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Agriculture.

THE MOTOR FORCES OF THE FUTURE.

Under this title the *Journal of Chemistry* says:

Already much investigation and much inventive talent have been devoted to the utilization of electricity as a motor, but thus far with no practical results. Electrical engines of various forms have been devised, and there is no difficulty in making them work, but unfortunately zinc is costlier fuel than coal, and the battery or other means of supplying the electric force is yet to be invented that can be an economical substitute on a large scale for the steam boiler. That some Watt of the future will teach the world to make electricity do its drudgery as cheaply as steam now does it, it is less improbable than many applications of science to modern industry would have appeared a hundred years ago; and we have no doubt that our children will live to see such a result, even if we ourselves are not so fortunate.

Another probable motor of the future is solar heat, which the science of our day has shown to be the source, direct or indirect, of all terrestrial energy. We may confidently expect that some small fraction at least of the vast amount of solar force that now runs to waste, so to speak, will be made available for the purpose of human industry. It has been calculated that the earth receives from the sun, every minute, 2247 billions of units of heat, each unit being equivalent to 773 foot-pounds, or the force that will raise a pound to the height of one foot. Capt. John Ericsson is one of those who are endeavoring to devise some means of utilizing a portion of this enormous energy, which is literally free as the sunshine to him who will take it and employ it. In a recent paper describing the main features of a solar engine which he is elaborating, he says: "Regarding the solar engine, I avail myself of this opportunity to say that I shall not apply for any patent rights, and that it is my intention to devote the balance of my professional life almost exclusively to its completion. Hence my anxiety to guard against legal obstructions being interposed before perfection of detail shall have been measurably attained. Within a few years the entire engineering community of both hemispheres will be invited to take the matter in hand. In the mean time let us hope that no exclusive privileges may be granted, tending to throw obstacles in the way of an unrestricted manufacture and introduction of the new motor wherever it may be applicable."

Another inventor, who, we learn from the *American Exchange and Review*, is at work on the same problem, is Mr. Berge, a German engineer. He proposes the following construction for a solar engine: Conceive a vessel filled with sulphurous acid, and exposed to the sun's rays. The tension of sulphurous acid vapor, if the temperature of this vessel exceeds that of the surrounding air by at least 10° to 20°, must be from one to three atmospheres higher than that of the sulphurous acid and vapor in another vessel, B, similarly filled with sulphurous acid, but which has only the temperature of the surrounding air. We can thus arrange an engine which agrees perfectly in principle with the steam-engine, with merely the difference in detail that the water is replaced by sulphurous acid, and the fuel by the solar heat; while the vessel exposed to the sun's rays represents the steam boiler, the vessel kept at the ordinary temperature may represent the condenser. The sulphurous acid condensed, after doing work in vessel B, could easily be driven back by a force pump into the vessel A, which represents the boiler. The capability of work which such a machine will possess will, of course, increase the amount of heat communicated to the vapor generator A; or will be proportional to the vaporizing surface which it exposes to the solar rays. In applying this construction in practice, Mr. Berge proposes that the roof of a factory or workshop shall be covered with vessels containing sulphurous acid, the other parts of the sun-machine being disposed as may be found most convenient.

ROTATION.

A judicious rotation of crops is absolutely necessary in maintaining the fertility of the soil. This needs no demonstration, for it is universally admitted. But how to rotate, to secure the greatest advantages, is the main question. No specific directions can be given to suit every case, because "circumstances alter cases," very much in regard to this point. The system that would succeed on one farm would utterly fail on another, and vice versa. Governed by general principles, the farmer must decide this matter for himself. Each crop extracts from the soil the elements essential to its growth and maturity, and by continuous cropping, however judicious the rotation may be, the soil will eventually be exhausted. Hence the elements abstracted must be returned to the soil in the shape of fertilizers.

This settles one point—that farmers must keep stock, and the nearer they come to keeping stock enough to consume what their farms produce, the nearer they come to the most improved culture.

The usual rotation is from the sod—corn, oats or barley, wheat, and then grass. In good soil two crops of wheat can be grown, clover being sown on the first, in the spring, which will furnish one crop, and one to plow under for second crop of wheat, on which grass is sown for future meadow or pasture lands. A prominent agriculturist recommends the following six-year's rotation: First year, corn, potatoes and roots, with ground heavily manured; second, oats; third, clover, plowed in and sowed with wheat in the fall; then timothy and clover sowed on the wheat in the spring of the fourth year; then let it lay in grass two years.

