to be ornamenting street corners, store goods boxes, saloons, &c., the fellows who haunt the free lunch tables, whose means of securing a livlihood is a mistery to all honest men. Let us have the merits of the bird-killers from the city canvassed.

#### MRS. LINCOLN.

Upon the application of her son Robert, Mrs. Lincoln, the wife of our lamented President, has been tried by the court of Cook county, Ill., and pronounced insane. Harsh as this procedure appears, the evidence in the case seems to warrant the assertion of her friends, that it is best for her sake, as it has been necessary for sometime past to employ some one constantly to watch her movements. and care for her almost as if she were a child. She has spent large sums of money recklessly, and for articles which were of no manner of use or value to her, and has given her son and other friends constant anxiety and unhappiness. As long as possible a knowledge of her insanity was kept from the public, but it seems to us that, under the circumstances, no apology is needed for publishing the fact now. Insanity can no more be considered a coln's friends are certainly acting the kinder part towards her by allowing the public to tomental derangment, rather than to a lack of common sense and moral strength.

As the wife of an honored and distinguished man, we are all more or less acquainted with her history, and interested in her welfare, and sad as is her fate, many will be glad to learn that her strange behavior about the time she left the White House, and subsequently in N. Y, and Europe, was no doubt caused by the ter-

rible malady over which she had no control.

During the first years of her life in Washington, many stories were circulated of her uncontrolable and unreasonable temper, and of times when the President was forced to desert his home and take his meals at his office in Springfield, until she would regain her equanimity.

National pride caused us to say as little as possible concerning this phase of the life of this unfortunate woman, but there was a general feeling of regret that she was not a noble representative woman.

Now pity draws a veil over these pages in the life of Mrs. Lincoln and we mourn afresh the loss so great to us, and so disastrous and irreparable to her, of that strong arm and loving heart that bore with her infirmities and shielded them from the rude and uncharitable eyes of the world.

Her physicians suppose the disease to have been growing upon her since childhood, and to have been very greatly augmented by her long and bitter griet for her husband.

She is to be taken to a private hospital, where, considering her years, she will probably end her days. Few American women have had a more eventful life in the shaping of which, individually, they had so little to do. ted only child, and the belle of Springfield, subsequently the mistress of the White House, and in the midst of a life of fashionable disapation and gaiety, she was stricken to the earth by the tragic death of her husband, and now languishes in an insane asylum.

Truly charity without stint should be extended to her.

### A GRANGE PAIR.

We suggest that every grange, at their next meeting, appoint a committee to make up a list of premiums, to be offered to the members of such products, stock, &c., as may be thought practical, to be exhibited sometime during the fall at a public meeting, where the evidences of the skill and intelligence may be passed up on by appropriate committees. In counties where there is no county fair association, the county Grange or Council, could call upon the Granges in their individual capacity, to make such preliminary arrangements as they deemed practical, looking to a joint exhibition of products and stock during the fall, under the auspices of the county Grange or Council, which arrange a programme of one or two days in a public exhibition where the separate Granges might be brought into competition. At a meeting of this kind, free from the usual expenses attending fairs, the farmers of the county could meet together, submit their products and stock for examination and award, and hold a series of valuable discussions upon questions affecting their interests. The general suggestions above, are given more to call attention to one means within the organization of extending its influence for good. A programme of exercises may be so broadened as to make the idea applicable to a larger district than a county, or so restricted as to meet the wants of a Grange room exhibition. What we desire to impress more particularly is the necessity of making the Grange in every way tributary to the prosperity, amusement

#### ONE DOLLAR!! ONE DOLLAR!!

and profit of its members.

Tell your triends and neighbors that One Dollar will get them the best farm and family journal in the country the balance of 1875.

#### Minor Mention.

Our Crep Prospects.-From a very large correspondence, and from our exchanges, we find in summing up the crop prospects, so far as Kansas is concerned, that the eastern tier of counties is quite seriously injured : but from that tier of border counties, as you proceed west, the crops grow better and the hoppers less. Drawing a line from the north line of the State to the south line through Topeks, it will be found that very much the largest area of our grain producing territory lies west of that line. Correspondence from every section of that territory gives the most flattering prospects. Many of the counties lying east of the above imaginary line, have the grasshoppers only in certain localities with the prospect that they will leave in time to grow a late crop of corn and potatoes. The drowth and defoliation of the fruit trees last fall, will cut short our fruit crop, many orchards being seriously injured. Our season thus far has brought fine growing showers, giving the grass and grain unusual length.

Plant Again .- Don't let your courage fail you if the hoppers eat your crops to-day, plow the millet or oats ground up, and put in corn and potatoes. We know from experience that this is easier said than done. The seed runs short, and from past failures, late planting is to be feared. But here is the case: the new crops are not put in, and the risk of their maturity assumed, there will be empty cribs as well as empty flour barrels. choice remains, the planting must be done crime than any other disease; and Mrs. Lin- and the sooner the better. Potatoes planted from this until the middle of June, if the season is favorable, will make good crops, and attribute the idiocyncracies of her character the same of corn. With late plantings, thorough cultivation does much in pushing them forward. As a matter of common sense. wherever the insects have ravaged the crops there remains no alternative but to accept the situation, and as our people are courageously doing, leave no cause for a failure, so far as they are concerned.

The School Journal.-A correspondent writes to ask whether the School Journal is yet published, and where? The School Journal was discontinued last summer. There is no educational journal now published in the State. The FARMER is the only journal having a department specially edited by a professional educator. This gives us an opportunity to say, that the articles to be found in this number of the FARMER by Prof. Holbrook and Prof. Hay are worthy of special reading. Prof. Holbrook's vigorous articles indicate a nonprofessional independence, quite refreshing to see. Prof. Hay is a homestead farmer in Kansas, which does not, however, prevent him giving us as good specimens of English composition as may be found in any publica-

Cane Mills and Evaporators.—Parties in want of Cane Mills and Evaporators will do well to send for a price list and circular of the Celebrated Cook Evaporator and Victor Cane Mill, manufactured by the Blymer Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, O.

Short-Horn Cattle Sale .- On the 17th of une there will be sold at the St. Louis Fair Grounds, Mr. C. T. Quisenberry's herd of short horn cattle. We are in receipt of the elegant catalogue of this herd, which comprises over sixty animals of good pedigrees and practical worth. Our western farmers are thoroughly accquainted with the fact that the common stock or the country must be graded up to secure profitable stock for beeding. Mr. Quisenberry's sale presents a fine opportunity to our breeders and stock men to make additions to their herds.

To Granges .- The attention of the Granges of the State is called to the advertisement of Deep Creek Grange. They evidently mean business. We open a column for similar advertisements, and will insert advertisements of same length, 3 months, for \$2.50. If you want to buy or sell or exchange, this opens the way at very low rates, to reach a very large number of Granges of the country.

Buckeye Grain Drill .- Every year witness mprovements in our labor saving machines. A late one that seems to particularly recommend itself is the new feeder of the Buckeye Drill. This feeder is constructed so that the operator may regulate the feed at will without changing. See advertisement elsewhere.

#### SALINE COUNTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :-- I have been s eader of your valuable paper for the last two years. The KANSAS FARMER is doing a great deal of good, and I would like to see it in every farmer's house in Saline county. I have been travelling around through the county recently, and a better prospect for wheat, oats barley, corn and potatoes, I never saw in any country, indeed, our farmers are having the gloomy look of despair driven away at almost ocomotive speed : their countenances are surely brightening up with the prospect of a good crop before them. I can hear a good deal said about farmers having se much to do at this season of the year, that they cannot take the time to have their meetings as often as they ought to. The most of our members say that they are willing to adopt the Grange Platform laid down in the KANSAS FARMER; but no action to that effect has taken place in the Grange.

Hope that the KANSAS FARMER may have the support of all the farmers in the State. A MEMBER OF ELM CREEK VALLEY GRANGE.

### Crop Reports.

FROM RICK COUNTY.

EDITOR FARMER :- I, among your many caders, am much indebted to your paper for information obtained of the condition of crops from the crop notes from all parts of the state.

We are pained for our eastern neighbors, who are having their crops so badly injured by the grasshoppers, but, thus far, in Rice county, they have not put in their appearance. If they do not come soon, this county will harvest the largest and best crop ever raised. Our settlement is new, only four, or five years old, but our farms, judging from the amount of breaking, will compare favorably with many older settlements.

Every quarter section of Government land

has been taken, and fully one-third of the R R. Lands have been purchased. Crops are very promising. Fall wheat is heading out, of which there is a heavy stand, I do not know of a piece being winter-killed. Fall r, e. is splended and fully headed, after having the winter's pasturage of our stock, and now promises an enormous yield; the feeding down by stock seemed only to make the stand thicken; but this grain pays in rich grazing during the winter, if we did not gather one one bushel of grain at harvest. Spring wheat, barley and oats also promise as well as expected. Corn is a little backward but is good. Our recent heavy rains and warm nights are helping it along finely. Stock looks well and will almost rival stall fed animals in any part of Michigan or Wisconsin. Not one in fifty had a bushel of grain all winter; we attribute their good condition to the nutritive qualities of our buffalo grass. Stock raising will, in the near future, be the chief employment of our land holders. .

