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Agriculture.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NUMBER II.

The philosophy of farming is to return to the soil those elements which are extracted from it by the growing crops. Some crops are more exhausting than others; some extract certain properties of the soil more than others.

A vast acreage of buckwheat has been grown in the regions of country devastated by the locusts in the spring. We shall witness, next year, some cases of a failure of the corn planted on ground which raised a good crop of buckwheat this year. Old farmers of course will avoid planting corn where buckwheat has been harvested this year; but I find in my rambles through the country that many are not aware of this fact. Let those who are incredulous try it, and they will need no further testimony on this head.

In early days it was a common practice to sow a peck or a half bushel of buckwheat at the first plowing of corn. This did not appear to injure the growing corn, but next year, if the ground was planted in corn, it could be seen to the very row—an evidence that buckwheat absorbs certain elements of the soil which are necessary for the vigorous growth of corn.

Commercial fertilizers are found, on some soils, to be more beneficial than barn yard manure; on the other hand the latter is found in some cases to be more beneficial than the former. Chemical science, by analysis of the soil, shows the elements which are needed for the cultivation of the various crops.

A MECHANIC FARMER.

One of the most successful and energetic farmers in the county adjoining the southern line of Franklin, was, before he came to Kansas, a carpenter and house builder by trade. When he came to Kansas, seventeen years ago, he bought a farm and cultivated the soil for a living. He has since erected a large and commodious dwelling house on his farm, which is well furnished with all the necessary conveniences for housekeeping. A well arranged barn and other out houses, one being a tool shop, another to store away plows and other agricultural implements with which he is well supplied.

It is not unfrequently the case that we find mechanics who have served an apprenticeship to their respective callings when they lay aside their trade, and apply themselves to agriculture, turn out to be model farmers.

We have witnessed so many cases of this kind that there must be something peculiar connected with it.

A good, energetic carpenter will as a general rule, exercise the same life-involving energy in whatever business he undertakes.

He has contracted a habit of keeping everything in order. His tools are his capital in trade. He knows the value of good tools over poor ones—hence when he concludes to be the owner of a quarter section of land, and to make farming his occupation, he will retain that order and arrangement which he found absolutely necessary in his former business; and thus the details of the shop will become a part of the daily management of a well conducted farm.

Neatness and order, system and regularity, are the characteristics of a mechanic farmer. It would, indeed be a blessing if every neighborhood had such a model farmer to act as an example to those who continue the old slipshod fashion of farming.

PROTECTION TO YOUNG ORCHARDS.

Those who have young orchards must not neglect to secure the trees from the ravages of the rabbits. As soon as the frost has killed vegetation, the rabbits will commence to visit the young orchards, especially if they are situated near timber or brush.

A neighbor lost a fine young orchard which was planted in the spring, by rabbits, as early as October. He went to his orchard prepared to wrap the trees but the injury had already been done—ninety-five per cent. of them died the next year.

There are various preventatives which have been suggested. A common one, and perhaps the most simple, is to smear the trunks of the trees with blood, or rub them with a hog's liver or of any other animal will answer. Some mix sulphur with cow manure, making a paste of it, and rubbing it on. Domestic soap is sometimes used; but perhaps the most safe and certain preventative is to wrap them with strips of muslin, tying it at the top with twine.

Speaking of liver, reminds me of an incident which is worth relating, for it may save a like accident:

In the spring I put out a half dozen apple trees to fill the places of some which had died the year before. In place of using cloth, I concluded, as spring was almost at hand, to make use of some beef's liver—this would answer the purpose. By some act of carelessness the gate to the orchard was left open, and old sow with her pigs found out the late planted trees, and although they were scattered throughout the orchard every one of them was divested of every inch of bark by the old sow and her family of pigs.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

SHEPHERD DOGS.

BY D. Z. EVANS.

The regular farmer, more than almost any one else, wants a good dog. He does not want a mongrel, large and lazy, who eats more every week than he is worth, and whose best hold is laying around the house waiting for his meals. He does not want one which is dumbly savage, or too cowardly and lazy to warn stragglers or thieves of the danger which awaits them in the rear should they

attempt to borrow things from the farm for an indefinite period, without permission of the owner; but he does want one which is intelligent, strong enough to intimidate, and sagacious enough to know just when to do his duty.

For years the Shepherd dog has been noted for his sagacity and eminent usefulness, and it would be difficult to find a better one for the farmer's many needs in this direction than a full blood Shepherd dog. They are easily taught, if handled early and properly. As they have strong wills of their own, though not exactly obstinate, they require some decided treatment in breaking, and I would here remark that every farmer should break his own dog, so he perfectly understands his master and does his bidding properly and willingly.

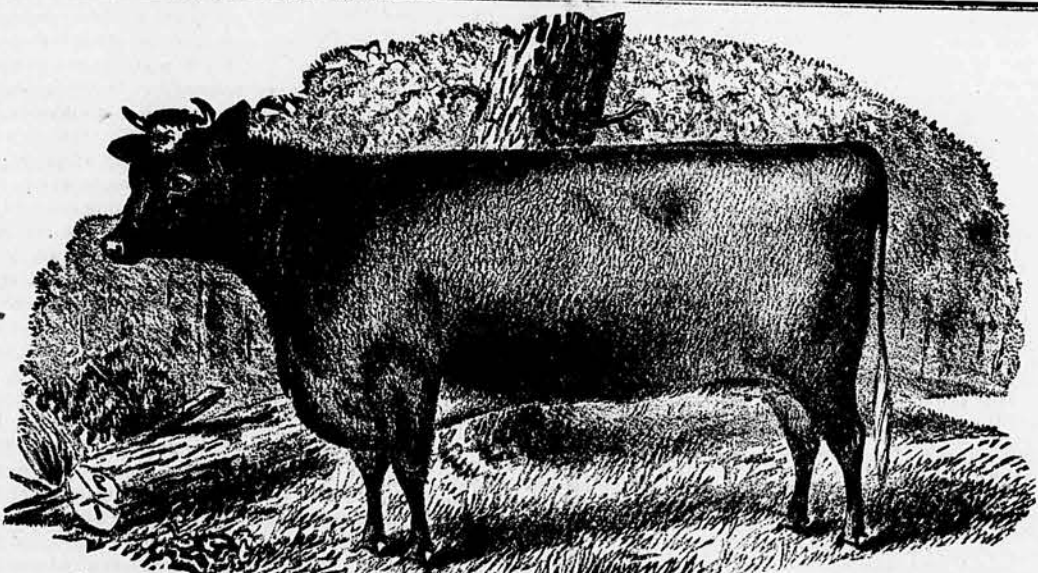
As herders of sheep, the Shepherd dogs, when well trained, have no equals, and as "cow boys" they often outdo the boys themselves. They, in this way, save a farmer many valuable steps and amply repay him for what food they consume. They are affectionate, fond of their master's children, and are excellent guardians of the house during night. One of my shepherd dogs is a paragon of watchfulness. No one can come near the house during the night without her hearing them, and, if she thinks they are on the premises for purposes other than they should be, she takes them off on a brisk run, sometimes giving an unceremonious nip to those persons between the head and the heels.

I have never yet found a farmer who would care to have any other kind of a dog after having had a Shepherd dog for any length of time.

There are several different kinds of Shepherd dogs: The English Shepherd dog, the Scottish, or Scotch colley, and a mixed breed, made by mixing the two. Some are smooth haired and are, when full grown, about as large as a very large black-and-tan terrier; others, shaggy haired, with noses and in general appearance of the face like a fox, with heavy, bushy tail and shaggy haired bodies, the lower extremities of the legs being rather smooth. The kind I find most in demand are the long, fine haired ones, and the color most sought after is a fawn-and-white or an orange-and-white, though a few like a dark brown or black dog, with a few white spots and a deep mahogany color on the legs from the knee joints down to the extremity of the feet. The head should be covered with smooth, close hair, while the ears should be small, refined and what is known as "prick ears." Such a dog is my ideal of a Shepherd, and the demand for thoroughbred Shepherd dogs is largely on the increase.

Town Point, Cecil Co., Ind.

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LETTER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: We have before us a copy of your paper (Sept. 15), in which we see a representation of the effects of the drouth in Kansas—pumpkins of mammoth size, grapes rivaling those of Eschol, corn grown to such dimensions that the ears can only be severed from the stalks by a broad axe, and everything else on a corresponding scale. Fairy stories sink into insignificance before this picture; Yankeeedom takes the back ground, and we exclaim: "If this is what Kansas can produce in a year of drouth, let us sell out immediately, and take the advice of Horace Greeley, to move West."

But while we are discussing the advantages likely to result from such a course of action, there comes to my mind memories of what has been told us by friends who visited Kansas during the past year, and fairly land dissolves, and there rises before us visions of hordes of grasshoppers, potato bugs and chinch bugs: trees stripped of their foliage and fields made bare by these devastators, or parched by the drouth; we see, also, the sky darkened with clouds, big with promises of rain, but breaking only in tornadoes; and we conclude not to put out our bill of sale until we hear farther from our Western sister.

More near to us of Pennsylvania, and especially of Buck's county, seems Kansas than do any of the intervening States, for among her sons and daughters are many whose homes were once with us. Thinking these might be interested in hearing what was transpiring with us, we have taken the liberty of coming before the readers of the FARMER.

The past two years with us have been unusually dry ones. Last fall the sowing of the wheat was retarded by the drouth, as was also its growth, and cold weather set in before it had obtained much size. During the winter we had much ice, but no heavy rains or snows, and when spring suns brought the wheat fields to light again, the farmers' hearts sank; for not the most sanguine could hope for more than half a crop. Dry weather still continued, every day making prospects darker, until not only the wheat crop but the oats was given up.

A great many around here threshed the wheat as soon as hauled in, and realized not more than the seed of the fall before. The oats turned out better than expected, but was not a full crop. About oats harvest the rains set in, bringing on the corn and potatoes nicely; but before this the potato bugs had appeared in our midst, in some places damaging considerably the latter crop. Still we think there was a pretty fair yield of potatoes considering what they had to contend with. But corn is the crop of the season, the yield being greater than in many previous years.

Gardens have done unusually well; the light showers came frequently enough to bring vegetables on, if not quite so early as in some seasons, yet so as to produce a good supply. Egg plants and tomatoes suffered some from potato bugs, but other vegetables were untouched. Fruit of all kinds, with the

exception of blackberries, has abounded, and we have no doubt that at our county fair next week there will be a finer collection exhibited than for many years before.

On the whole, Nature has not been unkind to us in her yield this season, and were it not for the general stagnation in business, and the consequent loss of work to so many men who can ill afford to be idle, we might look forward with hopeful hearts to the winter. Many hope for a correction of all evils in November at the polls, but we are not so sanguine. May "the good times coming" not be too long on its march.

And now as we give our adieu, to the good people of Kansas, we would assure them that in all their troubles they have had the sympathy, as they have also our sincere wishes for their prosperity in the future. May the coming Centennial bind all hearts, North, South, East and West, in a common love for each other and for the Union.

Very truly,
New Hope, Buck's County, Pa.

SAND BURS.

The war of extermination against the sand bur, so strongly urged by many of the newspapers, seems to raise the question as to what the sand bur is, and how it may be exterminated. At least three different plants belonging to as many different orders have been received with the question, "Is it a sand bur; if not, what is it?" The largest of these is known to botanists as *Xanthium strumarium*, and should be called cocklebur. It is a coarse, vile weed, often growing to the height of three or four feet, bearing burs nearly an inch in length, which in the fall of the year are too frequently found in the hair and wool of domestic animals; in sheep pastures they are an intolerable nuisance.

The next plant suspected as being the excruciating sand bur is *Solanum rostratum*, an unwelcome intruder from the west and south-west. It was first observed in Kansas about the year 1864 and is now perfectly at home in our midst. As this is not described in the botanies in general use but few persons are acquainted with the real character of it. It usually grows in dense patches at the roadside, along paths and in waste grounds around our cities. It often attains a height of two feet and in its flowers and leaves somewhat resembles the tomato, but differs from the black night shade, the horse-nettle and other species of the same genus in having its fruit covered with a prickly calyx.