Other systems of rotation have their advantages, suited to the surrounding circumstances of soil, climate, etc. In wheat districts, where the soil rests on limestone or plaster, a simple rotation of clover two years and wheat one, is found to be good, always promising that plenty of manure is returned to the soil. Let us hear from our readers on this subject.—*Ohio Farmer*.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

If bees have been taken care of as we suggested they are now, in spite of a spring more cold and unfavorable than we have ever known, in good condition. By this we mean that their hives are full of brood and young bees, and they are in just the state to make the most of the abundant bee pasturage which is sure to come, during June and July.

There are two classes of bee-keepers, the one class desires to increase their number of hives as fast as prudent, the other wishes to receive the greatest profit from the bees they now have, and cares little about increase.

For these classes different ways of management are necessary. If increase is the object, it can be secured better far by division than by allowing natural swarms to issue. Those who have empty combs, can do much more rapidly and safely than those who have none.

Suppose you have ten colonies strong in brood—on Monday you take a comb of brood each from nine of them, place the combs in order in an empty hive and move your tenth hive a yard or more directly back of where it first stood, and place the one just filled in the exact spot you take number ten from. You put empty combs in the places of the ones taken from the nine hives; you can repeat this operation every other day as long as you have empty combs to give, but if you have no combs and are compelled to put an empty frame in place of the full one, so that the bees have to build comb, we would not advise repeating the operation oftener than once a week.

In this way you can increase your colonies very fast, if you have provided queens for the new ones in nucleus hives as directed last month—being careful to feed sugar syrup liberally in all rainy weather or when honey is not secreted in flowers.

If this way is considered too troublesome, you can divide each of your ten colonies at once in away we have often described as nearly copying natural swarming. It is this: "Take from a hive a frame of brood and the queen. Put them into an empty hive, filling the space in the new hive with combs, if you have them; if not, with frames. Set this just where the old hive stood—moving the other three or four yards away from it. You then have in the new hive the queen with the main force of bees able to work and they will fill up so rapidly that in three weeks you can take combs from it to form new colonies. The old hive, even if compelled to rear a queen for itself will do well, as it retains most of the brood, and if a queen be given it, you will find it soon in condition to spare combs for new colonies."

To the second class, those who wish for the greatest amount of honey, we can only say: Use the extractor, and in this way keep the hive supplied always with empty comb. You will then have no trouble about swarming. If you wish for box honey, still empty combs below with the extractor often, keeping the boxes on and the full force of workers in the hive. There is no surer road to profit than this, if your colonies are strong. These rules apply to the swarming season whether that comes in April or May, as in the south, or in the month of June, or in this latitude, or in July as it does in sections farther north.—*American Bee Journal*.

THE COW FOR THE DAIRY.

An exchange says: It is notorious that as we breed so we get. If we breed a multitude of qualities in an animal, that multitude shows more or less of its qualities. If we breed a single quality in an animal representing it we get this. This then is safe, and we know what we have to do. There is a difference, for instance, in Short-horns. Some breed more largely—that is, some strains do—for milk than others. These have been cultivated to that end. We therefore use them, and with success, in the dairy. Here we have beef and the milking property united. This, in the English dairies, prevails to a large extent; also to some extent in this country. If we wish a family cow, one only, we select a large milker from the Jersey breed. We select

a large milker because there is never a lack of richness of quality in this breed. It transmits faithfully this one valuable property. In breeding the Jersey therefore for improvement, care must be had for the quantity rather than the quality of milk. If this can be secured—and that it can there is no doubt—the Jersey will be the only cow for the dairy. Beef at the end of the term of milking will be no object then, as the superiority in the milking quality will more than balance the advantages of beef. And so it is now with our best milkers. It is an object to keep for milk alone with these. They may be used for milk alone, and the carcass given away, and still be an advantage over the beef-producing animal.

IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORSES.

The constantly increasing demand for really good, fast and sound horses in the Western States, and the large prices they realize, renders the subject of breeding them one of vital interest to farmers and agriculturists throughout every section of the country. The breeders of the great States of Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Iowa, Tennessee, Michigan and Missouri are now fully alive to its importance, and aware that an intelligent, practical knowledge of how to produce fine horses for driving, riding and trotting purposes, or in other words, the science of breeding, is absolutely essential to success. It is now universally conceded that in order to attain this desired result the more general employment and infusion of thoroughbred blood is indispensable. The thoroughbred horse lies at the very foundation of successful breeding, and is the rock upon which all improvement must be built. From him we derive the high carriage and speed, the steel-like tendons, dense bone, strong ligaments and the capacious lungs, that are so desirable in the trotter, the saddle or the road horse. His union with trotting mares, provided the latter are selected possessing good size and conformation and sound constitutions, are free from hereditary tendencies to blemish or disease, of good temper, and not too old or worn out, would almost inevitably result in the production of stock of more perfect type than the dam; the sire impressing on his progeny his own superiority of symmetry of form, intelligence, kindness and docility of disposition, along with his speed and endurance.