We cannot "ranch" as the Texas people do, for we have no vacant lands, but hope to show what rich lands will do when turned to advantage by thorough cultivation and soiling of stock, instead of herding immense droves of half starved wild cattle,

Respectfully, JOS. S. BEATTY.

LYON Co., KAN.-Grasshoppers have done some damage to crops on low bottom farms, but have nearly all disappeared. No chinch bugs; small truit and apples rather scarce; peaches plenty. Altogether, in 15 year's observation in Kansas, I have never seen at this season of the year a better prospect for an abundant harvest. The farmers are evidently doing their part, and all appear in good spirits. Have had fine rains; stock doing well no disease among men or beasts.

That leader in the FARMER on "Mortgaging the Farm," should be set in letters of gold and placed in every Grange hall in the State, pasted to every man's patent or deed, to each school book and bible; for surely it is gospel teaching.

JOHN B. MORGAN.

LEAVENWORTH Co.-T. A. S. writes: Oats largely sown-looking well. Corn promises well, although about 20 per cent. of it taken by the grasshoppers. Apples promise a half a crop-same of peaches and cherries. Small fruits plenty. Farmers working with a will. This is a good report from Leavenworth county, where it was expected the hoppers would do great damage. Their neighbors in Missouri are suffering very serious losses from the

RICE Co.,-W. H. M., says the tarmers of his county have fine prospects, and are doing all in their power to raise large crops.

Johnson Co.-Rural, writes from the east side of Johnson county, which is on the Missouri state line, that hoppers have done much damage. Their hope is that they will leave

in time for a late crop of corn. DONIPHAN Co .- This is another of the counties lying on the east and north side of the state. Our correspondent, R. L., writes that, the grasshoppers are doing considerable damage in localities. The farmers he says are working hard and are hopeful.

COWLEY Co .- Mr. G. Mott, writes, that all small grains look well and promise an abun dant harvest. Potatoes in blossom, and farm ers sanguine of large crops.

RICE COUNTY, KAN .- We are having the very best of growing weather-warm and pleasant and rain every few days. Crops of all kinds are looking prime-especially fall wheat, which gives promise of a large yield. There are no grasshoppers in this region and we are all in great hopes of large crops.

ARCADIA, KAN.-Will some of your readers give their method of handling flax for the seed?

RICE COUNTY, KAN .- Our winter grain is doing well, in fact all small grain is looking fine. Corn is mostly planted. My corn came up very evenly. I saw the first grasshoppers this season on the 10th-then I only saw four -a few have come since. They are not doing us any harm. The more I work this soil, the better I like it. I am planting castor beans ; hoppers will not eat them. I want to stick to Kansas. Yours, W. H. MORTON.

CEDAR VALE, KAN.—We have at least 10,000 acres of as good wheat growing as the State can show. This point being central and no mill, worthy of the name. Who will come and build us one? No better place in the State to make money.

HOWARD COUNTY, KAN .- Corn in fine condition and has been mostly worked once or twice. The wheat is all that heart could wish. Fine showers frequently received. No bugs or hoppers. All lovely. Nothing could be

more promising than the season, so far. Wheat is in full head. A. LEMERT.

ELVASTON, HANCOCK Co., ILLS., MAY 28 .-Cold rains; very bad stands of corn, a great deal of which has been planted three times. We had a shower of chintz bugs; they stayed two days. Then one growing rain. The prospects for a corn crop look very discouraging. The farmers are working energetically A. EDWIN.

RENO COUNTY, KAN .- Fall wheat drilled before October 1st looks well. Late drilled and sown broadcast is almost a failure, the latter entirely so. Early corn and potatoes are coming up nicely. Many of the farmers are through planting corn. Trees are recovering from the hoppers' raid much better than was expected. One man lost one apple tree out of 100, set out last spring; another four out of 100; another kept the hoppers off by washing his truit trees with coal oil, and did not loose a tree. I have tried soaking seed corn twentyfour hours in water and oil, to keep birds and gophers from eating it after planting, and find it a sure preventative. There are but few hoppers hatching out in this County. I have plowed up one nest and saw only two young hoppers this apring. There are many farmers of the opinion that locusts ate our native hoppers up last fall and left before time to deposit their eggs. More again.

MARTIN HOAGLAND

DICKINSON COUNTY, KAN .- We are having fine growing weather for wheat and most all small grains Fall wheat looking well, especially that which was early sown. Spring wheat appears more promising for the past week than before. Oats early sown was somewhat injured by cold weather, but the late rains have improved it wonderfully. Barley is looking well. But little flax was sown. Corn is coming up nicely, except that which was planted too early. Rye heading out.

H. C. HARVEY.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY, KAN.-We are havng the tinest rain that has fallen this spring. The ground is thoroughly wet, and will save great deal of wheat, oats and corn from the ravages of the grasshoppers. The hoppers are doing considerable damage. They are gathering; into bunches and traveling in a north-west direction. I say to the farmers to go ahead and plant, that our hope lies in not giving up.

CHASE COUNTY, KAN .- Winter wheat is looking splendid, and there was a very large acreage sown in comparison with former years. Spring wheat and oats look well. There has been a large amount of corn planted, the early planted having made a poor stand, the most of the farmers are replanting. There appears to be considerable complaint of cut-worms working in the corn. The grasshoppers are reported in some of the neighborhoods near here, but they have done little damage as yet. The people generally have great faith that they will not do any great injury. A splendid rain fell to-day, which came in the nick of time. as most Kansas rains do. The people are cheerful, and strong in the faith of a bountiful harvest. H. W. PARK.

TROY, DONIPHAN CO., KAN., MAY 22, 1875. -Grasshoppers have interested me considersbly for a few days past. We have some vacant quarter sections of land that lay rather high and are used for pasturage-from this land comes our grasshoppers. They consumed the fields of small grain adjoining; and a a few days ago they commenced their travels : some from one field going in one direction, and from other fields in other directions. From a field of barley on a ridge of land, they crossed plowed fields for over a mile to feed on a good crop of oats and wheat. A ditch dug some 18 or 20 inches deep by 16 inches wide will trap all that come along, the entire length of the ditch. If they are left to themselves some portions of them will climb out. A little water mixed with earth into a thin mortar is a good mixture to work them into. They can be easily driven in the ditch to low places where water will stand, where they can be mixed up and buried. I have commenced ditching around a portion of my garden, where I intend to raise something in spite of them.

I write this to encourage others to try ditching on a small scale, and report results. Can we head off the hoppers in this way before they have wings? I think a cheap ditching machine that almost every farmer can afford to have, that will dig from one to two miles of ditch per day, will be built. The ditch will also be a good thing in which to destroy the traveling of chinch bugs, where they will accumulate so much that they can easily be Yours, &c., destroyed. L. A. B.

OSBORNE Co., May 24.-Crops of all kinds ook well. The rains and warm weather for the past two weeks have been very favorable for our crops, which are growing very fast. There has been more spring wheat and oats, than ever sown in this county before. Corn is coming up nicely of late, al though the early planting did not do quite so well. Gardens look flourishing. No hoppers or any other destroyers, except a few cut worms in the the bottom lands, but the warm weather has played them out of late. The cattle are getting fat on the grass now. Taking all in all, our prospects are very flattering.

OTTAWA Co., May 17 .- It rains here about three times a week; everything growing very fast. Grasshoppers are doing some damage to garden and field crops in the valleys, but none on uplands. Large area of corn planted. All expect to raise a big crop of everything. Small grain of a all kinds looks well.

MALTA, Cloud Co., Kan., May 19.-We, in this part of Kansas, are up and doing, and very few have the blues, if they do find themselves out of provisions pretty often. Food to last until after harvest is what is Of corn there will be about two-thirds of a wanted by a great many. There is about stand. Early vegetables generally eaten up three-fourths of a crop of fall wheat. Oats and barley make a fine appearance. A few young hoppers in warm places along the creeks A great many fruit and forest trees were killed. The corn is most all planted T. F. Bailey.

ROSSVILLE TOWNSHIP, Shawnee Co .-There was more rye sown last fall than com mon-it's doing splendidly. Fall wheat large ly sown-one-third killed-one-third half crop-one third in splendid condition. Spring wheat not much sown, but is doing finely last year. Oats, largely sown and earlygood indications of a large crop. Corn planting commenced the 20th of April; nine-tenths of the crop planted at this date. Kansas seedcorn came up good; Iowa, badly. Working the crop will commence this week. Garden vegetables look well. Cattle winterd wellhorses badly. Grass good—flax, three-fourths more sown than last year, and is looking well.