But the plant perhaps best entitled to the name of sand bur is *Cenchrus tribuloides*, bur grass, which is very abundant along the sandy coast and around the great lakes, and on the sandy hills of Pennsylvania, where it has long been known as the sand bur. This plant is a true grass and would hardly be known from the grasses in our door-yards till the burs make their appearance. Although these are much smaller than the burs of either of the other plants, their prickles are so sharp and firm that they will penetrate almost any clothing, and as they are barbed the bur usually retains its hold till detached by hand. These grievous nuisances are becoming quite common in some parts of the State; but as all these are annuals to exterminate them it is only necessary to prevent them from ripening their seed. No farmer should allow either of them a foothold on his premises.—Prof. Whitman, in the *Industrialist*.

WHAT THE FARMERS CAN ACCOMPLISH.

The movement in which the farmers have been engaged for the last few years, has a deeper significance, and its results are to be far more reaching than is realized by even its own leaders. Induced by a desire to remedy some of the accumulating evils under which they suffered, the farmers banded themselves together for mutual protection. The primitive object of the movement is insignificant compared to the work which it is destined to accomplish, if it accomplish what it is capable of doing. It is not possible for so large and powerful a body of men as the farmers of America to form a successful union for the simple purpose of advancing their own individual interests, without sooner or later becoming a power for evil even to themselves. An exclusively farmers' party would very soon demand legislation for the farmer alone, as monopolists have demanded and secured special legislation for their interests. But class legislation is just the thing the farmer is warring against—it is just the thing of which he most bitterly and justly complains. Capital and from our lawmakers generally, obtain the farmer truthfully says that he is entirely forgotten in this distribution of legislative favors. He has a right to complain of this, but the matter cannot be regulated by showing upon him class legislation of an opposite character. What the farmer needs is not legislation to guard his interests, but a repeal of the legislation which protects the interests of others at the expense of his. The truth is that upon this farmers' movement depends the salvation of our Republic. It is not a trifling matter of the protection of the interests of a

single class of American citizens—it is a movement comprehending the purification of our election system, the guaranty of an honest and economical administration of our government, the promotion of education, and the restoration of official purity and integrity like that amidst which the American Republic was ushered into existence.

The sooner the farmers come to understand this, the better. If the interests of the nation can be committed to hands commissioned, through the ballot box, by the country electors, they will be absolutely safe. The farmer is honest—honest in his business transactions, and honest in his political faith and acts. He may not be as thoroughly versed in political economy as men who are inferior to him in ability and character, but it is a part of this movement to instruct him in the science of government, and to imbue him with an appreciation of his political duty. He is not only honest now, but the circumstances which have combined to make him honest will continue to keep him so. Men do not often become villains in the harvest field, or under the shade tree, or among the flowers. There is nothing there to arouse the evil in the human heart, and, as a rule the good in a man is stronger than the evil. Men seldom develop into liars upon themselves, without some special training in that direction, and the farmer has no tutor to impart such instructions. If the farmers will stick together and continue the work they have begun, future generations will sit in the shade of the trees they have already planted, and while in the enjoyment of the liberty they have secured, will garland with roses the memory of the farmers of America of today.—*Western Rural.*

PLAIN TALK FROM A FARMER TO FARMERS.

How many millions of railroad and other bonds have been issued without authority of law and in open defiance of the constitution?

There are bonds issued purporting to be put forth by counties that never were organized, or had a legal existence at the time of their issue, but innocent third parties purchasing this fraudulent paper must have the poor man's homestead for some trifling claim, not promptly paid. What right have our courts to make decisions in favor of one class of creditors to the detriment of others? But I have not the time to do justice to this subject, but will here make the charge, that you, and you alone are the guilty parties to all this wrong and injustice. How have you acted in discharge of your duties as citizens? Have you stood up boldly for your rights? Have you used due diligence to have good true, earnest and above all honest men, placed in nomination in your caucuses? Have you always placed your vote and influence where you conscientiously believed it would promote the best interests of society and the class to which you belong? Or have you tamely submitted to the dictation of some legal gentleman who ran your conventions, prepared your platforms, and pulled the wires for you to dance to? Shame on you. With the beleaguering of society from whence to select your candidates, you have tacitly submitted to become the pack horses of the community, and permitted a lot of sharpers to ride in office until the farmers and land owners are looked down on with contempt. And to make the pill the more bitter, they feel they deserve it. The idolatry of parties must be given up; the industrial classes must unite in self-defense. With two millions of the mechanics and working men out of employment, our streets and highways lined with tramps and men seeking employment, our jails and penitentiaries crowded with criminals and all our highest positions filled with them, our newspapers acting in direct antagonism to the farmer and acting as the decoy pigeon for every scheme of plunder, and encouraging litigation and debt so that they can reap harvest from sheriff's notices and delinquent sales, our churches polluted with a class of vile hypocrites who put on a sanctified garment to serve the devil in, or as I lately heard a remark which I thought as most forcible on "too many of our best men give their hymn and prayers to God and their votes and influence to the devil."

Farmers, you are the controlling power of the nation, the mechanics and laborers sympathize with you and will act with you if you only have the energy to step forward and assume the position that rightfully belongs to you. The land owners of England and France are the great controlling element in the government and while they are advancing in the science of good liberal government, and creating wealth and elevating the industrial classes, we are fast pursuing an opposite course and are descending into pauperism and bankruptcy, and you can trace all this evil from the time the farmers surrendered their normal position in the government and permitted the tricksters to push them aside. Recollect the sentiment of the noble Roman: "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow." Come let us go to work and save our common country, leave the party hacks to settle the differences among themselves, and for the future let us act unitedly and prudently; let us introduce into our houses none but those newspapers that are in harmony with us, let them go and draw their support from those whose interests they represent; depend on no class; boldly and manfully assert your rights. We possess all the elements within yourselves let us act well our part as men and citizens be true to our Order and our country, and there is no fear but God will bless the effort.—*Samuel Smett in Patrons Helper.*

PROF. RILEY ON THE GRASSHOPPER.

During the late session of the National Agricultural Congress at Cincinnati, Prof. C. V. Riley addressed a letter to that body in which he says:

I am fully convinced that something ought to be done by the National Government toward averting the evil in the future. The Rocky Mountain locust, which does all this damage, is not indigenous in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and much of the rest of the country subject to its invasions; and I have shown that the vast swarms which at times sweep over these fertile States like a devouring flame in all probability breed and have their home in the Rocky Mountain region of Wyoming, Dakota, Montana and British America. A thorough study of the insect in this its native home, might enable us to prevent its migrations to the South-east. It is there that we strike at the root of the evil. There are some half a dozen other insects, such as the cotton-worm, chinch bugs, etc., the most injuriously affect our National prosperity, and are not confined to any one locality. Much may yet be done in giving us control over them by thorough study and experiment on a sufficiently comprehensive scale. The work can be accomplished by no one individual with limited time and means, and some of the leading

naturalists of the country have concluded that it can be properly performed only by a duly constituted Commission by Congress. The next Congress will be memorialized to appoint such a Commission, to consist of five persons, viz.: three entomologists, one botanist, and one chemist, eminent in their respective branches of science.

He further states that such a memorial has already been prepared and signed by a large number of the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Pomological Society, and of the farmers of the West.

Horticulture.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

We are now at a season when that which is uppermost in all our minds, is planting. Planting suggests arrangement; and how much that is novel might be said on this point! We have "Principles of Landscape Gardening," published continually. Such works are in every well ordered library. But true taste we seldom see. The fact is, true taste is a native tact. A lady might read about art all her life, and yet never arrange a tasteful bonnet; while one who knows nothing of the whys and wherefores will turn out the elegant thing at any time. If people were to try more what they could do with their little door yards and gardens, we should soon see some pretty styles. If only people could be made to understand how cheaply gardens could be made pretty, we should have millions of beauties, where we have now but a few scores. The trouble is that so many think art and taste means expense. True it can be made to cost, but this is by no means essential.

In planting, for instance, if we have not money to spare to buy good nursery trees or plants, get them from the woods. They will grow as well, if they are more severely pruned than nursery trees. That is the whole secret. The Kalmia and other trees supposed to be hard to move from their native places, grow beautifully if one-half or two-thirds be cut away. If taken from a shaded wood it may be so necessary to shade a little gradually from hot sun. Rare trees will always of course please more than common things. Idealists may preach as they may. They may tell us that beauty is beauty wherever seen, and rail against foreign rarities when there are things at home as pretty as they. But somehow, the millinery breeds contempt; and beauty which is seldom seen is admired the most. Granted that it should not be so, but yet so it is, and facts are what we deal with.

One great want of American gardening is good roads in winter. It is next to impossible to have them of gravel or other material without great expense. In many suburban places it is now customary not to spend much on foot paths, filling up with sand or any light material which will make good walking for ordinary weather, and to depend on board walks, or permanent paved ways for wet times.

Tender flower roots should not be left out too long. Dahlias, Gladioli, Tuberoses, and other plants that require winter protection for their roots in cellars, should be taken up at once on their leaves getting injured by the first white frosts. The two latter should be pretty well dried before storing away, for they may rot. Dahlias may be put away at once.

Chrysanthemums now in flower should have their names and colors rectified, against the time when in spring they may have to be replanted, when they can be re-arranged with accuracy and satisfaction, according to the owner's taste.

Few things are more valued in winter than a bunch of Sweet Violets. A few may now be potted, and they will flower in the window ward spring; or a small bed of them may be made in a frame, which should be protected by a mat from severe frost. To have Pansies flower early and profusely in spring, they may be planted out in a frame, as recommended for the Violets.

Many kinds of hardy annuals flower much better next spring, when sown at this season of the year. A warm, rich border should be chosen, and the seed put in at once. Early in spring they must be transplanted to the desired position in the flower border.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF BULBS.

As soon as their beauty of flower is over, we always cut off the flower stems just below the lowest flower, and for this reason, the hyacinth and tulip both seed freely, particularly the latter; if the bulb is forming seed, its strength is in a great measure wasted by that process; whereas if the flower-stem is cut off, the bulb has nothing to do but to prepare itself with vigor for blossoming the ensuing year. We pay great attention to the protection of the leaves of both hyacinths and tulips, and never allow them to be interfered with until nature indicates, by the decay of their points, that the bulb is preparing for rest. We then follow a course with both hyacinths and tulips which we believe many do not; that is, we take them up before the leaves are quite decayed, and for this reason: we believe that both of them, after the bulbs have attained this period of growth, are only weakened by remaining in the ground, because the offsets are living upon the parent bulb, and consequently weakening it for the flower of the following year.

If a cultivator wishes for stock, he should let his bulbs remain until the leaves are quite decayed. If he wants his bulbs to flower in beauty again, he should follow the practice above mentioned. When taken up, the bulbs should be removed to a shed sheltered from the sun but free to the air, and any earth adhering to the fibers or roots should remain for some little time; after two or three days they should be looked after and the loose earth shaken from them; and, as the leaves decay, they should be occasionally removed. We have generally placed our bulbs at first on the ground, in the tool-shed, and as they got dry, removed them to an airy shelf. When the leaves are nearly decayed, we place them in very shallow baskets, and allow as much air as practicable to be between each root to harden them, turning them every two or three days.

By this treatment, and rubbing off any portion of mold attached to the bottom and sides, they are in a fit state to be placed for the summer in a dry room; and by a little occasional attention, the rough and outside coat will, by gentle side-pressure of the thumb, be effectually removed, and exhibit the appearance of the bulb clean, smooth and in good condition. This latter operation is best performed the last of August, and at the end of that time remove the remains of such parts of the roots of the former year as may have dropped off previous to this time. It is hardly necessary to state that any bulb in an unsound state, either from appearance of decay, or from having been injured in taking up, should not be put with those intended for future planting.—*The Gardener.*

MULCHED STRAWBERRIES.

Many of our readers have noticed on fruit stands the difference in the appearance of fruit, some having a peculiar glossiness that renders them exceedingly attractive, while others would have a dull, dead appearance, that was unattractive. The first named was quick sold at paying prices, while the last "went begging" for purchasers. "What is the reason for the glossiness?" you ask. Simply that the plants were heavily mulched, and perhaps watered. Not only does mulch keep the fruit clean, but keeping the surface of the ground moist and cool, it prevents the reflection of the sun's rays from a dry, hot surface from burning or scorching the fruit, and giving it a dull, dead appearance. We have before referred to a plantation of Wilson's Albany grown by a farmer living near South Bend, Indiana, a few years ago, not only in reference to the large yield, but the fine size and peculiar glossiness of his fruit, which sold his entire crop quick at 25 cents per quart. We never shall forget that year. No rain from the middle of May to the last of June—just at the time when strawberries most needed it. Our strawberries not grown in mulched rows, notwithstanding they were mulched some in the rows, were about like bullets for size and hardness, and we obtained from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre, getting in all between 300 and 400 bushels from some 18 acres, while this farmer picked at the rate of over one hundred bushels to the acre, and that too, from that bad rather poor care the year previous.