America stands pre-eminent among nations for the superiority of her trotting stock, and for this proud position she is indebted to the imported English thoroughbred *Messenger*, who, himself, a racer of renown, is also the sire of many successful race horses on the American turf—notably Miller's Damsel (the dam of American Eclipse).

Messenger is universally conceded to be the fountain head of the blood of the American trotting horse, and his blood, in its many and varied ramifications, is spread broadcast over the land.

In every State of the Union thoroughbred stallions of unimpeachable lineage are now to be found, and the breeder and farmer will best consult his interest in the production of an improved and more perfect strain of animals, whether for riding, driving or trotting, or even for purposes of general utility, by crossing with them his trotting mares of common blood, provided they possess the qualities above named as being requisite in the dam.

Guided by the light of practical experience in the science of breeding, breeders have discovered that the cross of the thoroughbred horse upon the trotting mare is preferable to that of the trotting sire upon the thoroughbred mare; the greater excellence of the thoroughbred impressing his influence and external structure upon the offspring. To breeders, therefore, we would particularly recommend the policy of using more extensively the thoroughbred sire, for as surely as like begets like, will such a course result in the production of a higher and more perfect type of animal, better adapted to every purpose of practical use, whether for riding, driving or trotting, and, as a necessary consequence, commanding a higher price in the market than horses of an inferior strain of blood.—*L. N. National Live Stock Journal*.

ARE LONG WOOL GRADE SHEEP BEST FOR THE FARMER?

We related, last summer, a conversation with a butcher in this city, in which the superiority of the Cotswold grade sheep for mutton was presented. In that conversation, it was stated that a cross of the Cotswold, or other long woolled sheep, with the Merino made the most desirable mutton. That the Merino is too lean and dry, while the full-blooded Cotswold tended altogether too much to fat, but that a cross gives good, heavy quarters of good juicy mutton, neither too fat nor too lean and dry.

Conversing with some of our heavier wool dealers, last week, they remarked that the long-wool grade sheep is more sought after by manufacturers than either that of the Merino, or full-blooded long wool. By consulting our market reports, it will be seen that coarse and combed wool rule several cents higher in our market than fine wool. The same, or even greater differences are made in the New York and Boston Markets.

These facts, while they challenge the attention of farmers, and should lead to a careful examination of the subject, do not prove that long-wool grades are the most profitable

kinds for the farmer. Other considerations should have due weight. From what breeds can we, taking one year with another, raise—say \$100 worth of wool, or \$100 worth of mutton, with the least food, and care of the sheep? If Merino sheep, from the same feed and care, will produce a greater value in wool and mutton than the long woolled or grades, then it is to the interest of the farmer to keep that kind. If the coarse breeds will pay the best, then it is to the interest of the farmer to work into those breeds. We throw out these thoughts to invite attention, and call out the practical experiences of sheep husbandmen.

CARE OF YOUNG CHICKENS.

Many amateur breeders complain of a large percentage of loss among their early hatched chicks. In some instances this is perhaps almost unavoidable, but in the majority of cases the fault lies in the care; or, more properly speaking, the lack of care bestowed upon young broods.

To commence at the beginning, the young chicks should be taken from the nest as soon as fully dried, and placed in a basket near the fire, where they will be kept warm. The young chicks rarely eat until twenty-four hours old, at which age give them to the hen, and feed with the yolk of hard-boiled eggs. It is best to give the hen a good hearty feed before giving her the chicks, else she will neglect the brood until she has satisfied her own appetite.

Do not give any more feed than will be eaten up: it will only be wasted.

The second feed should follow in about two or three hours, even if it has to be given by lamp light. From this time until they are a week old, they should be fed five times between sunrise and sunset (and six or seven times is better). It is a good plan to have a lath pen in front of the coop—portable, so that it can be lifted one side if desired—to feed them in, then the old fowls cannot steal the feed. After three or four days, boiled potatoes, mashed and mixed with fine wheat bran, should be added to their food. At a week old, add to the latter scalded Indian meal. Also mix up Indian meal and water, put it into a pan and bake it in the oven; crumble it fine and feed to the chicks.

At two weeks old begin to feed cracked corn for the last feed at night, and continue this—alternating perhaps with wheat—until they are old enough to eat whole corn.

At about three weeks old begin feeding them at morning and noon equal parts, by measure, of Indian meal, medium wheat bran and ground scrap cake, thoroughly mixed and scalded. We have never used a more growing feed than this last. The chicks grow and thrive wonderfully on it.