J. W. E.

POTTAWATOMIE Co., Kan.-Winter wheat badly killed. Spring wheat, sickly, it being covered with dirt, the effects of high winds. Oats and rye look well. Corn planting is generally done. Grasshoppers by the million ; they have done but little damage as yet. The little "pets" give us the "blues." Cattle doing well. Fruit trees very badly damaged
No prospect of fruit this year.
W. A. LIMBOCKER.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP, Dickinson Co., Kan .-The wheat in this county promises a good harvest, and merchants are offering to pay and advance money at \$1,25 per bushel, but the farmers are waiting for \$1.50, and expect to get that and more by harvest time. Spring wheat, barley, oats and corn look splendid. There has never been better prospects for a good harvest than there is now. A few young grasshoppers made their appearence, but they have all disappeared without doing any harm.

H. GORMLEY.

McPHERSON Co., Kan., May 10 .- I would like to enquire through the FARMER, where good common sheep can be had, and at what price, such as would answer to commence breeding with. I would like to hear from those who have any to sell. What breed would you recommend for this county, the object being to grow both wool and mut ton? By an early answer in the FARMER you will oblige. GEO. E. GUBERNATOR. will oblige.

MITCHELL Co., Kan .- We have no grasshoppes, and our crops of all kinds look well, and the people are using every exertion to to make a bountiful supply before another

ROOKS COUNTY, Kan .- The early sown fall wheat and rye survived the rigors of winter, and are looking remarkably well. Spring grain never looked better for the time of year than it does now, and the prospects are flattering for an abundant harvest, there being quite a large breadth sown, considering the disadvantage the farmers had to labor under. Corn planting is about over, and much of the early planting up, and looking well. Nothing of the insect world has made its appearance as yet to give us any alarm for the growing crops. The weather has been remarkably favorable so tar for the planting and growing of crops; cool and moist the most part of the spring, which we consider necessary to success in farming in this locality. A. S. A.

OTTAWA Co., Kan., May 14.-Fall wheat. early sown, good-late sown, mostly winterkilled. Rye, good. Spring wheat looking very well. Barley, prospect very good. Oats looking well. A large breadth of small grain has been sown in this county. There is also a large acreage being planted to corn. Some up and looking well. A very good prospect for garden vegetables. Some few chinch bugs. Young grasshoppers plenty on the river bottoms, but doing no damage as yet. We were visited a few days ago by some full grown ones from Texas, I presume.

J. R. SPENCER.

JEWELL Co., Kan.—Small grain of all kinds never looked better in our county. No grass hoppers nor chinch bugs here this spring yet. Corn is almost all planted, and generally, is coming up well. More small grain in than usual, and not quite so much corn. Stock is doing well on grass. L. D. REYNOLDS.

NESS Co., Kan., May 17.-We have had a beautiful spring with the exception of its being very windy. There has not been much rain, yet enough to keep the ground in fine condition for putting in crops. The crops are about all in now. Wheat, barley and oats looking finely. Corn just coming up, There is but a small amount of corn planted in this part of the county on old ground. Farmers do not believe in giving their all to the hoppers this year. No hoppers hatching out here S. P. R.

COFFEY Co., Kan .- In 1868, the wheat had headed out; we took a line fifteen rods long, and each took the end of it and walked through the wheat at sunrise and after sundown, and stripped the hoppers to the ground. By this they will stay on the ground day and night. To drive the young hoppers, take a line, the longer the better, tie paper or anything flexible to it, three or more feet apart, thing health walk very slow—there must be stretch it and walk very slow—there must be two of course.

P. C. Heisinger. two, of course.

McPherson Co., Kan., May 27.—Our winter wheat, oats and rye can not be excelled; four or five times as much sown as last year; no spring wheat of any account sown; corn and potatoes looking well; fine growing weather; no bugs or hoppers of any account as yet. We could not do without the FARas yet. We could not do with the wery MER even these hard times. I hope every farmer around here will subscribe for your B. R. paper next fall.

BURLINGAME, Kan. May 31 .- From the Dragoon Valley. Wheat badly injured by winter freezing; about two thirds of a crop will be harvested. Oats doing well, so far. by grasshoppers. Some fields of oats, wheat and rye have been injured by the hoppers. Chinch bugs have made their appearance in several places, but no damage reported as being done by them.

PHILLIPSBURG, Phillips Co., Kan.-Plenty of rain; crops of all kinds looking well, except winter wheat, of which there will be about one-half a crop. Breaking going on briskly; corn working has fairly commenced; no grasshoppers or potato bugs as yet; plenty of feed teams beginning to recruit; emigrants arriv-Barley, twice the amount sown that there was ing every day. Fall rye is jointing and looks fine. Wild fruit plenty, but not much tame started yet, as our county is new.

H. N. ANGELL.

> MIAMI Co., Kan.—The grasshoppers have taken all the oats and wheat, but small acreage was sown, not much damage done in that respect; no garden vegetables left. The acreage of corn is one-third larger than last year; that which the hoppers have not worked on looks fine. Nearly all of us have got some fine looking corn at this date, but we have no assurance of any to-morrw. The farmers are keeping their machines clinking planting over-we have faith it we only had the seed The weather prospects were never more favorable. The prospects for fruit are poor. I had some 120 cherry trees very full a few days ago, but now the grasshoppers are cutting them off by the bushel. Peaches, a very fair crop; the hoppers have not commer ing on them as yet. Fraternally, P. of H.

> > THE WHITE GRUB FUNGUS. BY E. A. POPENOR.



The very abundant and frequently quite in urious white grub is the larva of the common May-beetle (Lachnosterna fusca) and is familiar in its workings to almost every farmer, but some of its curious parasites are not so well known and one—the white grub fungus is so curious as to attract the attention of all who meet it

S. D. Warner, of Huron, Kansas, sends to the FARMER office four of the grubs infested with this parasitic fungus. One of the grubs bears two of the fungi; one springing from each corner of the mouth and growing to the length of an inch. The others have but one sprout each. The longest of the five is somewhat more than an inch and a half long, but Prof Riley figures a specimen of the grub in his 6th Annual Report bearing a fungus six inches in length.

This fungus occurs very numerously in some localities and, as it destroys the grub, probably acts as a check upon the increase of the pest in a great measure.

#### HOLD YOUR MEADS UP.

A Word of Good Cheer from an Old Settler. ct any apology from me for a small space in your most valuable paper, twenty years a resident of Kansas. The first sod plow ever used in Topeka was brought here and used by me. I broke the first sod with three yoke of cattle; so you see that I am a farmer, or at least was one then. The grass on our valleys surrounding Topeka was six or eight feet high, old grass standing. Fifty citizens had made a general head-quarters at the cross ing of 1st street and Kansas Avenue. The news of "Border Rufflans" threatning to clean out the Free State men came into our little council, and forty of our fifty left with a lie in their mouths, saying that the country could not be settled and was only fit for buffaloes. To be charitable, I thought it was cowardisc. There were no grasshoppers that spring ; the next spring we had a very few, doing little damage, and what was true of them that year has been true of all the years since, until last fall, when I lost all my crop of 200 acres by drouth, chinch bugs and grasshoppers.

I tell this that you may know I write as one can , who has had practical experience. It is good for me that I have been afflicted, said some writer, in the Bible, I think. Are we not too apt to grumble and complain? Do our complaints help us? I hope that we are too much attached to this paradise of the United States to look back to Egypt, as the complainers of old did. While the prairie has drawn on her cover of green grass, and our corn is waving above the furrows, and the wheat growing with a smile for the reaper, let us take heart

and look ahead. My great object in writing this is to let you know that the unlawful use of money is hurting me and others, more than grasshoppers, or any losses of crops.

Topeka, Kan., June 1st. 1875.

DEEP CREEK GRANGE, No. 811, Gatesville, Clay for work. Send along your Circulars if you mean business. Address as above.

#### 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.

#### New Advertisements.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by st

Plow Shoes.

FARMERSI. D. S. Skinner has just received some new Buckle plow snors which he sells at \$1.90; also a good Lace Plow for \$1.60; Ladies leather, sewed shoes for \$3.00, Just oprosits Terry House, Topeka, Kanass. (Goods by mail.)

#### TREPAIRS E For Clippers, Reapers and Mowers, Buffalo PITTS Thresher, &c.,

Constantly on hand. Address H. REINSTEDLER. Wholesale Dealer in Farm Machinery, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Retailing Reapers at WHOLESALE PRICES ARMERS, send us your order with \$125 and secure Seiberling's EXCELSIOR MOWERS And Dropper Combined. \$40 less than the REGULAR RETAIL PRICE. Order early. PRIOR, BOYD & CO., WHEELING, W. VA.

### 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.

PULL LINES OF School Books and Educational Works n hand. All letters promptly answered

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21,000 COOK EVAPORATORS are in use, and 18,000 VICTOR CAME MILLS; ALL WARRANTED. They have taken the

First Premium at 117 State Fairs. All attempts thus far, to equal these unrivaled machines by other contrivances have signally falled on thial. Planters can't afford to risk crops of Cangon light, weak, unfinished Mills that sheak or chord, or, on common pans or kettles, that do SECOND-CLASS WORK, and ONLY HALF ENOUGH at that.