After August first he got tired of tending them, and let them run helter skelter, without even cultivating them. Having read that it was a good plan to scatter straw over the entire surface, he drew a number of loads through the winter, and scattered it over them, so as to hide them and the entire surface from sight. Being very busy in the spring, he did not do as he was intending to do—draw off the straw from over the main rows, but left it and went on about his farming work. Soon the plants commenced to grow up through the straw, and the fruit stems to put forth their blossoms and fruit, until the field was one mass of green foliage and white blossoms.

The result was, that in that exceedingly dry spell he picked one of the largest crops of fruit, and best fruit we ever saw, and from his plantation got as much money as from all the rest of his farm.—*Fruit Recorder.*

RASPBERRIES.—A. M. Burns, Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, says: "Two years ago last spring we received by mail from Mr. Burns one plant, from which we made a year ago twenty. Last year the one plant fruited, and this year the one and twenty. It is a very vigorous cane, and exceedingly productive, the two year old cane yielding over two quarts, and the yearlings very heavily loaded. The berries are larger, more pulp in proportion to the seeds and more bloom than the Doolittle, jucer and sweeter. As regards the flavor, we find quite a difference of opinion among those whose tastes we consulted, some preferring Doolittle on account of greater acidity, others giving preference to Burns'. From present indications we believe it will prove more profitable, as a market berry than Doolittle from its being earlier and more productive. In our experience the only black-cap ahead of it for profit is the Mammoth Cluster, but as it ripens eight or ten days later than Burns', they can hardly be regarded as competitors—the one supplementing the other in filling out the season.—*American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y.*

Apiary.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

From all parts of the West we receive reports of great yields of honey during the latter part of August and September. If care has been taken to use the extractor, and thus give the queen room, brood will have been reared until frost, and bees will now be well supplied with young bees.

If, on the contrary, the queen has had little or no room for her eggs, the colony may be heavy with honey and yet have few bees—too few for safety. Such colonies should have, if possible, a comb or two of hatching bees given them from other hives more fortunate.

All supers and surplus boxes must be taken off after the first killing frost, and at that time we always put on our quilts, carpets or mats. Especially if the colonies are weak in bees it is an advantage; for it keeps the bees more comfortable. All entrances to hives should be made small and the bees disturbed as little as possible.

There is no danger from robbing in the fall if bees are not left with entrances exposed and broken honey where the bees smell it.

A season of rest seems to come to bees after severe frost; they fly out but seldom and are not eager to gather as they are in the spring.

If you have colonies which must be fed, do it now; that the honey or syrup may be taken when the bees need it before the weather is too cold. Give no more syrup (if that is to be fed), than they can carry into the hive while it is lukewarm. We believe many bees are killed by taking cold syrup into their honey sacs. It is unnatural, as honey is always lukewarm when taken from the blossom. If you have given more than they take soon, remove it and feed the next day after warming it.

Later than this month we would not feed it is better to breed or unite weak colonies if you have any, remembering that one good strong one is worth more than any number of weak ones, at this time of the year.

If, however, you have hives full of comb with plenty of bees and a good prolific queen, even if they have too little honey for safety, you can give them a few pounds of sugar made into a syrup, and they will winter quite as well or better than on honey.—*E. S. T. in American Bee Journal.*

WHITE LEGHORNS.—Since we have kept Brahmas we have tried the Leghorns. They are first-rate layers, and their eggs of good size. We have not kept them long enough, or in sufficient numbers, to pass correct judgment upon them; but, from present appearances, we think they may prove a rival to the Brahmas as far as egg-production is concerned.

From the above facts, we have come to the conclusion that when both eggs and chickens are wanted, the Brahmas will give better satisfaction than any other of the above-mentioned breeds of fowls. We do not feed our chickens hard-boiled eggs for the first few days, as some recommend; that would hardly pay in this vicinity, with eggs at twenty-five cents per dozen in the spring months and fifty cents per dozen in the winter. We feed the chickens Indian meal, wheat screenings, cracked corn and small potatoes boiled and mashed. The chickens thrive upon such food; for this season we have raised 125 Light Brahmas and twenty-five Leghorns; also about twenty-five half Brahmas and half Leghorn chickens, and have only lost two by disease.—*D. in Country Gentleman.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

EDUCATION IN THE GRANGE.

A Paper read by F. G. Adams before Capital Grange, Topeka, Kansas, October 9th, 1875 and ordered to be published in the KANSAS FARMER.

Speaking in very general terms, the benefit to be derived from the organization of Patrons of Husbandry have been declared to be three-fold, namely: social, educational and economical.

The work of the grange can not be said to be at this early day, very well organized for the accomplishment of the greatest good in respect to either of these three objects. Still, as to social advantages the benefits received in many ways are obvious to all. For the accomplishment of economical benefits the greatest energies of the order are at the present time being directed, with practical results of the most promising character.

In education, much is already being done. The ordinary work of the order, the formal work, the business routine, and incidental discussions, all tend to educate; while in many granges libraries are being established, essays are read, addresses delivered, and discussions had upon practical topics relating to the farmer's work and that of his household.

But it is in reference to a proposed systematic educational work in the grange, in the nature of grange schools, embracing methodical courses of instruction, that I now call your attention. I mean, the adoption of courses of reading and instruction which shall engage the attention and bring into active study the younger members of the grange; and the more studious of older years; all those who shall have the ambition and desire to make themselves masters of practical agriculture and in some measure at least of scientific agriculture. The farmer's winter days and winter evenings afford opportunity for reading and mental labor. If prompted and stimulated to pursue methodical studies by the aid of lectures, the guidance of instructors, and the intercourse of companionship, study would find attractions and helps which would dispel monotony, and cause such work to go on with zest and enjoyment.

There are branches of science bearing close relation to the farmer's work which it behooves him to know something of, and of which he must know something, to entitle him to that standing among men which gains a proper respect, and gives dignity to his profession. More especially is such knowledge necessary to enable the farmer to pursue the practical work of his occupation to the best economical results. I refer to such subjects as agricultural chemistry, geology, botany, entomology, book-keeping, and I might add constitutional law, and the laws of taxes and finance.

Agricultural education has received great acceleration during the past few years, and in some measure, has been brought into simple method. Schools for the education of farmers' sons and daughters in their business of life have been established in almost every country, and in almost every State in this Union. The practical sciences are in these schools receiving such adjustment and arrangement as is intended to adapt their study to the wants and the comprehension of the farmer. Our own State has one such school, endowed by the nation, for the benefit of the farmers of the whole State. But direct advantages have not as yet been reached by the adult farmers, and are in fact within the reach of but a very few of the children of the forty thousand members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry within the State. The Patrons of Husbandry in Kansas should consider the State Agricultural College their institution; and they should see that, in some measure, it be made to enure to the advantage of all, and not be left to benefit the only five thousand of their sons and daughters who may be enabled to become pupils within its walls. The Patrons should inquire what there is of science and practical truth which has been eliminated for their advantage at Manhattan and elsewhere; and they should bring it into the grange and study and appropriate it.

As a step in the direction of bringing the advantages of the Agricultural colleges down to the people at large, so that all may receive some benefit from the expenditure made in their support, let us organize our classes and go to work. Let us adopt so much of the courses of study devised and digested in these colleges as we can handle here; and in our organized classes let us teach our children, and ourselves learn, in a practical way, those elements of science and information useful for us in the intelligent pursuit of a worthy employment.

Such courses of study are within reach. Especially, situated as is Capital Grange, we have the means to secure very thorough instruction in most, if not all, of these practical branches of education. Capital Grange has within its own membership, those who, though they may not be experienced teachers, yet are possessed of ample learning and capacity to become competent teachers. This is true in respect to some of the subjects I have mentioned, if not all. We are, here, within reach of teachers of natural science in colleges and high schools, whose instructors we can make our instructors, being simply competent ourselves to prescribe the course of instruction, and to dictate the incorporation into it, of so much of any given subject as may be applicable to the ends we have in view, the

acquisition of knowledge pertaining to our occupation and of use to us as citizens. We are, in fact, within reach of the teachers of the Agricultural College itself; if not now, in the time shortly to come. For I am no prophet when I tell you the time is not far distant in the future when the higher institutions of learning in the State, the Agricultural College, the University, and the Normal Schools, will be required to send out instructors to every neighborhood in the State, to teach us and our children, in our own halls, and school houses, the elements of agricultural science. This is only what is already in full practice in those countries in Europe whence we have borrowed almost our entire system of instruction. Infall our schools. If we go back over the history of our schools, we shall see that almost every step forward has come from promptings waited for us from over the sea. We, in America, have been too busy in material enterprise to study plans of education. Never, till the organization of the Grange, was there an institution established in this country having for its object the promotion of the welfare of a majority of the people, and having as one of its leading aims the education of the people whom it is intended to benefit. Ours is the first voluntary organization of a great mass of the people of this country in a grand educational movement.

In Germany there are, at the present time, more than 150 agricultural colleges. Besides, there are a great many schools of a lower order where instruction is given in special branches of learning of a practical character, for the education of farmers' sons in scientific agriculture, in its practical application to the farmer's work. In addition to this, a large number of the graduates of the higher agricultural colleges are specially commissioned as traveling lecturers, paid by the government to instruct farmers' classes in the more remote districts; to instruct adult farmers and young persons, unable to attend the agricultural schools. In Austria, Switzerland and Italy a like system is in full operation. And all this is supported by the government. Kingcraft looks after the education of the bone and muscle of the empire. It is not in the nature of things that the farmers of America, having taken their destinies into their own hands, and having the power to mould the machinery of education into right working capacity, will not in brief time so shape it as that it shall accomplish as much for the right instruction of the agricultural class as is done for their subjects by the monarchical powers of Europe.

Already, the people of Illinois, in imitation of European education, have made these sciences kindred to agriculture, branches of common school education, and have declared that no applicant shall receive a first-class certificate as teacher in the common schools who is not qualified to teach these sciences. The Normal schools and high schools of that State, now turn out none but such teachers; while, all over the State, unscientific teachers are at a discount. The operation of this law has brought the natural sciences into a large proportion of the schools in most of the counties, and, as a consequence, as testified by the school superintendents, a zeal and interest has been given to the educational work, on the part of both teachers and pupils, never known before. This step in advance in educational work in Illinois grew out of the farmers' movement in that State.

In view of all that I see bearing upon this subject, I am free to declare it my opinion that the highest mission of the Patrons of Husbandry, is to be that of working a reformation in the educational system of the country. Our common schools are being conducted as if our children were being fitted in them for the learned professions, instead of being educated to become farmers and farmers' wives; as if they were to be lawyers, doctors and clergymen, instead of tillers of the soil, or workers in the shops of mechanics and manufacturers; while the fact proves that ninety-seven out of every hundred go out from the schools to engage in these occupations of industry.

In the plan of education which must take the place of the present, while our children shall have given them a practical education in the elements of numbers, and general geography, shall be taught so much of English grammar as will enable them to speak and write the English language correctly, and be instructed in other subjects generally useful, they will be also taught something in the direction of fitting them for their life work. Such comparatively useless labor as is now expended in forcing abstract mathematics and abstruse grammatical distinctions, and other work intended more for mental discipline than for use, will be abolished; and, substituted for such abstractions, will be education in the natural sciences; and in their application to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Farmer's children will be taught something concerning the nature and composition of the soil which they are to till, and of its adaptation to the growing of this food plant or that. They will be taught something of the formation of the rocks with which they build, and of the great system of rocks with which God has constructed the basis upon which the soil rests, systems too, which, through the various changes which the forces of nature have wrought upon their substance, have contributed to, and in a great measure make up, the composition of the soil itself. The farmers' children will have unfolded to them the subtle laws by which the plants they are to cultivate draw their sustenance from the mineral kingdom, and create the food upon which man

and animals live. They will be taught, and led to love to investigate Nature's works around them. God himself has implanted a love of investigation in the natural mind. It is because their teachers, and we, their parents, are ignorant of the way to direct their youthful searchings after Nature's teachings that our children do not grow up in continued research, and become very masters of the sciences connected with agriculture; the materials for the study of which are everywhere spread out before them from their earliest existence.