Where sour milk can be obtained, I would advise that the milk be placed on the stove until it curds, then strain off the whey, and placing it over the fire let it come to a boil. Scald your feed (either for young or old) with this, and then stir in the curds. This is even better feed than the above, and chickens kept on this and cracked corn, as advised, alone, are certain to thrive.—*Poultry Bulletin*.

BUTTER MAKING.

The experiment of churning the milk has been many times tried, and by careful and closely observing persons; but so far as results have come to our knowledge, with the conclusion that no more butter is obtained than by setting the milk to the depth of about three inches in pans. It is said, also, that the butter is no better in quality when churned from the milk. By some it is thought not to be so good.

With regard to "setting the milk," a friend, Francis D. Douglass, Esq., of Whiting, Vt., and a large dairyman, has made careful and extensive experiments, and finds that milk set about ten inches deep in pails throws up the cream just as well as when more shallow, provided the arrangements are such as to cool off the milk as quickly and evenly as when set in shallow pans. He accomplishes this by having pails of uniform size, placing them in a deep wooden trough, with just descent enough to carry off water, and then surrounding the pails with ice, broken into pieces about as large as a hen's egg. These pails are set in the trough empty, and the milk strained into them by the milker, thus saving the women this laborious operation. The cream is taken off by the women, and the skim milk, if not wanted for market, turned into a convenient receptacle by the men, from whence it flows off to the house occupied by swine. Under this arrangement, the care of the milk, after coming to the dairy room is very light, and this, in all dairying, is a prime object to be gained.

Much more than one-half of all butter brought into Boston market is unfit for the table; it is nearer two-thirds than one-half. A large proportion of all this butter is needed for table use, not for cooking purposes. In the condition which much of it assumes in less than three months after it is made, it would not be tolerated in the winter logging camp of a French Canadian. But butter must be had, and this inferior article is transformed into the semblance of butter, and goes to the tables of persons who would be horrified if they knew the shape it was in but a few days before. All the arts of witchery have been exhausted upon it by pounding, squeezing, washing, bleaching, coloring and odor-

izing, until it is brought into an appetizing form in the shape of innocent looking balls, stamped with the portrait of a cow.

All this is expensive and entirely unnecessary, and the aggregate loss to our people annually is an immense one. It is one, too, that falls upon the farmer, the person who can ill afford to loose on the products of his farm labor.

The first requisite in butter making is good cows—butter-making cows. There is as much difference in this respect as there is in their looks. There is a wide difference in the amount of cream they yield. The milk of some cows, yielding a large quantity of milk and but little cream, will actually prevent the cream from rising on the milk of cows which is rich in cream. This we learned from long, actual experience, and from repeated vexatious losses, which occurred before we learnt it.

The milk of every cow intended for the dairy should at once be tested by the lactometer. This is simply a graduated glass tube, which is to be filled with milk, and the amount of cream which rises noted. It is cheap and convenient.

If this instrument shows a thin surface of cream, of a watery consistency, turn that cow's milk over to the cheese maker. She will be quite likely to produce a large and fine calf, but that should not tempt the butter maker to keep her for a butter dairy. But if the glass shows a large collection of cream on the top of the milk, of a rich straw color, and a little adhesive, let her milk go for the churn.

The next requisite is absolute cleanliness, commencing with the pail under the cow's udder, and continuing with every process which relates to the butter, until the tub is sealed up which contains it.

An important item in butter making, and one quite too often overlooked, is temperature. The place where the milk is set should have a temperature of about sixty-two to sixty-five degrees, and be kept as uniform as possible, between these limits. When the cream is churned, it should be a temperature of sixty-three degrees, and the churn itself, and the room where the work is going on, as near the same temperature as can be.

Churning is usually done in the summer very early in the morning, in order to perform the work while the temperature is low. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to gain the morning's results in the middle of a hot summer day.

In a dairy of forty cows, there should be a room devoted to the business, and furnished with the modern appliances for doing the work quickly and well. Descriptions of such a room would be of little service; they must be personally examined, and then by adding such improvements as your own genius might suggest, butter could be made to command from fifty cents to one dollar per pound, even if there were some of it.

Churns often. A large Western New York dairyman told us that he churned every day, even if there were but two quarts of cream.—*N. E. Farmer*.

WILL THE FARMERS SUPPORT THEIR PRESS?

This question has often been asked us by persons opposed to the "great farmers movement." We have as often answered, we believe they will; for it should not only be their pleasure but their interest to do so. But he who strives to be a reformer and lead public opinion in any cause, however just, and aims to discharge his trust with strict and single reference to the responsibilities of his vocation, will often be sadly admonished by his dwindled receipts and scolding debts, that he has not chosen the path of profit, however much he may be consoled by knowing that it is that of right and honor.