The Sorge Hand-Book and Price-List sent Free. BLYMER MANUFACT'R'NG CO. 664 to 694 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O., Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam Engines Shaker Thresher, Wood-sawing Machines, Corn and Cob Crushers, Farm, School, and Church Bells



\$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted every where. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. Worth & Co. St. Louis, Month & Co. St. Louis, Mont

### \$25 a day guaranteed using our Well Auger, & Drilles. \$100 a month paid to good Agents. Auger book free. Jilz Auger Co., 8t. Louis, Mo. TOBACCO GROWERS:

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

New Advertisements.

### HUDSON'S Practical Farm Account

REFERENCE BOOK. The farmers of the country have long experienced the want of a practice 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 becopy this ground. So far as our own observation goes, the fallnres which have marked nearly all the trempts up to this time arise: first, that the plans f keeping the accounts were either so .intricate and expensive as to be refused on that ground; or so simple as to be merely a memoranda of affairs.

The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account

and Reference 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-ing of the work has been deferred from year to year, until the present time. In its scope and character it 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 stance 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, 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 s vast amount of Miscellaneous and valuable informs tion for reference. This, in connection with the "ac-count book," combining diary, ledger, inventories, 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 daughter can keep them, and thus secure to every farmer a systematic and business like history of his years operations, and whether they have brought him loss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its con-tents, will be published in the FARMER at an early day. It is expected that the cost of this book will not exceed two dollars, which will be very little more than the same size blank book is worth. In answer to number of enquiries, would state that
THE FARMERS ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE

BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1870 All orders and correspondence should be addresse J. K. HUDSON,

Topeks, Kansas

#### KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO

Silver Gloss Starch FOR THE LAUNDRY.

# 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 its scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

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# SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

Prepald to any Express Office in the State. In lots of 4,000 a variety may be relected from list E. C. CHASE, Glenwood, Johnson Co., Kan. for \$10.

Self Propel-For Cripples Can be easily er in or out one having the State your stamp for filusof different Please mention this paper.

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propelled, etthdoors, by any
use of hands,
size, and wend
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styles & prices,
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Kansas Farmer Publications SECRETARY'S

# Grange Account and Minute Book

This work now in press is intended to take the place of all other books used by the Secretaries of Subordinate Granges. It systematises the accounts and shows the standing of Granges, for each Quarter. Gives a fail and complete memorands of each and shows all important business, discussions, socials, etc. occurring during the vest.

year.
This book is copy-righted and only published at the office of the Kansas Farmer. Sent to One Address for One Dollar,

### Market Review.

OMPION OF THE KARRAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAN., June \$4 1870

Topoka Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Wholesale cash prices from commission me ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.

WHEAT-Per but Spring, for seed.

Fall, No. 1

No. 2

No. 2

No. 4

CORN Per but Mixed

Walte, No Y

Yellow

OATS-Per but.

BARLEY-Per but.

BARLEY-Per but.

FILOUR-Per 100 lbs-Fall, No. 1

Fall, No. 3

Low Grades.

OORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.... orn Chop
orn and Oats Chop
Theat Chop
Theat Chop
Ornected weekly by Hartsook & Goset
phoff & Kranse, Dealers in Hides, Furs.

Grooms retail price list, corrected weekly McClner & Co. APPLES—Per bu. BRANS—Per bu. BUTTER-Per lb—Choice...

Common Table...

Medium Purkeys,
Geese,
BACON Per Ib—Shoulders,
Clear Sides,
Hams, Sugar Cured,
Broathas,
LARD—Per Ib
OARDAGE—Per head 1.00

> Kaness City Market. KANSAS CITY, June 1, 1878.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commis-WHEAT Per bu Spring Red.....

PRODUCE. Pickled
Prime Live Gesse
Flous Per cwt—Bye

Kiln dried, per bbl .

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Extrs, av. 1,800 to 1,800.

Prime, av. 1,800 to 1,850.

Fair to Good, av. 1,100 to 0,1,850.

Native Stockers, av. 1,000 to 1,150.

Medium Native Stockers.

Good buchers' cows.

Medium butchers' cows.

Texas Cows., fat, av 800 to 900.

Corn fed Texans; fat av 1,00 to 1,800.

Colorado Texans.

Commion Texans, av 800 to 1,000.

Calves, each. Calves, each.

HOGS—Good butchers.

Fair.

Yorkers
Stock, average 12579s.

St. Louis Market.

GRAIN+Per bu, Wheat, No. 3 Red. \$1 20031 21 Ro. 2 100 d1. 31 Corn, New mixed 64% 638 Yallow 90 Oats, No. 3 mixed 64% 656 Barley, choice. 900 Rys 1.04@1.08 CATTLE-Native steers, per cwt..... Toxans
HOGS Packers, per cwt.
Stockers.

GRANGERS, P. of H.

OR ANY OTHER MAN'

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

### 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.
Topeks, Kansas

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

Bryear Unday found No up a If n premise i house Air wert mann of sit days of the stra nor for the and in d in the main the the that the

### Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MES. M. W. HUDSON.

#### HOREST JOHN.

New directors were appointed, other influences were brought to bear, and so Katie failed to secure the district school. Teachers were many schools were few. Katie's mother was a widow, and poor, and she of all the applicants for the situation needed it more than any other. It happened then that Katie was compelled to sew. Bread and fuel would not come in at the widow's door unearned, nor would the widow's measure of meal replenish itself. The times were hard and work scarce, and pay small, and yet Katie's heart was full of sunshine, for it was full of love, and the shadow cast by poverty over their humble home was not deep enough to cloud her bright life.

But though the heart was brave and strong yet the frail little body shuddered as the wind whistled over it, and the painful cough racked it, and the hectic spot on the cheek told a tale of its own.

"Stitching herself to death," said the old doctor, bluntly, when consulted.
"Is there any remedy?"

'Is there any remedy?" "Yes. Put away the work. Wash dish es, sweep, bake, run in and out. That is

A cheap prescription, the widow thought

if Katie could only follow it.

And why might she not? Kate question ed eagerly. Work her best she couldn't earn over four dollars a week, and board herself out of that. Mrs. Plum wanted a girl to do second work, she would pay three

dollars a week and board.
So it was settled, and Katie took her po-sition in Mrs. Plum's household as hired

It won't always be so," said she, hopely, 'Walter will soon be settled, and then I shall have a home of my own Oh, I shall be so happy!"

Poor little Katie. Walter came one day to call on Lawye Plum. He wanted to make arrangements with him in regard to entering his office. Mr. Plum brought him home to dinner, is company with one of Walter's mates, as aristocratic young fellow, with plenty of blue blood in his veins, of yellow gold in his pocket, but a very small share of common sense in his head.

Katie turned scarlet as she came forward to take the young man's order, and med Walter's glance; then she saw the first look of glad pleasure fade from his face and an uncertain, shameful expression take its place, she grew white as the china plate in her hand. He did not speak to

Then it was that proud young heart that asserted itself. She had not done anything of which see had need to be ashamed! She had always had to work for her living. He knew that !! One honest calling was as good as another. What was there in a woman's work, the work that two thirds of the women throughout the world, must follow, to degrade her! She would not be put down. If the homes of the nation were the nation's sanctuaries, then the hands that helped to build them, be they hizelings or not were sanctified. not, were sanctified.

A teacher's position was not so dignified as a housekeeper's, and infinitely more en-nobling was her work now than it had been when stitching puffs and ruffles from day's end to day's end again, week in and week out.

And yet there was a quivering about the corners of the girl's mouth, and a deeply grieved expression in the blue eyes.

That night she received a letter from Wal-

"How could you, Katie?" he wrote. "A business partner? Go home, Katle, and I shall never marry any one," she protested, will come and see you. I couldn't speak to you there.'

The little hand clutched the letter fiercly, then deliberately dropped it into the glow

ing grate.

"It is all over between us," she said.
will not go home. He may think as
pleases I shall be true to what I think That night Walter said to John : - "I am

miserable, Everything has gone wrong."
"Why, aren't you going in with Plum?"
"Oh, that's all right." It's about Katie." "About Katie?"

"I found her at work in Plum's kitch

"I know. The brave little girl!"
"But, John, the disgrace! The injury to
my business. The world will say: Walter
Howard's wife was a hired girl."
"Walter!" cried John in indignant sur

prise. "My brother Walter!"
"I can't help it John. That's the way feel about it."

"I hope you did not let Katie see it!"

"Well, what?"

"I didn't speak to Katie at all. Don' look so, John, I couldn't. Augustus Ludlow, the most aristocretic fellow in the world, was with 'me, and-I know I am a coward, but I couldn't say, "how do you do, Katie?" with his sharp eyes looking on. Why, I've raved about her a hundred times to him, and he would have been sure to know. "Walter Howard, I'm ashamed of you

If another had told me this, I would not have believed it. Why, your mother. boy, has done housework all her life. Wouldn' you speak to your own mother-to your own sister? I am a working man, too. It wasn't my ambition. I had a different one from that. But I buried my dream—faid it away forever, Walter, that you might live the life you longed for. And yet another and a holier dream came to me."