In suggesting, then, the undertaking of systematic educational work in the grange, embracing brief studies in the natural sciences as related to agriculture, I see far more to grow out of such a movement than the immediate good which may result to the members of the grange who may engage in such studies. But there can be no question that very appreciable present advantages may be gained by members who shall engage in such educational work, in classes organized by the grange. I present the subject for the consideration of Capital Grange, with the hope that the suggestion will meet with favor, and will lead to such action as will result in a practical plan of educational work.

OUR ANNUAL ELECTION.

WORTHY BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—The time is near at hand when you will be called upon to discharge an important duty as Patrons—the election of delegates or members who will compose our next State Grange.

Section 2, of art. 2 of our constitution, provides for said election, and reads as follows: "Each Grange shall elect one delegate at large and one additional delegate for each twenty members or fractional part equal to fifteen, at the first regular meeting in November, who shall meet on the first Tuesday in December at the county seat or such place as may be designated, and elect from the Masters or their wives who are Matrons of said county, one delegate member for the county at large, and one additional delegate for every fifteen hundred members of subordinate granges in the county, or fraction equal to ten hundred."

Under the provisions of the foregoing section it will be the duty of the members of every subordinate grange in our jurisdiction to elect delegates at the first regular meeting of their grange in November, to represent said grange in the county convention, to meet on the first Tuesday in December following.

Let me suggest the importance of a full attendance of the members at this first meeting of the grange, in November. Let every Patron be present, and see to it that worthy and competent members are selected to represent the grange in the county convention, for these delegates will be clothed with power to elect the members of the State Grange, to meet in the city of Emporia on the second Tuesday in December, 1875.

We earnestly hope that zealous, intelligent working Patrons be sent—Brothers and Sisters who fully comprehend the objects, aims and wants of our order, and are willing to boldly step forward, taking hold of the work necessary to be done to place it a step in advance and on the high road to prosperity.

I would also call your attention to section 3, of article 2, Constitution Kansas State Grange, as follows:

"The membership in each county shall be determined by the secretary of the State Grange, who shall report the same to the Deputy in each county, or, where there is no deputy, the Master of the senior grange in the county."

The number of members in each county will be reported by the secretary of the State Grange, as required in the foregoing section, prior to the first Tuesday in December.

All members who have been expelled, and all who have been dropped from the roll of the grange from any cause, will be excluded from the count, and all subordinate granges in arrears for dues to the State Grange, for more than one quarter, will not be entitled to send delegates to the county convention or delegates, nor will the Masters of such granges be eligible to an election as member of the State Grange.

[Signed] M. E. HUDSON,
Master Kansas State Grange.

KEEP UP YOUR GRANGE.

Remember that you have already done a great work by and through grange associations. You have whipped the railroad companies once in fair fight; you have brought down the machine men; you have compelled traders to be content with small profits; you have forced money lenders to reduce interest, when all other circumstances conspired to increase the rates of usury; you have been instrumental in effecting important political reforms and restraining political corruption. All this has been effected through your combination in granges, and hence, the usefulness of the Order is demonstrated. True, you have been occasionally deceived and betrayed by political sharpers, but the injury resulting from these occurrences have been far less permanent and baleful than it would have been were you isolated and individualized as was the case before the granges were organized.

Do not, therefore, become weary in well doing, but stick to your granges. Attend every meeting, and see to it that the interest is fully sustained. It has paid you well to do so thus far and it will pay you to continue it.—Grange Advance.

Great care should be taken by the secretaries or other grange officers, receiving circulars from their respective business agencies, to have the same read to their grange. The members should insist on hearing and knowing the contents of these circulars, as they contain information that will save them money.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

Where Did They Come From and How Shall We Get Rid of Them?

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW.

Author of "Our Currency as it is and as it Should be," "Our Money Muddle," "A Financial Catechism," "Reproductive Repudiators," "Exhaustion Power of Usury," etc.

CHAPTER VII.

THE INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM OF GOLD.

By German Steuben and DeKalb!—despair not! By Erin's slain Montgomery!—despair not! By Poland's child Pulaski!—despair not! By Lafayette!—By Washington!—despair not!

What hath won this boon of freedom for our France? Tell me, citizen and neighbor, Was it cannon,—was it sabre? Did the guillotine achieve it,—or the lance? Or was't Lawon, glorious Labor, that emancipated France?

Not the cannon, nor the sabre, Nor the guillotine, nor lance, But 't was Labor—glorious LABOR That emancipated France! —DUGANNE.

Hardly had the first blast of the late war sounded, before the whole boasted specie basis edifice tumbled and smashed as promptly and effectually as did the walls of Jericho at the sound of Joshua's trumpets or a baby's car-house at the whiff of a cat's tail.

Being thus, at the very beginning of 1863, with a big army and navy and consequently with immense war expenses on our hands, and deserted in this our hour of need and peril by that power whom we had so completely trusted and universally revered, we were, most fortunately thrown on our own resources and common sense, and appealed to the people who earnestly and enthusiastically took up the work where the bullion mongers had left it, and "carried us and carried themselves" to a most successful and triumphant result.

An unsophisticated person, having seen the miserable weakness and the abject cowardice of the gold mongers, would have supposed that they would have emulated Benedict Arnold in self respect as they had in treason, and gone to Europe or any where out of sight and prayed the mountains to cover them from the merited rage of their outraged fellow citizens. The least they should have done should have been to imitate Judas Iscariot and start a new cemetery with their worthless carcasses, but no;—it was decided that they should hang on the verge of the Republic, watching, culture like, for chances to farther gorge themselves on the wounds and distresses, it not the death, of their countrymen.

Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, said very sensibly and nobly in his report of Dec., 1861, accompanying the President's message, referring to our former circulation:

"The whole of this circulation constitutes a loan without interest from the people to the banks, costing them nothing except the expense of issue and redemption and the interest on the specie kept on hand for the latter purpose."

He continued with a sharpness and truthfulness which, if enunciated in these days, would so fill the air with offensive missiles of blackguardism and abuse, that those favoring the war missiles of the Chinese, called "stink pots," would be utterly outdone:

"It deserves consideration whether sound policy does not require that the advantages of this loan be transferred, in part at least, from the banks, representing only the interests of the stockholders, to the government, representing the aggregate interests of the whole people."

Stung to desperation by this and other publications of their wretched charlatanism, the bullionists met in secret conclave to plan how they might regain their lost ascendancy, even though over the ashes of our own murdered Republic.

A perusal of the consultation of the fallen angels, as delineated by Milton in his "Paradise Lost," would give a fairly correct idea of the totally selfish animus of the meetings, but farther than that the parallel would not hold, as the grand intellectual characters of those ancient fiends were not there.

Satan was in the Wall Street crowd—not the bold, towering archangel, Lucifer, who had led from their allegiance half the hosts of heaven, but Satan,—groveling in the lust;—crawling on his belly,—determined to do by strategy and indirection what all the powers of this planet combined could not do in a square stand up fight, to wit:—to re-deliver this Republic to the tyranny of the money power.

THE INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM OF GOLD.

The more forceful members boldly advocated the REMOVAL OF MR. LINCOLN, and the substitution of Gen. McClellan in the presidential chair. Also, to install JAMES GALLATIN as Secretary of the Treasury instead of the then incumbent Mr. Chase.

Knowledge of these cabals probably impelled the patriotic and noble

MORRIS H. GRINNELL to write to E. G. Spaulding, January 30, 1863, when these buzzards were hovering around our Capital, impatient for their prey:

As for G—, and a few aristocratic gentlemen that act with him, they should be driven out of Washington, as they only embarrass the government; and it seems to me that their policy, if adopted, would soon ruin the government credit, and break down the country.

Only upon the hypothesis of the anticipated success of this cabal can we account for the continued inactivity of our army of 280,000 men in and about Washington through the magnificent campaigning winter of 1861 and

1862, besieged, so to speak, by \$30,000 of the enemy, entrenched behind earth works mostly fortified by stove pipes and wooden guns.

The veriest neophyte in military matters knows perfectly well that a comparatively small force could have besieged them by cutting off their supplies by railroad at the south west and south east.

GENERAL FRED. LANDON.

chief of the staff of General McClellan, had full reports by special scouts of every detail as to the enemy's force and position, and urged his superior to gobble them up, but without effect.

This so disgusted Gen. Landon that he obtained a position in West Virginia and in sheer despair for the future of his country, recklessly threw away his life in battle.

Our metropolitan peers must have known of this, but we presume the loyal portion feared to publish the fact that so

LARGE AND DEVILISH A CONSPIRACY existed in our midst; and the disloyal portion thought correctly that it was only by secrecy that their allies could succeed.

It may be thought strange that this scrap of history is only at this late day published to the world, but the writer feels it to be his duty to strip the mask of patriotism from the leaders of the faction which, for fourteen years, have incessantly warred upon the best interests of this nation, in behalf of foreigners and parasites as contrasted with our own countrymen and producers.

Congress can do no better service, even at this late day, than to appoint a committee with power to

DEMAND PERSONS AND PAPERS, AND INVESTIGATE THIS GREAT TREASON.

The poor capacities of the writer of this article are at its service.

In our next we shall show the passage of a full convertible legal tender bill through the National House of Representatives, and thoroughly exhibit the same.

This will be followed by the history of its mutilation in the Senate; then the repudiation in 1863 of the people's right of redemption; the history and cause of the fearful advance in gold; the rise and progress of the national banks; the second repudiation of the people's power to pay their debts as contracted, in their own money, the greenbacks; and, finally, the last step yet taken in

OUR NATIONAL TRAGEDY.

when Congress passed the gold redemption bill in imitation of Sir Robert Peel's policy, which turned most of the landholders out of their homesteads, garrisoned the cities and towns, and made the British debt eternal.

THE ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING SCHEME.

The *Son of the Soil*, published in New Orleans, does not take a favorable view of the trading scheme proposed by the English Co-operative Societies, and under the general directorship of Mr. Worral, as manager of the company. Of the personal reflections against Mr. Worral we have no means of judging, but it is best always to move with caution, and we therefore give the article below for what it is worth.

The purposes of this gigantic fraud that seeks to build up English manufactures at the expense of American enterprise, is beginning to be realized by some of our best industrial and grange papers. The managing director, Rev. Dr. T. D. Worral, is a man of shrewd and impudent proclivities, and is well calculated to ingratiate himself with the honest and unsuspecting yeomanry of our country. Nothing but audacity ever won for him the position he occupies; and although we may be accused of being abusive, yet we think the circumstances fully justify us in warning the Patrons of Husbandry against the schemes of a man who has a bad reputation in our city and State where he is so well known. We don't ask our brethren to take our word against the "General Manager of the Mississippi Valley Trading Company," but let them seek information from the leading Grange officials in Louisiana, as to the correctness of what we have asserted. We do not believe in taking stock in an enterprise that has as its manager a man whom it will not do to trust; and we are astonished that our National Grange officials have given their names to further the schemes of this designing man. Dr. Worral went to England, and without one particle of authority, pledged the support of the Grangers of America and their cooperation with the operatives of England. What right had he to do this? And what right had our officials to endorse and aid with their official positions, a great commercial scheme that is in effect utterly opposed to the fundamental principles of our Order? Are the Grangers of our country willing to build English ships at the expense of American manufacturers? Are they willing to establish co-operative stores in which to sell English goods, and thus become a nation of traders instead of a nation of producers? Are they willing to let all our great manufacturing resources lie idle, simply to benefit an English trading company? Shall our cotton continue to cross the Atlantic at the ruinous tax of twenty-five per cent upon its net value, just to have it manufactured? Shall our vast forests of timber, our untold mineral wealth, and our broad and productive fields pay tribute to hoarded gold in foreign coffers? Shall our beautiful rivers sing only a pensive lullaby and waste their great energies in babbling sound, when they could grapple the mighty wheels of enterprise and expend their energies in adding untold wealth to our beautiful country? These are questions that the working men, the Grangers, of America should answer.