The journals which have notoriously the largest and most profitable readers are not those conducted in the interests of nearly every other business or profession. It is the wise fostering of their own papers, that advocates and disseminate all the knowledge of their peculiar branches of business, that makes the merchants and business men of our cities and towns so wide awake and well informed. If the farmers ever expect to compete in the race of progress with the other professions they must foster, support, and read their own papers.

We have plenty of men to praise our paper, admire our pluck, and say our editors and publishers are worthy fellows, but this does not put bread in our mouths or clothes on our backs. We may well say as in *Jeuneau*:

"Modest worth is praised and starved;
While vice, with gardens, villas, costly boards,
Rare plate, and cups embossed, the world re-wards."

—*Hoosier Patriot and Granger*.

The Woodson county Post says that G. Van Horne has just received nineteen head of blooded Durhams from the celebrated Mills herd of New York. A cow was recently sold from this herd for \$40,000, and a bull for \$30,000.

Victor Hugo was crowned with a wreath of laurels on the occasion of his fete by Miss Blanche Tucker, of Chicago. The young lady also read him a poem composed for the occasion by Arsene Honessaye.

Horticulture.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Fifth Semi-Annual Meeting, held at Ft. Scott, June 24 and 25, 1875.
CONCLUSION OF PRESIDENT GALE'S SEMI-ANNUAL ADDRESS.

It will not be necessary to allude specially to the culture of small fruit, as that has always occupied a prominent place in our discussions, but I must not omit to mention in passing, the importance of

FLORICULTURE.

As floriculture does not ordinarily grow into a lucrative employment, except in the vicinity of our large cities, it is more in reference to the home that we desire to regard the culture of flowers to-day. I would not do any member of this Society the injustice to intimate that he would place a low estimate upon floriculture. The men who discard flowers are not horticulturists. You do not find them here. The culture of flowers will always throw a charm about the home; it will gladden the heart of every occupant, and it takes no great effort of the fancy to catch a glimpse of the angel forms with which the poets made of heaven's glory which came down to earth as mementoes of a higher and better life. How appropriate then, that woman, with her heart alive to a higher love of him who made the flowers, should teach her fingers to train and make them part and parcel of her home.

It is a fact of some moment to us that there is scarcely a family in the state which is not directly interested in one or more of the departments of horticulture; hence, as a Society, we can claim the consideration of all classes. We have, hence, reason also to anticipate the sympathy and encouragement of all, whether in town or country, it is not presuming too much to say that we find ourselves among friends and co-laborers. We cannot glance into beautiful yards and gardens of your young city, or into the windows of your tasteful dwellings, without the assurance that the friends of horticulture dwell here, yet so far we have not attained that

UNITY OF EFFORT

which the importance of our work demands. We confess a general interest in the great work. We find, everywhere, a large number of men and women who are earnest horticulturists, but we stand too much alone. The work of this Society is really second to none in its ultimate bearings upon great State interests, and yet, confessedly, it has never been able to secure that amount of earnest, wide spread co-operation which its importance deserves. Measures should at once be taken to secure a wider interest in the aims of this Society. It is safe to say that there are men living in every county who are deeply interested in horticulture. We need to devise some plan by which the strength of these men can be felt. A move has been made in this direction by the organization of what are termed district societies, and in some sense making these auxiliary to the State Society. This is well as far as it goes, but it is doubtful whether it will come near enough to the masses of our horticulturists. So far these district societies do not differ materially from local organizations. They do not so far promise to command that measure of influence which will call together the people over the entire district, hence, their meetings will be essentially local meetings, and their elections may assume the form of local elections; while this is not necessarily the case, the danger is evidently in that direction.

It remains yet for you to consider, in view of the importance of our work and the wide extent of the field to be occupied, whether it is not desirable for this Society to seek directly an organic connection with the local societies of the State. Many counties have horticultural organizations already, and many others will have them soon. These should be drawn into auxiliary or organic relation with the State society. We believe that there is a possibility of this, and that such a combination will add immensely to the power of the State Society.

To effect this it may be necessary for the State Society, (1), to directly interest itself in the organization of local societies.

2. To secure reports of the local societies and publish as much as possible of these in our State transactions.

3. Let the President and Secretary of each local society holding regular meetings and reporting the same to the Secretary of the State Society be made ex-officio members of the State Society; or perhaps some other plan of representation may be more desirable, and possibly some other plan may secure, more directly, this object. The whole matter is respectfully referred to the consideration of the Society.

Let us consider the

COST OF HORTICULTURAL EXPERIENCE.