Here John's voice grew husky, and his eyes filled with unshed tears.

"Yes, another dream, Walter; for when you came to me and said. I love her, she loves me," then it was I laid that away for ever, too. But the sacrifice I have made the first one as well as the last one was use less. You have learned to undervalue working people as a result of the first one and this has learned you to treat the only woman I ever loved, or ever could love

"You, John, you! You love little Katie Brown! Am I so blind? Forgive me, John, forgive me. I see it all now. I came home and in my boyish selfishness took her away from you. Poor old John, dear, old great-hearted John! I have been cruel. But don't hate me, I didn't know it. I never drammed it. What a wretch I was to er dreamed it. What a wretch I was to come to you with my plans, upsetting all of your own; to come to you with my love story, torturing your great brothlery heart with my selfishness.

"You blame yourself too severely, Walter. It is not this that has hurt me, but your unkindness to that poor child, whose least smile would have been to me worth more than gold."

"I'll go to her at once. I'll beg her fo giveness. She'll forget my cruelty. And if she's willing, John, I'll make her mine at once. And yet, John, I scarcely dare go. Somehow I'm a coward. I'm losing confidence in myself. Would you mind telling they long to the state of the stat Would it hurt you to say these her, John? words to her ?"

John looked up eagerly, his face growing white and red."

"What an excitable old fellow he is," said Walter to himself, watching him; "he's so glad to make it all right between Katie and me.

In his farm suit, with no pretentions of finery, John walked over to the village.

He called at Lawyer Plum's for Katie.
Katie came in, her fair face blushing, and he laid her hands in his own. He looked down upon her kindly and

said gravely : "I come from Walter Katie. He is very sorry he treated you so, and begs through me, your forgiveness." "I am very glad to forgive him," said

Katie quickly.

John sighed, for had not a strange, wild hope been to him that through Walter's and Katie's disagreement, happiness might come to him? He thrust the tratorou thought aside but Katie saw the hopeful look in his eyes, and read aright the mean-

"And the wedding may be soon?"
"Walter's wedding and mine?"

"Yes." "It will never be, John," said Katie, "Oh! Katie!"

"No, never! I must respect the man that I marry. Indeed, I cannot love a man that I do not respect, so that's the end of it—not another word."

"It will break the boy's heart—"

"You don't believe that, John. If it was

Then Katie stammered, hesitated, the loss possessing the state of the state of the great longing to say what was in his heart, but kept back by his sense of its hopelessness, and still further, by his honest purpose to be true to Walter and the cause he had trusted him with. Craink well of it, Katle. Don't thrust

poor Walter aside too hastily. His years in college, his associations, have given him a different view of life. But yet he is manly and generous. Why it have known him all his life, and I know that the woman who marries Walter will never repent her choice. Let me take back to him the word when it may be.

"This is unlike you, John. You have m

"You can't mean it, Katie?" "Yes, John, I shall never be your broth

's wife."
"She loves some one else," said Walter when told Katie's words.
"No, no," said John unwilling to believe

in this new misfortune. "Go, like a man, Walter, and ask the girl's forgivenss for your blunder

Walter smiled wisely to himself and went as John directed, to call on Katie.

"Katie, now that I know that you do no love me, I am not going to ask you to marry me. But tell me the name of that other more fortunate one, for you must admit that there is another. You see I am not deceived, however much John may

Katie held her hands to her face, which was shining scarlet, between her, fingers."
"May Ilguess his name, Katie?"
"No!" she cried, angrily.

"Don't you dare! I won't hear it!" and without another word she ran away. Walter went home, whistling softly to himself, and said, as he came up to John who was hoeing, "I am a miserably selfish fellow. I can't help regretting that I have

lost her, even when I know that it will make you so happy.' "Me happy?" cried John. "What do vou mean

"Only this, John, old boy: Katie love you. Don't grow so white, man alive! It is not such a terrible thing, that you need grow frightened over it !"

"It is too much happiness," murmured John. "Not so much as you deserve, John—God bless you and God forgive me that I

ever crossed your honest path."
"Hush, Walter, let me think. Am I to go to Katie?"

"Yes, John." Then and there John started off, believ ing that Katie had confessed her love of him to Walter. It was only this certainty that gave him his assurance.

He went into the room to wait for Katie She came in timidly, her bright hair fresh ly combed back from her pure young face.
"Katie," he cried, holding out his arms
"is it true, Katie, that you care for me—
that you love old John?"

"More than all the world," she said gladly nestling up to him. "It took me a long time to learn your worth, John, but I know it at last."

"My little darling!"
So it ended. John and Katie live on the farm. Walter married Lawyer's Plum's daughter. But, though his wife never worked in man's or woman's kitchen, yet he is fain to confess that little Katie, John's wife, is the more intelligent of the two, and yet he does not regret that he lost her, for after

MAKING THE BEST OF WASH DAY. Washing day is not poetical expect in the old comic song, and its regular appearance in our farm kitchen "so early Monday" weary dread to next week's washing day.

The quiet Sunday rest of mind and body leaves us in excellent trim for this demand, and I have always admired the shrewdness of our Yankee foremothers in dedicating Monday to this special branch of domestic service. Who can tell us whether the habit originated with them, or how venerable

may be the date of this beginning?

How that may be, the habit became so fixed that a Yankee woman felt sure that Monday was made for washing as Sunday for preaching; and over old-fashioned washtubs there was generally a free and easy contenance of such Sunday topics as pertained to the gowns and bonnets that to a ruffle or two on the skirt, or on pique a had the day before brightened the old pretty simple braided pattern; but every "meetin' house." A little cheerful socia-bility or harmless gossip helps wonderfully to lighten the burdens of a hard day's and constant attention, and a child who is bility or harmless gossip helps wonderfully to lighten the burdens of a hard day's

Even a solitary wash day is not without its enjoyment, for while the hands are busy the mind is free to roam the world over, and we must learn to make the most of this

pleasant privilege.

It would be nonsense to claim inspiration from soap-suds and all the rest of it, but true it is that with pen or pencil I never can do justice to the thoughts that come crowding and vanishing through the foam and steam of this homely toil. They are no more to be caught and fixed than are the host of soap-bubbles that shine and shiver and vanish forever.

And what famous fancy trips I take, in

worlds known and unknown, and weave my web of life again, bright and strong, from childhood onward.

Old memories come swarming and carry me so far away that I cannot remember whether the clothes have boiled the exact half hour, or more or less.

The day need not be full of discomfort to anybody if things are properly managed Of course there ought to be a seperate wash room, but generally there is not, and

the boiler must go on the cook stove.

The woman who washes Monday is the woman who bakes generously on Saturday, and no more worry about food for two or

three days. I hope she also puts the soiled clothes to soak in good strong suds, to which may be added a little ammonia or borax if they are very dirty. It is not much trouble to do this when the habit is formed, and is a very great help in the washing.

I suppose the next direction (or exhorta tion)ought to be, "Get up very early and nearly finish washing before breakfast."
But that would be preaching so much better than I practice, it will be better to begin again and say, "Take time to dress as neather than a property of the ly this morning as any other, or perhaps a

There, that is my secret for making Mon day "tolerable" instead of a day to be dre ded. If a woman flings herself into a dirty, ragged dress, the oldest boots she can find, and leaves her hair all in a muss, it is pretty certain that her temper will soon be in a snarl, and all her affairs as unlovely as herself. My little friend may laugh at the notion of a neat and suitable dress for washing, but I only ask her to try it a few times, and see if it is not as great a help in its way as a patent wringer, or any other patent. To be suitable the dress should be rather short, and so should be all the skirts for kitchen duty.

Now if these two things are observed, putting the clothes to soak and dressing neatly in the morning, the day will not be so very dismal, and when the household linen spreads its white wings on the clothes line, you will be just tired enough to enjoy the low rocking chair and a good two hours of reading. That is generally my own rich re-ward after hard work; but when the babies were small the resting times were given more

to them.

Yet I have always managed to have an oasis in the desert of washing day. And I hope every farmer's wife has a washing managed bushand or a good son to chine or a good husband or a good son to help her over the hard lifts of this hard day and if I say no more about the actual process of washing it is because every woman has her own "way" that seems to her best and fixed as the ancient law of the Medes and Persians. One little convenience learned from Faith Rochester in the Ameri can Agriculturalist and it may be new to some other woman. Carry the clothespins in a bag that has a long belt or band to tie around the waist. This has sayed me a great many steps in hanging out and taking in clothes; has been worth more finan one year's subscription to a newspaper.— Sural

#### CHILDBEN'S CLOTHES.

Every nother of moderate means is some Every mother of moderate means is some times worried by conflicting duties; the sip posed duty of dressing her children fashionably and elaborately, and the real duty of providing not only for their clothes and appearance, but also for the health of their bodies and the cultivation of their minds. In these days of sewing machines and cheap fabrics, children's clothes should apparently be a matter of small consequence. y be a matter of small consequencehow often is a delicate mother seen working day after day at some intricate braiding or delicate embroidery designed to adorn the little pet of the household—at the cost not only of time and health to herself but of happiness to the child. We do not mean to condemn all ornament or assert that ugliness is a virtue—but we honestly think that many an hour spent in first making and then ironing and doing up the perfectly use less flounces and puffs of an elaborate little dress might be better spent in giving to the child that sympathy which a mother alone possesses—only a mother can give. A healthy child must spoil its clothes; the activity, the restlessness, the curiosity of the little one to explore the hidden treasures in the coal bin; the desire for the happiness concealed in mud-cakes, forbid the quiet discretion necessary to the preservation of fine clothes. And a child whose desire for he does not regret that he lost her, for after all, he is too honest a fellow at heart to do even so much wilful wrong to honest John.