The executive committee of the National Grange recommend that the secretary of each county or pomona grange, report to the secretary of the National Grange within ten days of the close of each quarter, the condition of each staple commercial product, and that the reports of the county granges be formulated under appropriate heads, and a copy of the complete report furnished each county grange. This is a good move. By it the patrons of each county grange will have in their own hands the most accurate data, from which to estimate the probable prices which will control both what produce they wish to buy, and also what they may wish to sell.

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

Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs.

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

Largest and Finest Herd of pure blooded Berkshire Pigs in the State. None but No. 1 breeders shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. SOLOMON ROBERTS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

Pure Cotswold Rams FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have twenty superior Cotswold Rams for sale they propose to sell low. Correspondence solicited. Address C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo. JEWETT & PUGSLEY.

A. HOUSTON & CO., State Agency.

Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois, For the sale and purchase of Farm Products, family supplies, and Farming Implements, No. 304 North Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Consignments of GRAIN solicited.

IMPORTANT TO GRANGERS

And all Consumers.

HARPER BROS.,

Wholesale Grocers, 44 State Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Tea, Coffee, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries, in any desired quantities, at WHOLESALE PRICES. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Circulars with full explanations and new price lists, are now ready, and will be sent to any person requesting the same.

WHITMAN Agricultural Works.

The Largest Manufactory in the Southwest. Manufacturers of the Celebrated

Whitman's American Cider Mills, American and Excelsior Cider Mills,

St. Louis double hole Corn Sheller

With NEW COB RAKE AND PAN;

Junior St. Louis and Mound City Shellers,

THE BEST MADE;

St. Louis Hay Cutter, four sizes;

Sanford and Lever Cutters,

General Manufacturers of

Agricultural Implements.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Factory and Office, corner Clark Ave. & 8th Street,

ST. LOUIS.

DRESS FOR PRICE-LIST, READERICK & CO.

REQUIREMENTS: Two horse power; either horse or steam; and bales either hay or cotton without tramping or stopping. Twenty bales of cotton per hour, packed, or covered by the machine without assistance.

G. JEVNE,

Importer of Teas,

Nos. 1 & 3 North Clark Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

IS SELLING TO

Clubs and Granges

finest Moyne TEAS at Importers' prices in any desired quantity.

Gunpowder Tea, at 50, 60 and 80 cts.

Young Hyson at 50, 60 and 80 cts.

Imperial at 50, 60 and 80 cts.

Japan at 50, 60 and 80 cts.

Oolong at 50, 60 and 80 cts.

Sent by Express, C. O. D.

Florida! Florida!

MAITLAND GRANGE desires all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange County, that they may be kindly cared for, and assisted in selecting a home in our midst. Her members are scattered over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly settling up, and the object is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address

V. E. LUCAS, Maitland, Orange County, Florida.

The Burns Raspberry

IS THE HARDEST Raspberry in existence. Send for a price list of grape vines, etc. Also a circular giving the experience of fruit growers in different states with the BURNS RASPBERRY. Their experience proves it to be the HARDEST in cultivation, better than any ripening with it. Heat, drought and cold does not affect it. Has fruited every season for fifteen years. But send for the circular and read the testimony, then judge for yourselves. Address

A. N. BURNS, Manhattan, Kansas.

Public Sale

CATTLE, HORSES & MULES.

The undersigned will offer at public auction at her farm 4 miles north of North Topeka, on Saturday, October 24th, 45 head of cattle, including 39 head of steers, balance cows and heifers. All graded cattle. Also, two head of horses, three mules and a number of thoroughbred Berkshire pigs.

Terms:—Six months credit, at 10 per cent interest, will be given by purchasers giving bankable note with approved security. Ten per cent discount will be made for cash.

October 8, 1875. Mrs. E. A. REYNOLDS.

WEDDING, Visiting and Business Cards, in every style, and at lowest prices, at the KANSAS FARMER-Job Printing office, Topeka, Kansas.

Bourbon Park.



D. A. ROUNER,

8 MILES WEST OF

Newark, - - - Missouri.

BREEDER OF—

Short-Horn Cattle.

The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phyllis, valatula, Rose Bud, Rose Mary's, Lady Caroline, Dendemonia, and other good families. RED DUKE 1912 & H. R. at head of the herd. Correspondence solicited.

Cotswold Buck Lambs

FOR SALE.

I have a few choice Cotswold Buck Lambs for sale. RICHARD STEVENSON, Maple Hill, Wabasha Co., Kansas.

BERKSHIRES

A SPECIALTY

At Oak Grove Farm

Bred from the most approved strains of imported Stock, selected from the best herds of England and Canada. Pigs for sale, at reasonable prices.

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

Berkshire Pigs.

I have a fine lot of Pigs from my Premium Sow, VICTORIA by Kansas Chief. No purer Berkshires in the State. I will sell male Pigs at \$15; female Pigs, \$10. Box and deliver on the railroad. Address, with cash, A. N. WOOD, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Great Series of Important

Short-Horn Sales

In Central Kentucky.

J. A. Farris & I. C. Vanmeter, Lexington, Ky., will sell 60 head of Young Mary's, Phyllis, Gema, and other fashionable strains, Oct. 11, 1875.

Dr. J. J. Adair, Shawhan's Station, K. C. R. R., will sell 30 head of Phyllis, Roses, Illustrations, Ianthas, Rose of Sharon, Amelias, &c.; Oct. 12.

Wesley Warnock & J. C. Jenkins, Cynthiana, Ky., will sell 75 head of Cedar Grove Herd and 17 head, the opp. J. C. Jenkins' Herd, Maudsels, Rose of Sharon, Miss Wilkes, Blooms, Louans, Oranges, Peris, Cambria, Red Roses, Fidgets, &c.; Oct. 13.

H. P. Thompson, Thompson's Station, L. E. & B. R. R., will sell 60 head Princesses, Gwynnes, Countesses, Blooms, Cannondales, Oranges, Louans, Phyllises, &c.; Oct. 15.

John Allen Gano, Jr., Centerville, Ky., entire herd, 50 head Gwynnes, Carolines, Amelias, Fomons, White Roses, &c.; Oct. 19.

S. P. Goff, Winchester, Ky., entire Holmshurst herd, 75 head, Josephines, Young Mary's, Phyllises, Cambrias, Cleopatras, &c.; Oct. 20.

W. L. Sudduth & W. C. Vanmeter, Winchester, Ky., their entire herds, 100 head, Sweet Roses, Young Mary's, Phyllis, Cambrias, Bermonds, &c.; Oct. 31.

John W. Frewitt, Winchester, Ky., entire herd of 75 head, descendants of Imp. Trefoll, Young Mary, Cambria, Josephine, Bella, Lady Elizabeth, &c.; Oct. 31.

C. T. & S. B. Redmon, and H. F. Judy, Winchester, Ky., will sell 75 head, descendants from Imp. Irene, Price Flower, Flower, Tiny, Lady Elizabeth, Young Mary, Young Phyllis, Pansy, Aldrie, &c.; Oct. 30.

Joseph Scott, Paris, Ky., will sell 80 head of Young Mary's, Princess Royals, Nannie Williams, Rosabellas, Cambrias, Bracellets, Young Phyllises, Lady Carolines, &c.; Oct. 31.

Ayres & McClintock, and R. E. Pogue, Millersburg, Ky., will sell 100 head of Red Roses, Janes, Ellipsas, Oranges, Rose of Sharon, Cambrias, Young Mary's, Galatias, Harriets, &c.; Oct. 27.

The above offerings are of great individual merit and unexceptionable breeding, and bidders are invited to attend this great series of sales, and accept old Kentucky hospitality and fair dealing.

Catalogues on application.

Public Sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

Millersburg, Bourbon County, Ky.

THE subscribers announce that they will sell at public auction at the residence of H. D. Ayres, near Barbours Station, Mayville and Lexington railroad, on

Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1875,

about 100 head of finely bred Short-horns, principally of Bates blood, comprising representatives of the following families: Red Roses, from Imp. Agatha, by Sir Charles; Imp. Jane, by Young Magog; Ellipsas, Oranges, Arabellas, Rose of Sharon, Rosabellas, Cambrias, Young Mary's, Galatias, Harriets, &c. Two thirds of this large lot are heifers under three years old, in fine breeding condition, principally the set of pure Duke, Princesses and Rose of Sharon bulls. The fine Rose of Sharon bull, Joe Aldrie 10283, and the pure Princess bull, Rose Prince 10283, have been used on the herd the past two years. This includes the entire herd of Ayres & McClintock, and a draft from the herds of H. D. Ayres and R. E. Pogue.

Catalogues on application to

AYRES & MCCLINTOCK, Millersburg, Ky.

R. E. POGUE, Helena Station, Ky.

This is one of a series of sales, commencing October 12th and continuing until October 25th, Joe Scott & Co., Paris, Ky.; Oct. 26th, F. J. Barbee, and October 27th, as above.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE

OF HIGHLY-BRED

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AT

PARIS, Bourbon County, KY.

Monday, October 25th, 1875.

THE subscribers will sell, on the above day, at the Paris Fair Grounds, about 80 head of choice-bred Short-horn cattle, highly crossed with the pure Bates and Mason blood, offering to breeders a large number of very valuable animals, both in blood and individual merit. The offering will include numerous representatives of the following highly bred families:

Young Mary's, Princess Royals, Rosabellas, Nannie Williams, Cambrias, Bracellets, Young Phyllises, Lady Carolines, and others of well-known popularity, nearly all the set of

The Kansas Farmer.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
 One Copy, Weekly, for one year, \$2.00
 Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$5.00
 Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$7.50
 Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, \$15.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
 One insertion, per line, (nonpareil) 20 cents.
 One month, " " " " 1.00
 Three months, " " " " 2.50
 One Year, " " " " 10.00

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TRIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—
 1 inch space for 3 months, (15 insertions), for \$10.
 Copy of the paper mailed regularly to all advertisers.
 Sample copy of the FARMER sent free to all applicants.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general, and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal, to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be peculiarly independent, and the above rule is such as experience among the best publishers have found essential to permanent success.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

DR. JOHN A. WARDER, Ohio.
 GEO. T. ANTHONY, Leavenworth, Kan.
 DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, Fort Riley, Kan.
 S. T. KELLEY, Hutchinson, Kan.
 MRS. COLEMAN, Lawrence, Kan.
 "JUNEBERRY," Wyandotte County.
 MRS. M. S. BEERS, Shawnee County.
 MRS. SOULARD.
 "RAMBLER."
 "BETTY BADGER," Freeport, Pa.
 DR. A. G. CHASE, Leavenworth.
 JOHN DAVIS, Davis county.
 JUDGE JAMES H. LANE, Lane, Kan.
 P. J. LOWE, Leavenworth.
 R. S. ELLIOTT, Kirkwood, Mo.
 W. MARLATT, Manhattan, Kan.
 NOAH CAMERON, Lawrence, Kan.
 C. W. JOHNSON, Atchison, Kan.
 "OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPNER, ALFRED GRAY, PAOR, SNOW, PAOR, KEDZIE, PAOR, MUDGIE, and host of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.
 A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file at reference at the Advertising Agency of Geo. F. Howell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; J. N. Soper & Co., New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; T. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Franklin Hall, Philadelphia; Geo. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; M. H. Dabrow, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago; H. H. Chandler & Co., Chicago; Geo. W. East & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; Sharp & Lord, Chicago; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; E. N. Freshman, Cincinnati; S. H. Harris, Cincinnati; St. Louis Advertising Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Rowell & Chesman, St. Louis, Mo.; Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

NO PREMIUM TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

ANY FARMER CAN GET A TRIAL CLUB IN HIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

REMEMBER OUR TRIAL CLUB RATES.

This is a New offer. Any Person sending a Trial Club of 10, For Three Months, with \$2.50, will receive an extra Copy for his trouble. These will be sent to Any Addresses in Any State, Postage Paid.

NO PREMIUM TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

OUR GREAT HARD PAN CLUB OFFER.

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

THE FARMER 1 year (52 numbers) postage paid, in Clubs of 10 for \$1.25 per copy, WITH AN EXTRA COPY TO THE PERSON GETTING UP THE CLUB. Address, J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Prop'r, Topeka, Kansas.

NO PREMIUM TO BE PAID FOR BY SUBSCRIBERS.

From Sedgewick County.