The real hindrances in the way of the inexperienced horticulturist are almost countless. Especially is this true in a country like ours of untested climatic conditions. Often, here, the patiently acquired experience of years goes for nothing. The orchardist and fruit planter meet with difficulties which are never experienced in the handling of ordinary farm crops. In the latter case a few weeks or month at the longest will determine their adaptability to soil and climate, but when we come to fruit culture we find our operations reaching over years, and results are attained only after long years of waiting. Now, somebody must take these risks, and wait; hence, the first planters have these risks to run, and in this State they have been met nobly, but at an immense cost. Every planter becomes, from the very nature of the case, an experimenter. Thus we find Mr. Tanner planting 100 varieties of apples, and Mr. Grubb 80 varieties, not because either of these gentlemen really wanted that number of varieties in their orchards, but because neither of them could possibly know whether this or that would succeed best on their grounds. With the experience acquired, it is doubtful whether either of these gentlemen would plant more than ten of the varieties in their lists if they could now replant their orchards. The members of this Society have, from the first, engaged earnestly in this experimental work; they have plant-

ed largely and untiringly, and by costly experience they have learned some very valuable lessons. They have, by this means alone, acquired a fund of knowledge in regard to the adaptability of varieties to our soil and climate, which, if it could be made fully available to the interests of horticulture, would be worth many thousands of dollars to the State annually. It is the practical knowledge of these men that we desire to bring out and make available through this Society. These men are not always those who make the most noise, but you will find them thinkers, and generally careful students of other men's experience. It is this knowledge that we wish to glean from all parts of the State.

There is manifest, in some quarters, a disposition to treat with scorn the instructions of horticulturists, and hence, it seems desirable to get as correct an estimate as possible of the real value of experience in fruit culture. And what is true in regard to apples, for example, will be true in respect to all kinds of fruit. It is presumed that the men who have given the most thought to this subject, would make some material change if they were to plant again. These men have learned what varieties are most productive and what meets with the most ready sale. As far as they have tested different varieties, so far they can judge of the comparative value of each variety. Believing that there was a basis for judging the value of experience in regard to orchards, a circular was forwarded a short time since to the most experienced orchardists of the State, containing, among other questions, the following:

"What would have been the increased value of the crop in each year, (i.e. 1873 and 1874) if you had planted only those trees which you now know to be the most profitable?" The replies have not been as numerous as was anticipated, but reports have been received from four counties in the State, and representing really 158 acres of bearing orchard. From these reports we develop the following:

The average receipts for 1874 were \$42.40 per acre, or an income from the 158 acres of \$6,700. These gentlemen estimate that if they had planted only those varieties which they now know to be most valuable they would have received \$148.00 per acre, or \$23,400.00 for the entire lot.

The difference between the real and the supposed income is \$16,700.00, and this latter sum is the tax which these gentlemen are compelled to pay for lack of that experience which no one had at the time when their orchards were planted. A large share of this tax they will be compelled to bear for many years to come. This statement, at first view, seems astounding, but it is abundantly corroborated by a careful review of facts. When we realize the immense number of acres already in our orchards, we can scarcely imagine the amount of loss which must be actually sustained by the State for many years to come, because our orchardists have not known how or what to plant. The loss from this source must reach hundreds of thousands annually in a few years. Much of this can be saved to the State in future plantings, if we will only profit by the experience of others, but those who have been really the benefactors of the State will still be compelled to carry a heavy loss. Thus new planters who have the shrewdness to profit by the experience of others will far outstrip in actual profit the veteran fruit culturist who has given the results of his experience to the State without charge. Now we seek to diffuse that knowledge which will save as far as practicable that expenditure and loss.

The process of experiment already referred to will in a great measure cease after a few years. Men will not carry this work on always. Intelligent planters will select their trees from varieties already tested and plant only those which have proved the most desirable. This is right, and yet the process of experiment and investigation should go on, for among the thousands of varieties of fruit, only comparatively few have really been tested. Among these there are many that fail, and a few that do well, but among the many untested there may be others better suited to our climate and more valuable than any yet known. There is work to be done here yet, an important work for the State, covering really almost the whole field of fruit and forest culture. We see good reason why this burden of investigation should not be thrown on individual shoulders. The experiments and investigation, which have heretofore been carried forward by individual enterprise should be pressed forward by this Society.

The State Horticultural Society of Kansas should have its

PERMANENT HORTICULTURAL HALL AND ITS EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

It will be easy to prove that such stations would ultimately be of immense value to the State. Agricultural experimental stations such as are established in various parts of Europe have proved doubtless of great value. They have been urged upon the attention of the people occasionally in this country, by various parties, but have not received that consideration which their importance deserves. There are important fields of investigation in every department of agriculture, for which such stations are needed, but in the department of horticulture such stations are more imperatively demanded. The field of investigation, while it has some features in common with that of general agriculture, has others very distinct. Primary questions with the horticulturist are frequently secondary with the farmer. While the one deals largely with perennial plants the other has his attention as largely called to annuals, hence the experiments of the Horticulturist must generally run over many years, while the average cycle of general farm experiments covers much shorter period. The expense in the former case must be invariably much greater than in the latter.