And a clind whose desire lor the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Topework of the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Topework of the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Topework of the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Topework of the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Topework of the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Topework of the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Topework of the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Topework of the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Topework of the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Printing office, Topework of the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the firest style, and at lowest living prices at the fir

anxiety-ridiculous were it not so real-less morning" calls for an unusual amount of patience, courage and physical strength.

Much of this worry—and worry kills many a feeble woman—might be easily avoided by a resolute adherance to a fixed principle—the dress is made for the child's health and convenience, and not the child for the dress. Simple bit calicos, of pretty, neat, figures, carefully made, are, we think, the best dresses for children. Gored patterns are easily cut, readily fit, and no trouble to do They have besides the advantage-no up. small one in lage familles—of being passed with but little alteration from one child to another, and may be lengthened by a Spanish flounce. A white "best" dress may be made of Victoria lawn or pique-the latter lasts indefinately-and here we do not object beautifully dressed can scarcely be carressed without disturbing her finery nor can see move without thinking of it. Cleanliness and neatness are the two necessities in children's dress. How many hours now devoted to useless trimming and ornament might by a thoughtful mother be made into happy times, which in after years would be remembered by the child as the purest of all earthly delights—the realization of that strongest of human affections—a mother's love. "A mother's kiss," said Benjamin West, "made me a painter;" and another great artist has said the same thing. A mother's minutes of sympathy in childish pursuits, a mother's moulding the charges of her ours spent in moulding the character of her children, are far more powerful for good hereafter, than days passed in contriving "outward adorning," for the bodies of her little ones, which indeed soon perish and "leave not a trace behind," except in the remembrance of gratified vanity and ostentatious display .- Inter-Ocean.

#### RECIPES.

VERMIN.-If you are troubled with ants, water bugs, cockroaches, or insects of any description, powdered borax laid in their haunts will dismiss them to a new ranging ground. It is also desirable to sift it into the joints of your bed steads, in houses or rooms, which have become infested with these most disgusting of insects; grease, or lard, is just as efficacious as coal oil but borax is much more easily applied.

MOTHS IN CARPETS .- A sure method to remove the pests is to pour strong alum water on the floor to the distance of half a yard around the edges before laying the carpets. Then once or twice during the season sprinkle dry salt over the carpet before sweeping. Insects do not like salt, and sufficient adheres to the carpet to prevent their lighting upon it.

TOMATO Soup .- One pint canned tomatoes, half pint water-stew fifteen minutes; add pepper, salt, and a little butter. Then stir in two tablespoonfuls of pulverized cracker (mixed with a little milk.) Let this boil once, then add one pint of milk, Boil the whole three minutes then serve hot with oyster crackers or toasted bread .- N. E.

MATCH MATS .- These can be made of ordinary sand paper cut in circular and octagonal shapes, fastened upon pasteboard and bound with bright-colored braids, a ring attached to each and the whole hung near the match-safe for use whenever a match is lighted. The unsightly marks that disfigure many walls, may by this inexpensive and simple arrangement be entirely prevented. There should be one in every room in

OATMEAL CRISPS .- To one quart of Scotch oatmeal (the ordinary grade) add two level spoonfuls of sugar and three gills of boiling hot water, or just enough to wet without saturating the meal. Then take out a level spoonful lightly and as flat as you can, and lay it on a baking tin, having it no more than one-fourth of an inch thick. When the pan is filled in this way, put it in to a moderate oven and bake about half an hour or until the water is dried out and the crisp retains its form when handled. Be very careful not to scorch it, nor make it much more than a barely perceptible brown. When done, put away where they will be dry, and serve like crackers. They are brittle and tender, and require to be handled very carefully, or they will crumble to pieces. They are nutty and wholesome, and when nicely made soon find their way iato favor. They eat nicely with sweet stewed fruits, and with raisins, or dates, or figs—especially the latter. They make an admirable travelers lived. latter. They make an admirable travelers

SAUCE FOR PUDDING .- One half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, the white of one egg, beat all together, Have ready a pint or more of boiling water, stir in the above and let boil a half a minute.

ORANGE, PEACH OR FRUIT PUDDING .-Cut up five good, sweet, juicy oranges, or what is better, some nice peaches; of course they must be free from seeds or stones and the skins be removed; put them in a very large pudding dish; pour over them one-half a coffee cup of white sugar. Now set a pail containing a pint of milk into a kettle with a little boiling water. Stir together the yolks of two eggs, one-half a cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch and n lit-tle cold milk; when your milk boils in your pail stir this in and add a little salt, let this by mail post paid. New Apple Seed. \$10.00 per bushel, 50 cents per 1b., thicken pour this area to the salt, let this by mail post paid. thicken, pour this over your peaches. Now beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, add a tablespoonful of pulverized sugar, pour over your pudding and set in a hot oven just long enough to brown. Eat

ONE DOLLAR: ONE DOLLAR: Tell your friends and neighbors that One Dollar will get them the best farm and family journal in the country the balance of

81. \$1. 81. 81. 81. 81. 81. Pays for the FARMER for the balance of 1875

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

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THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WO-MENS, are prepared with express reference to these things:

2. The time he will remain:

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The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make eve ry student a Master of the English 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.

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AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, including such Instruction and Drill in the Field, in the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm

In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed vocation. To MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zeology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture.

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SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mine. ralogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals. Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of

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7, PRINTING,
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Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies.

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE, and no contingent fees, except for use of pianos and

Boarding ranges from \$2.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the

the Shops, which is not consistent on needs performed.

The NEXT TERM begins August 20, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to

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"buse and add of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds some of buildings.

500.000 GRAPE VINES FOR SALE. CHEAPER than any where else. Concord—1 year, \$30 per 1,000; extra, \$40; 2 years, and extra select 1 year, \$45 to \$55 per 1,000. No one dare undersell the. Delaware, Martha, Ions, Dians, Eumelau, Norton, Herbeamont, Catawba, Croton, Hartford and all other varieties cheaper than any where. Also all small Fruit Plants. Address
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1 bush., \$7.50; 2 bush., \$14; 3 bush., \$20; 4 bush., \$25; 5 bush., \$30. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW to Post a Stray, the Pees, Pines and Penal

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 ad vertise the same by posting three written notices in a many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

many places in the township, giving a correct description 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 full 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 Pacca stray.

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 successive numbers.

shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve conths from
the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before
any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notinied 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 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-

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

In all cases where the title rests in the taker up, he shall pay into the County Tressury, after deducting all costs of taking up, nosting and taking care 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 forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Face as follows:

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 Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up,

for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection 

The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be greatr than,
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

#### THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending May 26.

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

Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk. PONT—Taken up by James Hartman, Kaplema Tp, ay \$th, 1875, one brown mare pony, eight years old, some hits on left fore and hind feet, saddle marks, had small ill on. Appraised at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Dean, Shannon Tp, on yey horse, ten years old, 15% hands high. Appraised at

Bourbon County-J. H. Brown, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. Kepley, Mill Creek Tp, a dark bay or brown mare, four years old, 18% 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 Seo. Needler, Shawnee Tp. April 34th, 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.

FONY—Taken up by B. F. Truxall, Shawnee Tp, April 27th, 1875, ene roan mare pony, eight years old. Also one dun mare pony, four years old. Both appraised at \$45.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. H. Hill, Cherokee Tp, May 10th, 1875, one bay horse, eight years old, 14 hands high, shod all reund with spring shees, right eye weak, saddle marks. Appraised at \$45.

MARE—Also one bay mare, five years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white stripe on nose, harness marks, right fore foot white. Appraised at \$55.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. W. Quackenbush. Negative.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. W. Quackenbush, Neosho Tp, June 1st, 1874, one horse, some white on hips, said marked, Mexican brand H F on left hip, same on lef shoulder, 12 years old. No value given.

Cowley County-M. G. Troup, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by H. S. Barker, Richland Tp. one dark iron grey mare pony, twelve years old, 12 hands high branded on left shoulder with "T S." on left hip with "B." and on right hip with two Spanish brands. Appraised at \$15.

Clay County-E. P. Huston, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Peter Young, Mulberry Tp, April 28th, 1875, one light brown steer, two years old, white spot on right hind leg, white spot in forehead, bob tail. No other marks or brands. Appraised at \$14.

Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk. COLT-Taken up by J. Timmerman, May 14th, 1875, ne dark bay stallion colt, two years old. Appraised at

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

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

PONY—Taken up by Mrs. Elizabeth Whitson, Marion Tp, April 17th, 1875, one flea 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 1875, one dark brown mare pony, eight or nine years 1, both hind feet white, a few white hairs in forehead ritteen hands high, head halter and rope on. Appraised Jefferson County-D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Adam Hatton, Kentucky Tp, Apri 28th, 1875, one bay mare, seven or eight years old, 16 hand 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 28th, 1875, one red muley cow, seven or eight years old, left ear cropped off, and white belly. 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. pril 28th, 1875, two iron grey mares, five years old, 15 or hands high, off mare has both forward feet white, also te left hind foot; no other brands or marks visible. Apraised at \$150. Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Cullison, Sherman Tp. May 8th, 1875, one spotted strawberry roan horse, nine years 1d 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 11 hands high, star in forehead, small white spot on right hind leg, heavy main and tall, 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, 14½ hands high, four years old. Appraised at \$50.

McFherson County-J. R. Wright, Clerk. STEER-Also one red and white steer, three years old.
Appraised at \$12.

STEER-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, tive years old. Appraised at \$35.

STEER-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.

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

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. .FONY-Also one dun pony, four years old, bob tail, so lar marks, branded "C O" on right shoulder. Appraise at \$25.

COLT—Also one bay horse colt, one year old, small rope around his neck, and a sore on his left knee. Appraised at \$15.

Marshall County-J. G. McIntire, Clerk FILLEY—Taken up by Gerard Rock, Guittard Tp. May lith, 1875, one roan filley, three years old, 14 hands high, black main and tall, legs black up to knees. Appraised at \$70.

Montgomery County-J. A. Helphingstein, Clerk MARK-Taken up by Thomas Freel, Rutland Tp. Apr 28th, 1875, one bay 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" in left stille. Appraised at \$22.

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

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

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. J. Morris, Grant Tp. one light ron gray mare, 18 hands high, four or five years old, light collar marks. Appraised at \$12.00. Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk. STEKE—Taken up by Geo. B. Besse, Atlanta Tp. May 8th, 1875, one red and white Texas steer, brand on right hip, five 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 fay 1st, 1875, one span of work horses, seven or elph ears old, weight about 1100 each, one a dark sorreil with white stripe in face and white hind feet, the other lack horse, both had halters on. Appraised at \$150.

Strays for the Week ending May 13

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. PONIES—Taken up by N. H. Kelly, living in Jackson Township, January 5th, 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 \$15.00.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Mrs. Margaret Myers, of Hamlin Tp., Nov. 31, 1874, one dark bay horse colt, little white in forehead, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$40.00. FILLY—Taken up by Sol. R. Myres, of Hamlin Tp., Nov. 21, 1874, one sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, white strip in tace, and white on end of the nose, left foot white, no marks 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.

Appraised at \$10.00.

FILLEY—Taken up by Patrick Buckley of Jackson Tpon the 3d of November, 1874, a sorrel filley, thirteen handle high, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$25.00. Douglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by James Gibson, of Eudora Tp., April 19, 1875, one sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, bald face, four white legs, brand on left shoulder, supposed to be the letter "B.," about 15 years old. Appraised at \$20.00

ALSO—Same date, one sorrel mare about 16 hands high, left 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, 1875, one roan horse colt, about 13½ 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. MARE—Taken up by James McCaffrey and posted be-fore M. C. Harris, J. P. Fairmount Tp., April 20, 1875, one sorrel mare, about 14½ hands high, four years old, blaze face, left hind foot white, saddle 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 Paols 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. early blind. Asppraised at Anderson County-E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J M Watt, Jackson Tp, one light roan steer, 3 years old, branded H C on the right horn. appraised at \$20. COW-Taken up by Jesse Day, Reeder Tp, one red cow, white spots of each flank, star in forchead, branded R on left hip, 7 years old. Appraised at \$15.

COW-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. sits 1875, one sorrel pony, blaze face, 5 years old, 14% hds high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised at \$50, PONY—Taken up by Jesse A. Worley, Padonia Tp. on April —1875, one roan mare pony, 8 years old, blad 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, tar in forehead, 15 hds high. Appraised at \$55.

Cherokee County,-Ed McPherson Clerk

HORSE—Taken up by James Jiles, Pleasant View Tp n 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—Takén up by M. Johnson. March 4, 1875, one orse colt, 2 yrs old, bay, white spot in forehead, Appraised at \$20. Summit tp.

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

WARBURSE County—G. W. Watson, Cierk.

MARES—Taken up by S L Russel, Wabaunse Tp. Apr.

1976. one dark bay or brown mare, about 14% hds high,

an indistinct brand on left shoulder, supposed to be

ALSO—One light cream colored mare, black mane and

tail, about 14 hds high, branded of circle on left shoulder, supposed to be 9 years old. Appraised at 40.

#### VEGETABLE PLANTS

The largest quantity, best quality, greatest variety of plants in the West. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Fomatoes, Pepper, Egg Plants, Sweet Potato, Celery, Tobacco, Horse Radish, etc. Price list and circular

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HAVE for sale Red and Yellow Nansemond and Early Bahama Potatoes, and will have plants in hir season, D. G. WATT, Lawrence, Kansas. BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Bloomington, Ills.— F. K. PHONNIX. Spring, lists free, or the set of four estalogues post free for twenty cents.



# BUCK'S Guarantee,

For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Broil and Roast equal to any Wood Stove; are fitted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is parfect.

Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir, We also manufacture Enameled Work of all kinds, Culinary and Plumbers' Goods &c.

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Our readers, in replying to advertisement the Farmer will do us a favor if they will state

### Breeders' Directory.

BYKON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas, ped by rail, and warranted first-class, Correspondence solicited.

M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Buff and e and Partridge Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas and Houdans. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen, Chicks for sale after Aug. 1.

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T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Illinois. Breeder and Importer of HEREFORD CATTLE and Cotswold Sheep. 25 Correspondence Solicited.

KERR, TAYLOR & CO., Commission Dealers in Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, P. O. address, East Buffalo, New York. All stock consiged to our care will receive prompt attention.

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THEODORE BATES, Wellington, Lafayette county, Mo., (rail road station, Lexington), breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle, also Cotswold and Southdown sheep, Stock for sale.

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A. II. Breeder, (not dealer) Short-horn Cattle Choice young bulls for sale. Send for Catalogue. THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

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W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure Shorthorn Cattle of unfashionable pedigrees—seventeens, the sort suitable for the show ring and shambles. enteens, the sort suitable for the show ring and snambles.

M. B. COURRANE, Hillhurst, Compton, Ont, Canada, breeder of Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

GEO. E. WARING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," Newport, R. I., breeder of pure blood Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., Breeder of Improved English Berkshire swine and Short-Horn cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

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

HEODORE EADS, "Mapledale," Corning, Adams co.
Iows. Breeder of Short Horn cattle, Berkshire hogs
Light and Dark Brahms Fowls. All of the best quality.
UCIUS DESHA, Cynthlana, Kentucky, Breeder of
Thorough-Bred Short Horn Cattle
Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for
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IGHLAND STOCK FARM.—J. B. COOLIDER & BON,
Breeders of Thoroughbred Cattle. Sheep and Swine.
Animals warranted as represented. Bale of Stock for
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H. HUGHES, Topeks, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbier Figeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1878.

Young Fowls for sale in season.

Bed for price list.

R. HAYWARD, Baston, Mass., Breeder of "Plymouth Rocks." Fowls for sale. Eggs for hatching
a Eiper setting. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

T. BEAL, Rogerville, Hawkins county, Tennessee,
breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains;
Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale
CLEN FLORA STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION,
Waukegan, Ill., breeders of pure bred Shorthorns of
approved and fashionable pedigrees. Catalogues sent on
application. Address, C. C. PARKS

LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas Breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle of fashionable fam Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

for sale.

G. L. BURRUSS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," CarO. rollton, Ill., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock
for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited.

PEKIN DUCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS.—The
pick of the flock for 1874. Order now. Rouen
Ducks, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark
Brahmas, Java Games. Address
W. CLIFT, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

THE FINEST LOT OF POLAND CHINA AND BERK-haire Pigs, also Shorthorn Durham Calves constantly on hand, for sale at the dairy farm of R. B. Saffold, one mile east of Winfield, Cowley Co., Kansas. P. AGRE, Geary City, Doniphan co., Kansas, Importer Pit a specialty. Also can furnish all the leading strains of land and water fowls and fancy pigeons.

Seedsmen's Directory.

TOHN KRRN, SEEDSMAN.
211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo
Illustrated Catalogue Free.
Correspondence Solicited. DLANT SEED COMPANY.—Established 1845—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seeds.

Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

# Nurserymen's Directory.

JENKINS, Grape and Seedling Nursery. Box 45, Winona, Col., Co. Ohio, Specialties—Forest tree seedlings and trees, Evergreens, Concord Grape Vines, etc., etc. A PPLE SEED.—Prime. fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASHFIEDL, Homer, N. Y. A PPLE STOCKS and Root Grafts for sale by D. W. Kaufman, Des Moins Iowa. RES SUMMIT NURSERIES—Blair Bro's, Proprietors
—Lee's Summit, Jackson Co, Mo. General Nursery
Supplies at wholesale and retail.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Bloomington, Ills.—
F. K. Phornix. Spring istate, or the set of four catalogues post free for twenty cents.

NOTES, Checks, Drafts, etc., printed on short notice, and in fine style, at the Kansas Farmer Book and Job Frinting office, Topeka, Kansas.

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CREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE JUNE 15, 1875. Short-Horn Cattle,

on Sheffelder 13300. Counter-

BALANCE COWS AND BULLS.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

Nokomis is on the Indianapolis & St. Louis R. R. 18 miles west of Pana, the crossing of the Illinois Central R. R., and 28 miles east of Litchfield, the crossing of the Toledo, Wabsali & Western R. R. acredit of six months will be given on approved note. Six per cent. interest, or five per cent. off for Cash.

Catalogues ready early in May on application or on day of sale.

Nokomis, Illinois.

Wholesale Grange Supply House. JOHN A. WEST,

Successor to DICKINSON & Co., Has Removed to 213 West Madison Chicago.

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Offers for the sprine trade of 1875 a full and complete assortment of general nursery stock, of mesurpassed quality and at lowest cash rates.

My stock of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Quince, together with a full and general assortment of small fruits is complete, and in quality fully, equal to the standard of former years.

Parties desiring to buy for cash, will find it to their advantage to correspond with me, before purchasing.

C. H. TAYLOR, TEAM FOR SALE!

Or to Exchange for City Property. TO FARMERS OR TEAMSTERS.

A number one Span of Horses and Wagon. The torses have done ne work, since last October; have sen well fed, and stabled, and are in number one orking order; they are perfectly trustworthy, in any nee wishing to purchase, call at \$10 Hansas Avenue, hey will be sold reasonable, or address.

Mrs. E. O. Mercalf, Topeka Kansas.

# One box of Chary's Enstants Sak Powdor vill make a pinter BEST BLACK INK in are minute. \$1.50 per da., \$1.50 by mail. E. G. O. Oast, Esseville, O. Box

SHEEP

EES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Aplarian supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS. TTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES.



Rysdyk's Hambletonian is the sire of Dexter, Jay Gould, James A. Howell, Nettle, etc., etc., and the grandsire of Bodine, Huntress Rosalind, Gloster Judge Fullerton, Goldsmith Maid and many others. ROBERT MACGREGOR.

Chestnut Horse; foalded 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record \$2.29.) dam sister to Lady Whitman, record in the 5th heat of \$1.31 \( \)—by Seeley's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc.

Major Edsall by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of Goldsmith Maid) son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian—dam by Vermont 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.

TERMS—\$50.00 the sesson, mares not in foal returnable from the next season—scason ends July 15th. Pasturage with running water, box stalls etc., furnished on reasonable terms, the best of care given that charges are payable before the removal of the stock.

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Of Fashionable Breeding HAMBLETONIAN'S, STARS AND

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THE MOST DURABLE AND ELEGANT BLANK BOOK WORK AND GEN ERAL BINDING EVER TURN-ED OUT IN KANSAS.

Magazines, Music and Law Books Neatly Bound.

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I shall endeavor to maintain the reputation of this stablishment for perfect porkmanship and fair deal-GEO. W. MARTIN.

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GRANGES, FARMERS' OLUBS, And ALL CONSUMERS supplied in any desired quantities. Catalogues of prices for spring and summer rade, containing full information regarding my manner of dding business will be sent free on application to any address.

All orders promptly and carefully filled 25 to 50 per cent less than retailer's prices.

MONEY always on hand for Loans in amounts of mortgage upon farms and good city property in the Eastern part of Kanssa.

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

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TOPEKA, KANSAS. CAPITAL, . . \$160,000.

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Parties applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded. Money on hand for Loans in sums of \$1,000 to \$5,000, upon Improved Farms in well settled Counties, provided the land is worth at least three

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50 head of sheep for sale. CHARLES MOXLEY, Madison, Greenwood Co. Kan. Bourbon. Crawford and Cherokee Co's, Jersey Bulls For Sale.

One five years old, the other two years old, both registered in Herd Book. For sale, cheap, apply to CHARLES KARNY, Wathurs, Karnes.

Beekeeper's Directory.

Beekeeper's Directory.

MANSAES.

Brill OWERD AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE Missouri River. Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

20 Per Ct. Directory For Cash in Full AT Directory.

John A, Clark.

Fort Scott, Kan. LAND COMMISSIONER,

TO BREEDERS OF

OF FINE HORSES. During the Stallion season of 1975, the fine bred Stallion Billy Starnger, will make the season at the place herein named. BILLY STANGER.

Beautiful bay Stallion, 15 hands 8 inches, high is very fast; his style and fine action, together his unbroken pedigree, render his stock very de-A LBERT CRAME, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas Breeder of Pare Shorthorn Cattle of fashlonable fam liles Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

THOS. E. TALBOTT Dalhoff, St. Charles Co., Misson and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence so licited.

W. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carroliton, Greene W. Co., Ill., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heliters for sale at reasonabl prices.

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BEST AND SEEDS IN AMERICA OR Cheapest SEEDS Money Refunded Buy direct from enower cheaper than dirt. Can bea the world on prices, quality, reliable, fresh, genuine seeds, true to name. A nice Illustrated Floral & Gar-den Guide free. Wholesale list for Seedsmen free. B. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

THE BEST FAMILY JOURNAL IN THE WEST.

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W. R. MOFFATT, PAW PAW GROVE, Lee Colly, importers and breeders of pure-bred Clydesdale horses, Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berk-

#### LET US SMILE.

Philadelphia brags of having the most cleanly servant girls. They always hire out with the understanding that the mistress is to do the dirty work.

They fine a man for peddling water in Louisville—that is, if he colors it with milk.

You know yourself that there is a certain period in every boy's life, when he'd rather the United States.

Healthy amperiod in a circus than president of Mild cilmater. the United States.

"Oh, 'lickety alam, pop." exclaimed a lad whose father had praised him for his gallantry in holding a young lady on his lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car," and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car," and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car," and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car," and didn't I feel just like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "a contract like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "a contract like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car," and the lap in a crowded car, "a contract like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, "a contract like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car," a contract like a pot of hot peats in the lap in a crowded car, which it

When six patent medicine almanacs are poked under a man's front door every day, there is no excuse for that man's painful igno-rance in not knowing that spring is here.

A fellow with a red nose and blind in one eye is selling the negroes down South a pill warranted to make them white, and about fifteen minutes after they swallow it they lean across a saw buck and turn themselves inside out, but the white is all in their eyes.

"Will you have a small piece of the light meat or a small piece of the dark," asked Bob's uncle, as he carved the turkey at dinner. "I will take a large piece of both," ans-

wered Bob.

A doctor went out west to practice his professon. An old friend met him on the street one day, and asked him how he was succeeding in business. "First rate!" he replied; "I have had one case." "Well, and what was that?" "It was a birth," said the doctor. "How did you succeed at that?" "Well, the old woman died, and the child died But, by the grace of God, I'll save the old man yet."

About a year ago a very diminutive Trey man was married, and in due season found himself a happy father. Last Friday night his wife, as she supposed, lifted the infant over by her side. She did not discover her error, however, until she tried to force a dose of syrup down the infant's throat, when she was startled by hearing her spouse exclaim: "What in thunder are you about!" The good lady had mistaken her "hubby" for the baby.

A sheel her maiter. "The man is a larger to the state of the state, and all needed advice and nasistance, may be had, free of charge, on application to the larger of the state of the state, and all needed advice and nasistance, may be had, free of charge, on application to the larger of the state of the state, and all needed advice and nasistance, may be had, free of charge, on application to the larger of the state of the st

A shool-boy writes: The mewl, is a larger bird than the guse or turkey. It has two legs to walk with; and 2 more to kick with; and wears its wings on the side of its his head. It is stubbornly backward about going forward. Little Johnny writing a composition about pigs, says: Them at fairs is sometimes so fat

that you can't tell which end it is that eats till you set a basin of gruel near by, and then it swings around and points at it likes com-pass. Some men spend a lot of time curlin their pig's tales, which is no use except to eat and is best roasted though the trotter is good too! If a man wishes to cruelly larcerate the

feelings of an acquaintance he remarks: "A cow would regard your feet with complacency," and upon being questioned why, he answers: "Because she would see at a glance that her hide wouldn't have to be cut down very much to make shoes of them." "Oh!" she said in a breath as strong as a

fanning mill, as she threw her arms widdy around and closed in on him. "Gimme breath," said he, and untangled himself and wiped the molasses candy from his mouth where she had kissed him.

"Pretty bad under foot to-day," said one citizen to another, as they met in the street the other day. "Yes, but its fine overhead." responded the other. "True enough, said the first, "but then very few are going that way."

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