Corn best ever known in this County, wheat good but damaged some by wet weather; oats best crop ever raised in these parts. Stock looking remarkably well, especially hogs. You'll hear from Sedgewick County this Fall. Markets, wheat \$1.10, oats 25c. Farmers have just awakened to the fact that the birds are their best friends and are determined to protect them at all hazards. First crop of chinch bugs all gone, were as thick as "Egypt's frogs." New "crop" just appeared, can do no damage this season as the crops are all too mature.

C. S. ZIMMERMAN.

From Harvey County.

Wheat in good condition, corn was never better since the County was settled. Wheat 90c@1.10, oats 20c, potatoes 25@30, melons, etc., no market for them. A few potato bugs in some localities, no Tornadoes, no Floods, but plenty of rain.

A. S. HACKNEY.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

No individual can be insensible to the beauty of our Indian summer weather. These pleasant October days, arraying our trees in their richly colored foliage, with their delightful, hazy, dozing atmosphere, betokens the change gradually coming on. Nature is preparing to take her annual nap, and indicates to those she nourishes that there will be no postponement. To gather in the crops, to prepare for the comfort and health of man and beast, is the prosaic work before us. The humane farmer thinks of his dumb brutes, and provides shelter and food. He repairs his own house, secures the fuel without waiting for the storms of winter to drive him. He fills the cellar, the smoke-house and his winter pits with the necessary provisions for the winter before him. Does he remember that plenty of reading must be secured for the long winter evenings? Will he remember that it is the time to write up the experience of the past season with its successes and its failures to send to his agricultural paper?

FALL WORK.

It will pay to push work in October and November. If help is to be hired to get things into good shape before winter sets in, secure it at once while they can do a full day's work, and before the winter storms are on to prevent and hinder. Later in the season men do not readily get to work early in the morning when it is very cold, and quitting time comes earlier in the day. The days are growing shorter, and the farmer who takes time by the forelock will look ahead and, if he is likely to need additional help to profitably save his crops, finish his haying, make his sheds or build his cribs or barn, he will hire it when they can put in well, the most hours per day. Another will postpone the hiring of hands until the storms are on and then only secure three-fourths of a day with possible losses in crops.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The season has arrived which will witness the usual great losses from prairie fires. In the face of long experience and observation of immense losses, many farmers will neglect the fire guards until they witness the destruction of their crops or are called to fight the fire to save their homes. Let the other work wait until you have protected your crops and improvements. Two or three furrows sometimes prove a protection where the fire is not accompanied by wind, but in many cases, with fire running before a heavy wind, the half dozen furrows are jumped and the result of years of labor consumed before the owner's eyes. Select the first calm day and burn a space between furrows two or three rods wide. There is no greater satisfaction than may be derived from the knowledge that the crops and stock and home are safely secured, as well as men may be able to do so, against the total destruction that follows a fire. This subject should be agitated in every grange and farmers' meeting where the danger from prairie fire exists. By a very slight effort in every community, the value of co-operative work may be most thoroughly proven in making fire guards.

A VALUABLE HINT FOR WHEAT GROWERS.

We had a pleasant visit to-day from Mr. Goodwin, of Dickinson county, a hale, hearty farmer, past seventy. He is full of plans for improving his crops, their culture, yield and profit. He said he tried an experiment last fall that he believed would materially assist wheat growers. It was this: He sowed three pecks of oats to the acre, with a portion of his wheat. This oat crop came up and protected the wheat as a mulch during the winter, and prevented the soil being blown away from the roots. He said the growth was heavier and the grain plumper on the ground where the oats was sown with the wheat, than where there was no oats. Mr. Goodwin has promised to write concerning some other experiments he is making to secure larger heads and heavier straw and of his experience as a farmer here and in Canada.

HOW TO WRITE FOR THE FARMER.

We want the experience of our readers for the mutual benefit it will be to all who read the FARMER. Give us your experience, your failures and your successes. If you have developed any ideas in working out your plans, let the whole family have the benefit of them. Give us facts about the condition of your crops, market price of land improved and unimproved, what is most wanted in your community, whether it is a mill, blacksmith shop, merchant or harness maker. Give us your opinion as to whether the people want a herd law or not and the prospects for farmers of your community, not forgetting to give us any information you have of how the grangers prosper. Now, how to write for the paper seems to trouble many. Don't be afraid of getting things mixed or words misspelled. Don't take up half a postal card in making apologies or regrets by way of introduction, but just commence and talk it down on paper such facts, hints, ideas or suggestions you have to make and stop. We want plenty of short, direct, common sense letters, just as half the people you meet, can talk, but declare they cannot write. Sign your name or your initials, and don't be alarmed about the words that may be misspelled; if there should be any the printer will straighten things so that people of good sense can fully understand what we are trying to convey.

The Triumph Rapture Cure of New York, the advertisement of which appears elsewhere, offer a large reward for any case of rupture they cannot cure.

THE OFFICERS' GRANGE ORGAN.

It is not our intention to take up space in the future to discuss this organ business. We deem it just, however, to plainly state our position and urge that delegates to the State Grange be instructed by the subordinate grange upon this question, as it will without much doubt be brought forward for the State Grange to take action upon. While it would probably have been quite as proper, after the pointed condemnation of special organs in the last two sessions of the State Grange in Kansas, for the officers to await the meeting of the State Grange, and receive its sanction to publish an organ, still as it is now printed and circulated as a public journal, we shall simply state what we deem to be the facts so far as this new paper is concerned.

In the first place, we ask, as a question of common sense, what is the use of the State Grange employing, at large expense, men to publish, semi-monthly, a paper the contents of which a dozen publishers in Kansas are anxious and willing to publish in their papers for nothing?

In the second place, this organ asks the support of Patrons upon the assumed ground of giving information relative to the order that cannot be obtained in other papers espousing the cause of the grange, which is not the fact.

If the Gleaner is of special official significance, then, to make it of value to the order, it should be in the hands of every secretary of subordinate granges. If every grange is to be presented a copy, the publication entails a very considerable loss upon an already depleted State Grange treasury. If a copy is not given free, nothing less than an arbitrary and compulsory order for them to subscribe will enable the officers to reach subordinate granges, and the latter would be about as big a failure as any previous undertaking of this Committee.

If this new paper has no special work to perform, that cannot be as well done by any other paper identified with the order, we believe the Patrons will say to stop it. If the officers want an organ, let them publish one with their own money. Our readers are referred to the just and moderate views expressed by the Master of the State Grange, elsewhere on this page, on this subject.

A HINT TO ADVERTISERS.

A manufacturer from Illinois was in the FARMER office to-day, who stated that his firm had been advertising in six prominent agricultural papers of the West and that the KANSAS FARMER had secured them more responses and made them more sales than all the other five journals together. Sales from the FARMER occurred as far East as New York State, and as far South as Tennessee, and all over Kansas. We have labored to protect our columns in the interest of the readers and the advertisers and give space only to reliable and worthy business enterprises. Humbug advertising doctors, whiskey bitters, lotteries and confidence swindlers cannot purchase space in our columns at any price.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The removal of Delano as Secretary of the Interior was received with universal approval throughout the country. Whatever may be the real character of Delano, the people had very general cause to believe him connected with the plundering rings which fatten on the Department of the Interior. The appointment of Ex Senator Zach. Chandler, of Michigan, to the position is going from bad to worse. If he is not a drunkard and a corrupt ring politician, he is the worst abused man in the country.

WHAT FRIENDS SAY OF THE FARMER.

Joe Harris, of Moreton Farm, author of "Walks and Talks," says in a letter of Sept. 23, 1875: "I like the KANSAS FARMER very much, and as early as my present engagements will permit I shall esteem it a pleasure to write for you on the terms you propose."

Wendell Phillips, in a letter of recent date, says: "I read your FARMER with deep interest."

Hon. M. E. Hudson, Master of Kansas State Grange, says in a letter of Oct. 12, 1875: "Let me congratulate you on your success in securing and publishing in the FARMER the series of articles on Finance, by Jno. G. Drew. They are excellent and just suited to the times." Master Hudson further says, on the subject of the State Grange publishing a paper: "While I have no disposition to find fault, or even complain of the action of the Executive Committee, for I believe they acted from the purest motives and did what they thought was for the best good of the order, yet I am inclined to the opinion that strict justice and right would indicate to us that we should aid and assist, by our patronage, those already established, that have been laboring with untiring energy to build up our order, rather than in setting up in opposition to them."

The National Live Stock Journal, of Chicago, speaking of the FARMER, says: "Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper."

From Dickinson County.

Condition of fall wheat mostly poor except where sown very early in the season. Stock healthy. Most of the corn in the field yet, and a good deal of what they call hay, but recently gathered. Dry weather, frost setting in. Wheat market active; prime fall wheat \$1.15. Transactions in oats and corn hardly worth mentioning, sellers holding back for higher prices. Flood of moderate dimensions a desideratum.

E. BAUMAN.

Minor Mention.

The Dexter Park Series short Horn Cattle Sales Nov. 10th and 11th.—On November 10th Messrs James Mix, Kankakee, Ill., and E. L. Davidson, Springfield, Ky., will hold a joint sale at Dexter Park, Chicago. About 90 head will be offered—an unusually large number of choice-bred animals. Among them there will be ten Rose of Sharon, some Young Marys, Gwynnes, Lady Newhams, Young Phyllises, Red Roses, Golden Pippins, descendants of Imp. Caroline, Imp. Abigail and Mr. Mason's Flora Oxford Languish, almost a pure Bates bull, and Royal Commander, practically pure Booth. will be included in the sale. Their advertisement will be found in another column, to which the attention of the reader is invited.

On the next day—that is, on November 11th—Hon. A. B. Conger will sell, also at Dexter Park, the entire "Waldenberg Herd" of Short horns, embracing about 40 head. The herd is not a large one, but is unusually select and choice in character. There will be Rose of Sharon, Princesses, Gwynnes, Waterloos, Garlands, descendants of Mr. Booth's Bracelet and Mr. Booth's Fame by Raspberry, Lydia Languish, Sonnie, Flattery and other standard and desirable sorts, all crossed more or less deeply with approved Bates sires, and many of the young things the get of the 17 Duke of Air-drie. See advertisement.

Recent Sales of Pure Bred Stock at the Kansas State Agricultural Fair.—To Senator Harvey, Vinton, Kan., the Short-horn bull Prince Rupert, 30,707 A. H. B., price \$175; to L. N. Holmberg, Lindaburg, Kan., one pair Berk shire pigs, price \$20; to Gov. N. Green, Stockdale, Kan., Berkshire sow, price \$20, and to E. Secrest, Randolph, Kan., one Berkshire boar pig, price \$10. Truly, etc., E. M. SHELTON, Farm Sup't.

Mr. H. G. Evans, editor of the St. Mary's (Potawatomi county) Times, was awarded a Diploma for his fine exhibition of Farm Products at the Shawnee Co. Fair. Mr. Evans deserves great credit for his public spirit in thus giving his time and labor to present the products of his county. The collection was creditable to the county and the State, as showing what Kansas soil will do when it makes an effort.

Does Your Paper Come Regular?—If it does not, take the trouble to drop us a postal card to say so. We print enough for every subscriber, and while it is possible for the mailing clerks to make a mistake sometimes, it is not often done, and we will cheerfully rectify it if notice is given. [It is our earnest wish that our subscribers get every paper. Let us know, friends, if anything goes amiss.]

Agricultural Address.—In response to the resolution of the Barton Co. Agricultural Association, requesting the publication of the address delivered by the editor, in the FARMER, we would say, that it will appear next week.

Orange County Stud Book.—This work comes highly recommended, and is offered at a price that will enable every farmer to secure one. A clear, well written book on diseases of horses, is a good thing to have on the farm.

Patrons' Annual Meeting.—Attention is called to Master Hudson's letter, in the Patrons' Department, concerning the coming annual meeting. Send delegates who have the mind and the courage to represent the sentiment of the subordinate granges for whom they speak and make the coming session the most thorough, practical and valuable yet held.

The Triumph Truss Co., No. 384 Bowery New York, asks no payment for promising to cure Rupture, but a reasonable fee for having cured it when the cure is completed. Send for Descriptive Circular.

WHITNEY SEWING MACHINE.

This machine is so well known to our many readers that it seems almost superfluous to no use it at length, and it needs no commendation at our hands. Its simplicity of construction and thorough application to all sorts of work make it the favorite. The success of the Whitney Company is well deserved, for they manufacture a first class machine in every respect.