Then we must feel that horticultural stations are demanded on account of the immense outlay involved in private experiments of this kind as already seen. All the old settlers of the State have paid a heavy tax in this direction. You can scarcely meet a man who has not paid out \$100 or \$200, even \$500 for trees which have brought him no returns. In many cases the

whole investment has been a dead loss. This loss would be endurable if any instructive lesson had been learned, but in nine cases out of ten everything has been conducted in such a haphazard manner that no lesson has been gained from the failure, and the only way for the future, is to go blindly over the same ground again.

There are vital questions, yet unsettled, which need the attention of experienced men; questions which can be settled only by protracted and intelligent experiment. Some of these questions involve the highest interest of the whole State; others concern portions of the State, but all can only be properly answered by men who will give time and thought to the matter. Such questions, for example, as the best possible varieties of fruits, vegetables, and trees for different portions of Kansas. The possibilities of forest and fruit culture in different portions of the State. Questions like these come within the legitimate sphere of this Society, and we ought to handle them.

For this purpose, experimental stations are needed, because of the great diversity of our soil and climatic conditions.

Horticulturists have already learned that it is necessary to recommend separate fruit lists for northern, middle, and southern Kansas. When we travel west from the eastern line of the State we shall find also very marked changes in the climatic conditions. We have less rain as we go west, and marked difference in temperature and soil. Questions relating to the western portion of the State can never be settled on the eastern line; they must be settled on the plains; hence, one station will not do.

It is yet an open question what horticulture can do for the western portion of the State. The most vital question for all the region west of the sixth principal meridian is, how can forest culture be made a success? It is very doubtful whether an investigation involving so many and important questions, can ever be carried forward with that persistence which is essential to success by corporations created for either purpose or by private enterprise. Railroad companies, for reasons of their own, have made some experiments in this direction. Private parties have done something, but in either case few positive conclusions have been reached. The peril of all such efforts is that the work will be virtually abandoned at the critical period, and no results reached. It is to be regretted that so many cases of this kind occur, for often the whole work of years goes for nothing. From the experiments already commenced, we are forced to believe that the probabilities and possibilities of forest and fruit culture in Kansas are such as to demand further careful investigation. For the interest of the State, what can and what cannot be done should be known. If three-fourths of the State is only to be a herding ground for long-horns, the sooner we know this the better. If forests can be successfully grown, and protection secured for crops and stock, it should be demonstrated.

Now the work belongs to the State, and can probably be most successfully carried forward by a State organization having the interest of horticulture alone in view. If it is left as now, with the settlers on the frontier, many years will pass before any real conclusions are reached, and the cost to the people will be counted by millions.

Again we wish to know what varieties of apples, pears, and other fruits among the immense number cultivated, are best suited to our climate, and what varieties should be cultivated in different portions of the State? and what soils are best suited to the different varieties. It is too much to expect that Mr. Tannin, and Mr. Grubb, and Drs. Howsley and Stayman, and others will continue to collect and experiment with all the varieties of fruit which can be found on the western continent. This work has been nobly commenced by these men, but private enterprise has nowhere been able to carry it forward to the desired end.

What is needed for this work are experimental stations, at several points in the State, where they can be conducted upon the most economical plan. These should be so arranged as to make the least possible draught upon the funds of the Society. It is not improbable that private enterprise would offer material assistance in a work of this kind; this very likely would be true of both the eastern and western portions of the State. If the State Horticultural Society should desire it, probably the work now in progress at the Agricultural College, might be made available as a part of a comprehensive system of experiments.

Believing that something can be done in this direction which will materially promote the interests of the State, the whole matter is respectfully referred to your consideration with the hope that you will thoroughly and candidly canvass its claims, and act in the matter as in your judgment it seems best.

Permit me to remark, in closing, that no present or prospective discouragement should deter us from the earnest prosecution of horticulture. If there are some things which we can afford to neglect in the passing pressure of the times, we should not count among these the charming pursuits of horticulture. They cheer and brighten some. We may believe that God could not create a world without filling it with the tokens of his own love; and so God must breathe over all, from the depths of his own nature, an infinitude of beauty. Take away the heart of love and the veil of beauty and how desolate and dreary would be the world as well as the hearts of men.

And so the grand ideal home can never be realized until like a picture, it is framed by flowers, and shrubs, and shade.