The Whitney carried off the ribbons also at Quincy, where the contest laid between the prominent companies of the country. We would advise our friends who need a sewing machine not to purchase till they have sent for circulars and particulars to the Whitney Manufacturing Company, 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO SCALE COMPANY.

Farmers should not fail to take advantage of the liberal offer made by the Chicago Scale Company to sell their four-ton scales at \$80, (half the regular price). This is said to be the most popular scale in the country, and having the largest sales in the West. They send full directions, so that any carpenter can set it up without difficulty, and by so doing the expense of high priced salesmen and builders can be dispensed with. No farmer who raises stock and grain to sell, should be without a scale when he can get the best at so low a price. They manufacture all kinds and sizes of scales in general use, and give liberal discounts on all orders sent direct to the factory. See Card.

From Ottawa County.

October, 18.—Small grain mostly threshed, yield fair, corn crop good; many are now cribbing. No heavy frost yet, rain needed, large acreage of fall grain sown. Stock in good condition. No insect pests etc. F. S. E.

A SPLENDID SHORT-HORN IMPORTATION FOR KANSAS.

EDITOR FARMER: My father shipped, per the steamer Bolivia, from Glasgow, on Sept. 11th, four head of Short-horns. I give particulars below:

Kirklington Duchess 15th, rich roan, calved Oct. 25, 1873. Got by 2d Duke of Gloucester (28,393), dam Kirklington Duchess 5th, by 2d Duke of Clario (21,576). For this animal the large sum of 750 guineas was paid, equal in our currency to about \$4,500. She is "pure Bates."

Seraphina 26th, roan, calved Feb. 16, 1874. Got by 8th Duke of York (28,480), dam Seraphina 20th, by 6th Grand Duke (19,876).

Lady Mary 6th, white, calved Feb. 28, 1874. Got by 8th Duke of York (28,480), dam Lady Mary 2d, by Earl of Gloucester (21,644).

Both the above are highly bred Bates animals.

Also Telluria Wasmall, red, three years old; purchased at the great Torr sale in England.

There four are all in calf to the best bulls in England, and the latter will calve before she arrives.

Four more are to be shipped a few weeks later, making in all the best and most costly importation ever made outside of Illinois.

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kan., Oct. 13, 1875.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: In your last issue you refer to a new disease among cattle, and ask for a remedy, etc. The following remedy proved successful in cases in my herd and in several other herds where I recommended its use, though I do not pretend that it is an infallible remedy. I only know it has not failed in any case when tried:

Fasten the mouth of the animal open by putting a round stick about one or two inches in diameter in its mouth and fastening it there. Then with a small rag brush rub pulverized Golden Seal over the sore parts of the mouth, two or three times a day. If the case is not severe, a cure will be effected in about three days. If the follicles on the inside of the mouth are badly swollen and red, take a pair of sharp scissors and cut them off so as to make them bleed freely. Then put a handful of salt in the animal's mouth, and then use the Golden Seal as above. The stick need be kept in the mouth only for a short time after each application of the remedy.

The mouth of the animal gets so sore that it cannot, or will not, eat. In that case, it should be fed with slops, or by hand, and the food pushed so far back in its mouth that it can seize it with its grinders.

This disease prevails in wet seasons and with cattle that feed in low, wet, succulent pastures.

Atchison, Kansas.

LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Noticing an article in your issue of September 22nd, from the pen of Dr. Chase which contains a very broad assertion touching a "certain seed firm in Detroit," I would like to suggest to the many, very many, admirers of D. M. Ferry & Co. that they give Mr. Chase a benefit in way of refutation of his outrageous charge. He of course does not mention any particular seedmen but as it is known that D. M. Ferry & Co. is the only firm in Detroit operating extensively in seeds I take it that his thrust, mean thrust, was made at them indirectly and more manly would it have been had he come out square and fair than to have "beaten around the bush." D. M. Ferry & Co.'s seed by a verdict of the people of this State stand, not on an equality with those of others, but at the head and I know of where their seeds have produced vegetables which have brought from 50 to 200 per cent more than others of the same class. This firm contributed several thousand dollars in seeds to the grasshopper sufferers and I know that there are thousands in this state ready to champion their cause. Give Ferry & Co. their dues.

Yours truly, A. C. FAUST.

Atchison, Kansas, Oct. 13, 1875.

ABOUT STRAYS.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: I have been reading your issue of October 6, and among the many good articles by yourself and others I noticed the one entitled, "Describe your Strays Correctly." I have had some experience on this subject. I once posted a stray horse, and its owner through the stray list in the FARMER found it. But one year ago the past spring I lost three colts, and have ever since carefully looked over the stray list without finding them. Some appeared something like the description of my own, but always the age or some variation, in which foot was white, etc., has kept me from thinking the stock was mine. One taken up by Mr. Kennedy, of Washington county, is a true description of one of mine, but it don't give the sex. I advertised in your paper one month, but as yet have received no returns from the advertisement. It is strange that all three colts should stray and never be found again.

If they were posted, then in a short time my right in them will expire unless I can hear of them very soon. I would give any reasonable reward for the knowledge of their whereabouts, and will describe them again:

One would now be four years old, past; her color is a brown—some would call it black. There is, or was, no white spot on her that I recollect. Her special mark was a very black spot, size of a half-dollar perhaps, on the side of one hind quarter. It is the only mark and easily seen.

One colt is now two years old, past, a light bay mare colt, white spot in forehead some

er Park on, the day preceding this sale.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.
A LEGEND OF THE KAW.

I.
The broad valley lies smiling and fair—
Like a picture of Peace reposing there—
Clasped by the green hills gazing on
To the purple glow of the horizon;
A fairy picture, a cloudless view—
Save the feathers that float in the blue.

And the river's calm, untroubled breast
Is a picture of childhood—taking its rest;
So musically flow its waters along
O'er the tawny sands—like an even song;
Fragrant cottonwoods line its shore,
And a glory of sunshine over it pours.

Fair fields and meadows lie outspread—
Like violets in the garden-bed;
A wealth of harvest, a glory of corn,
Waves in the dew-be sprinkled morn;
Thrifty farmers—with barns well filled,
Snow-white cottages, farms well tilled.

Down where the river's low banks slope,
Half-bidden in a thicket of scrub-oak,
Sands a vale, desolate and bare;
No charm of ivy, no trace of care
Adds any interest to its lonely fate—
Its story bears no ancient date.

A pile of hewn logs on a sandy slope,
Whitened by the frequent water soaks;
A monstrous chimney, rude, unshapen,
Standing among them alone, forsaken;
A ruin pitiful, devoid of romance,
A remnant of some cruel chance.

Curled upward once the smoke-rings blue
And after them the red sparks flew;
Voices, who'd on the evening breeze,
Children shouted in among the trees:
Alas, no more is heard their song!
Silent the wood the whole day long.

II.
"When I pick an eighty," said David Gray,
"I'll allers pick timber—that's my way.
Yer wood a right ther, so's yer shade
And yer post-bed's already made!"
And David had stature and hair like a God—
A God of the musket and fishing-rod.

So, he had reared his castle of logs—
And a somewhat better one for his dogs—
And all night long, through the country round,
Could be heard the sorrowful wail of hound.
And David was happy—as such things go,
In the midst of his little kingdom of tow.

And here he lived in perfect peace,
An enemy to none—save such wild-geese
And sundry birds as fell into his traps,
Or fish dragged from the stream, perhaps.
He saw his lengthy seine grow fat,
And felt quite—catfish—riscocrat.

Of all his children,—there were ten,—
One was his Joseph,—little Ben;
A little winsome, songish fellow
With clear blue eyes, and ringlets yellow.
"Mighty cute is Ben, sharp little lad,"
Said David:—"mighty like his dad!"

Now David's wife was wont to speak
In accents neither slow nor weak:
"Now Dave, I'm blest if I see
Anything more partic'lar likely
'Bout that boy than 'bout any other!
They're all fearfully like their mother.

III.
One lovely night in radiant June
Silent and soft,—there was no moon,
A stealthy foe crept to the feet
Of its Victims lying fast asleep:
Came rushing down with furious zest
The freshest from the distant west.

"The fresh!" cried Dave, awake at last,
As the whirling torrent swiftly passed,
"The river's riz—look lively Sue,
I can't see what we're gon' to do!"
He opened the door. A flood came in
And covered the floor of the log-cabin.

IV.
Mounted on rafters, mounted on logs,
All were safe,—all but the dogs.
Poor David groaned as he thought of their fate,
And wondered if their chains would break,—
And each tightly clasped hand-in-hand,
They slowly drifted on to the land.

The morning came; thrice welcome day
Broke in the east—a morning gray:
Alas for the futile plan of men,
One was missing,—'twas little Ben!
Dave fell on the ground in sheer despair
And wept and tore his God-like hair.

"Oh, David," sobbed his weeping wife,
One's dead, sure, the rest are alive,
Mebbe taint best to grieve so on it,
Mebbe God himself has done it."
"Oh!" moaned he, "if he'd took t'other nine
And left me Ben,—he was mine!"
GEORGE H. FICARD.

WHAT WE READ IN OUR EXCHANGES.

A private correspondent away out on the frontier writes "Do you know, Mrs. Hudson, that I do not envy anybody anything more than I do your privilege of sitting down on a stool in the midst of the FARMER'S exchanges, from all parts of the country, there to read and read and read, to my heart's content. You don't know what it is to be isolated from society and starved for reading matter, too, as we do not intend to be another year if the grasshoppers stay at home. I wish you would just go through them once for me and tell us all something about what you see there, about the great big world, you know. We get it sprinkled through the FARMER, but would like to know what a woman says, since we cannot glean for ourselves."

It makes us draw a long breath to think of telling what we read in our exchanges. The guide man brings them all home, where he does the greater part of his editorial work, and so that we can revel in them, too, which we appreciate as a great pleasure, but it would make us sea-sick to try to tell what they contain. Here they are from every State and every large city in the Union, besides hundreds of local papers, which, so far as news is concerned, only tell over again what the big dailies have "Heralded" first. But if it will afford our enquirer any pleasure to

know a few of the thoughts that we remember as having impressed us in looking over our late exchanges, we will begin by saying that we read some place that the preparation used in bleaching rubber is a deadly poison, and that it is believed that many babies die from extracting that poison from the white rubber tops on nursing bottles. If this is true, it seems very strange that no scientific man or woman has ever told us about it before. Where are the great chemists that they could not take enough interest in the babies to make known such an important fact, if it is a fact? And it must be, for in the same article we learned that it was a misdemeanor to sell one of those tops in France, and that a French mother or nurse is fined twenty francs for putting one in a baby's lips. We must be behind the times here to be feeding our babies white oxide of mercury and wondering why they die. If babies can't be fed naturally, try a clean spoon. If our correspondent has no babies she will be disappointed not to get something more intellectual, but if she has, she will understand that that subject lies nearest a mother's heart.

Our Cardinal McClosky, who returns to America next month, has been presented by the Pope with a "magnificently wrought, embroidered velvet cushion." This important news was telegraphed from Rome, but suppressed until the trans Atlantic newspaper could bring it. Are we such fools as that, about the serpent that is trying to eat out the vitals of our Republic? We wish every reader to the land could see the last number of Harper's Weekly containing one of Nast's best pictures, called "Hitting the Nail on the Head." It represents Grant on the Centennial National Platform just nailing down the plank which he found up in Iowa recently, viz: "Our public school system must and shall be preserved." A huge serpent, wearing the Papal crown, thrusts its head out from under the end of the plank which is about to decapitate it, and the nailfunder the uplifted hammer penetrates it through and through. The coils of the horrid monster are crushed in the interstices of the platform, while the Goddess of Liberty leads the little children into the school house.

An item which should encourage President Anderson, of our Agricultural College, in his hopes for practical education in this country, is that in England the Council of Education have ordained that every girl's school where the pupils pass an examination in "food and its preparation" and in "clothing and materials" will receive an addition to its annual grant.

Fanny Kemble, the great actress, is publishing the "Reminiscences of an Old Woman." It is forty-six years since she first appeared on the stage, and in that time she has experienced all that great players usually do; poverty, hard struggles, fame, fortune, matrimony, divorce, etc., and now in her sixty-fourth year tells her own story.

The Graphic says that the rumor from Paris that the era of crinolines was about to dawn again was a mistake, and skirts are gored and tied back more closely than ever. The inviolable trimming is some kind of a flounce on the lower edge and some kind of an over-skirt, single and plain or double and thrillible, always long before, but any length or none at all behind. The cuirass basque prevails, longer or before than behind, and sleeves are tighter and higher or on the shoulder like a coat sleeve, which is a sensible and comfortable fashion. Cuffs and pockets and collars all allowable according to taste.

THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS AS THEY ARE NOW.

A correspondent in Philadelphia says the following from the Times is a very correct description of the present state of the buildings in Fairmount Park. Our readers have seen the Centennial engravings, but it seems easier to take the immense structures "on faith," as the writer says, after hearing something about the work that is being done on them.

"Going up the Lansdowne drive the first thing to be seen is the Main Exhibition building the great centre of the Exposition.

Do you want to know the size of the buildings? Stand at one end and watch the dolls working at the other, or look up at the Lilliputian who is running along the roof. He looks as if he might be a foot high. Then remember that he's as big as you are, and try to make him hear your voice—and you have a better understanding of the size of the building than you could get with a tape measure. Then you may see how little space is taken by the railroad train that runs down through the centre—for the track is laid straight through the building, and all the materials are carried in by steam. This Main Hall is two stories high, light and airy looking, and when the workmen leave it it will be ready to hold samples of the products of all the nations of the globe. The next building beyond it is the Machinery Hall, and the two look near enough alike to be twin brothers. An architect might point out some differences, but as you look at them from your carriages they are exactly alike.

The two leviathans of wood and glass loom up so proudly on the left that they make Memorial Hall seem little. But it is a fine building, and in point of size will hold its own among the largest buildings of the city. It is built of a light gray stone, and its architect has succeeded in making a solid, graceful, fanciful building, without any of the gingerbread work that suggests a country fair. It is surmounted by a dome, on which stands a figure that is a living image of the Indian on the old-fashioned cent, even to the head-dress of feathers.

ers. But the sculptor says it is the Goddess of Liberty, and of course he knows. This is the only building that is to be permanent. The others are all frail and light, but this is solid enough to last for another Centennial or two. These three buildings that we have seen are close together—about a hundred feet apart, they seem, but distances are so deceiving out there, that it isn't safe to guess. Horticultural Hall is the next to be reached. It is further back in the Park and over to the right. What first strike your eye are the gracefully-curved glass sashes, under which flowers from the tropics are soon to bloom. This building looks small by comparison. It is small—not much bigger than four or five good sized houses. From its front door to the Park drive an excavation has been made, and this is to be filled with flowers. Turn to the left again, cross the drive, and you see a few timbers standing upright, and many more on the ground ready to be raised. This is going to be the Agricultural Hall. The sticks cover a good deal of ground, but you can't tell yet much about the size of the building. You must look at the Centennial engravings and take it on faith. To left of this, facing on the same avenue, is the skeleton of a big hotel. It looks like the frame of an old umbrella, but it covers ground enough to accommodate the Grand Mogul of Tartary and all his riflemen. It is, apparently, as big as the Continental, and it will look bigger yet when it is boarded over. If you care to go up the shaky ladder that the workmen run over so nimbly, and climb to an uncertain seat on the rafters of the new hotel, you will see how the Park has been getting ready for the Centennial. Down the drive a little way, on the left hand side, is a tall pillar painted in fancy colors. This the workmen say, is to force the water into the building. It looks like a festooned monument. Away over on the summit of a hill is another tall pillar, surrounded just now by a heavy scaffolding, and braced on all sides by light wire cables. This is made of boiler iron, very strong, and the Bostonites are putting it up. A car is to be run around the outside on the screw principle, and in the little car Turks, Arabs and Hottentots, Jews, Gentiles and politicians are to be elevated for a view of the distant city, and they may travel for many a day before they'll see a prettier sight. Aladdin's wonderful lamp and the slaves of his magic ring have been fairly outdone by American enterprise and American paper dollars. The Philadelphian of a generation ago would lose himself in the new Fairmount, and the ghost of William Penn, prowling about in the dark hours, as ghosts sometimes will, waiting for the old liberty bell to peal out the midnight stroke, would wrap himself in his shroud and silently steal away, as he lit his spirit lamp and looked wonderingly on the new Centennial buildings.

RECIPES.

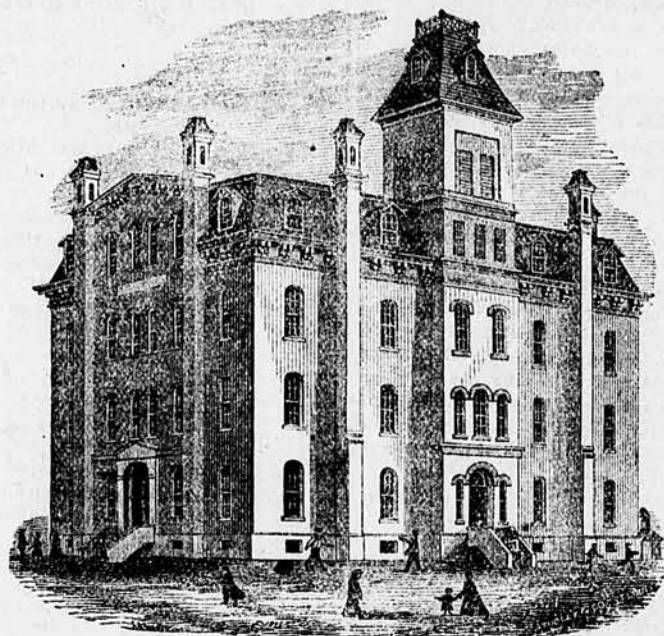
DRESSING FOR CABBAGE.—Put half a pint of vinegar on to boil; rub a lump of butter the size of a walnut and a table-spoonful of flour together and stir in also a tea-spoonful of mustard, salt and pepper to suit the taste; beat an egg and half a cup of cream together in a bowl, when the vinegar boils pour slowly into the egg and cream stirring all the time and continue to stir for two or three minutes and it will be smooth and creamy, if not stirred well it will curdle (these quantities make make it good, more eggs, butter and cream will make it better, and less will do). Pour while hot over a dish of cabbage that has been cut fine, serve cold. I sometimes dress turnips the same way chop them up and cook first then put on the dressing and eat warm.

AUNT MARY.

PRUNE PIE.—"Pipsey Potts" says, in Arthur's, that the girls of her household make a nice prune pie by stewing them till they are soft, removing the pits, mixing a glass of currant jelly with it; then they sweeten the whole well, bake it with one crust, and narrow strips of twisted pie crust laid across the top and white sugar sifted over.

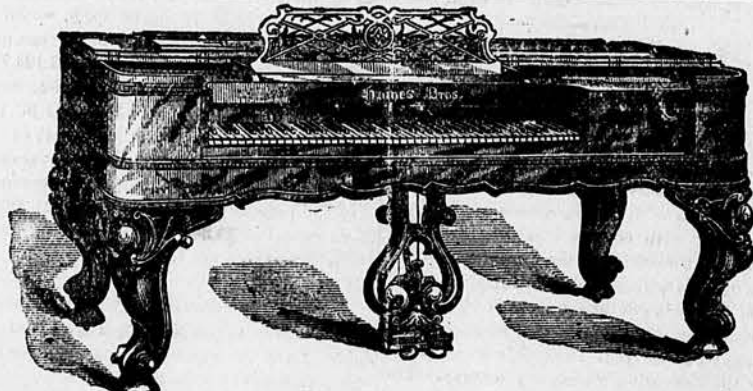
TO REMOVE WARTS.—Warts are not only very troublesome, but disfigure the hands. Our readers will thank us for calling their attention to the following perfect cure, even of the largest, without leaving a scar: "Take a small piece of raw beef, steep it all night in vinegar, cut as much from it as will cover the wart, and tie it on, or, if the excrescence is on the forehead, fasten it on with strips of plaster. It may be removed during the day and put on every night. In one fortnight the wart will die and peel off." The same prescription will cure corns.

COLD SLAW.—Select the finest heads of bleached cabbage. Cut up enough to fill a large vegetable dish, the number of heads to be regulated by the size of the cabbage and the quantity desired. Shave very fine, and after that chop up the more thoroughly the better. Boil four eggs till hard, mix the yolk smoothly with a little cold water, and gradually add to them a cup of sweet cream, two table-spoonfuls of mixed mustard, one heaping table-spoonful of sugar, a tea-spoonful of salt, a quarter of a pound of butter, and a little pepper if you choose. Place all these ingredients, mixed together, in a small stew-pan over the fire. Put the cabbage in the dish in which it is to be served. Let the sauce come to a boil, pour it hot over the cabbage, and lastly add half a teaspoonful of good vinegar. The lady who gave us this recipe is famed for her slaw, and we can bear witness to its excellence. She lays especial emphasis upon having it shopped up very fine.—Harper's, Beacon.



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Let us Smile.

A reporter being called to account for the statement that a certain meeting "was a large and respectable one," when only one other person besides himself was present, insisted that his report was literally true; for, said he, "I was large and the other man was respectable."

"Rents have risen," was the jocose remark of the astute small boy when a nail caught in the previously small tear in his coat tail, and ripped the garment up to his neck. Subsequently, after an interview with his parents, he moaned to himself in the woodshed that "leather had fallen."

Political orators in the West indulge in some high-flown assertions in regard to their firmness of principle. The following is a moderate specimen: "build a worm fence around the Winter's supply of Summer weather, skim the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon, catch a thunder-cloud in a bladder, break a hurricane to harness, ground-slice an earthquake, lassoo an avalanche, pin a napkin on the crater of an active volcano—but never expect to see me false to my principles!"

"What's all this talk about the currency and the five-twenty and the six-thirty that I hear about, Mike?" "Why, blies your soul, don't ye know, Pat?" It means that the Government wants to make the laborer's min work from five-twenty in the mornin' till six-thirty in the evening. "Och, the spalpeens! May the devil choke them!"

In New York, last week, Louisa Heuser, a pretty girl of fifteen, attempted to commit suicide by drinking a quart of a pint of red ink. This sounds ink-red-dible, but it is true. The physician didn't order her to swallow a sheet of blotting pad, because he didn't think it would be wise.—*Norristown Herald.*

"My son wouldn't steal peaches from Mr. Gammon's orchard, I hope?" "No, ma, I wasn't in that crowd the other night." "That's right my boy. Keep out of bad company, and you'll never do wrong. Let your conscience be your guide in all things," and the fond mother, and her son approvingly on the head, heart, and went about her duties with a light heart. Left to himself, the noble boy thus soliloquized: "You don't catch me foolin' around old Gammon's. My conscience can guide me to lots of better orchards than his, where there ain't no dog nuther."—*Missouri Brunswicker.*

A gentleman, finding that the diminution of his stock of wood continued after his fire were out, lay awake one night in order to obtain, if possible some clue to the mystery. At an hour when "all honest folks should" be in bed, he heard an operator at work in the yard, he cautiously raised his chamber window, and saw a lazy neighbor endeavoring to get a large log into his wheelbarrow. "You're a pretty fellow," said the owner, "to come here and steal my wood while I'm asleep!" "Yes," replied the thief; "and I suppose you would stay up there and see me break my neck, with lifting before you'd offer to come and help me!"

"Father," asked a Vicksburg boy at the dining table the other day, "are you a big man?" "Well I dunno," musingly answered the parent. "Why?" "Cause I heard some men talking over at the hotel, and they said you were one of the biggest men in town." "Well I suppose I do stand pretty high," replied the parent, looking pleased and consequential. There was half a minute of silence, and then the boy added: "They said it was a wonder how you carried your feet around!" the boy can't understand yet why he should receive a box on the ear which made his head roar for two long hours.

SPORT DE CHILDE.—Wair writes: During the time when Clayton was ruler of Arkansas, all justices of the peace had to be appointed by His Excellency. One old negro, who thought he knew enough to discharge the duties of the office, called on the Governor to be examined and receive his appointment. Several questions were given him, all of which he managed very well. But when he was asked: "What would you do in a case where a man committed suicide?" "What would I do?" said the negro. "Well sah, in a case like dat, de very least I could do, sah, would be to make him s'port de child." He was appointed.

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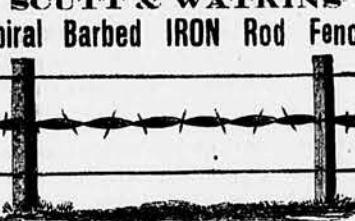
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