On motion of G. Y. Johnson the address was referred to the following committee:

G. Y. Johnson, F. Wellhouse, and G. C. Brackett, who are requested to report on the suggestions made by the President, before the final adjournment of the meeting, when the Society adjourned until the following morning.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3.

The society assembled at the appointed hour and proceeded to business.

President Gale in the chair, who announced the following committee for each

Fruit District, under instructions of resolution of Mr. Johnson on the previous day:

For the Northern District, E. Snyder, Highland.

For the Central District, G. Y. Johnson, Lawrence.

For the Southern District, H. E. Van Deman, Geneva.

A communication from M. E. Hudson, President of the State Agricultural Society, was read by the Secretary. Mr. Hudson being present, was invited to address the meeting.

Mr. Hudson said, that the society he represented had been organized to work up and represent the great agricultural interests of State. That it contemplated the holding of a State Fair some time in September next, and desired the full and earnest co-operation of the State Horticultural Society. What we have done, has been from a strong desire to keep alive the agricultural interests, to encourage and develop throughout the entire State, a more thorough system of practical agriculture, than has heretofore existed. We fully comprehend the depressed condition of this branch of industry, growing out of the terrible disasters of the past year. Yet there is much for our encouragement. Crops in many sections are at this time very promising. I have lived eighteen years in this State, and passed through all its adverse as well as prosperous years, and am not yet so dissatisfied as to desire to abandon it. There is greater need at this time than ever, that we hold firmly together, and by extra effort cheer up and stimulate our people to renewed exertion, to more thorough and careful management of our industries. We believe that a State Fair will prove a strong arm in this direction, and, by a hearty co-operation of our people, it will be successful. If a State Fair is held this fall, it will be on a different plan than heretofore. Our success should not be made dependent upon the dollars and cents there is in it, but upon a full exhibition of our farm products. We cannot pay heavy premiums, nor do we desire a successful exhibition to rest upon such a basis. Let all the farmers come together; come in their wagons; bring their families with them and exhibit the products of intelligent labor for comparison, that each may learn of the other a successful, practical lesson, and above all things we urge them to come together with feelings that honesty and kind actions control and govern this enterprise.

Mr. Milliken.—In behalf of the southwest, I believe that I can safely promise the full and hearty co-operation of our people, if a fair is held at any accessible point. I am confident of success. Our prospects are good, as good as we have ever had, and that is very promising. We will be able to render valuable assistance.

Mr. Johnson, moved the co-operation of the society, with the agricultural, by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Kansas State Horticultural Society, hartly co-operates with the Kansas State Agricultural Society in a State Fair the coming autumn, and in all other efforts to encourage the development of the industries of our State, and that the whole matter be referred to its Executive Committee, to act upon as in its judgment seems best.

Dr. Stayman.—I am willing to heartily co-operate in this undertaking, and I am confident that our Society will make a strong effort for a complete success.

Mr. Hudson.—I should be pleased to have this Society appoint a committee to meet a committee of the Agricultural Society, at Topeka, on the first Tuesday in July. I would like to report upon this to our committee, at once.

J. W. Latimer.—I am well pleased with prospects of this move. Fairs heretofore have not been a success. This bids well to be a success, and I am in favor of this co-operation, as expressed in the resolution. Our people need encouragement, and we should do everything calculated to secure it. I believe the future of our State will be heavily laden with prosperous results.

F. Wellhouse.—I believe the most dissatisfaction with fairs heretofore has been with the premium system. Moneyed men have carried off the spoils, and poor men, like myself, receive nothing. A feeling of pride for a fine production should be the motive stimulating exhibition.

Where there are risks, men feel reluctant in contributing for the show. The expenses of a fair should be made up in gate fees, and thus avoid the bickerings and unpleasant feelings so common under the premium system.

Dr. Warner.—(Girard) Such a system of holding fairs, I have advocated for years. Our County has held several fairs, with success, and that by leaving the premium plan out in the cold. Men come with their families, and bring their bread and cheese with them, thereby saving the heavy expense usually incurred. We exact a moderate gate fee.

Mr. Hudson.—I can assure you that our fair will be run in the true interest of the farmer, and the people of the State. It has been demonstrated that the interests of the

country depends upon their success, and none should, nor our Society ever will, allow anything to occur to alienate the desire for the good of the people.

Most certainly the Railroads will do us justice; it is for their interest to do so; in helping us they help themselves.

Dr. Stayman.—If ever a fair is held in Kansas, it should be this year. Let our products be shown such a year. Do everything that can be, to overcome the discouragement of the past

Dr. De Ball.—I have made my farm a kind of sink hole for the past few years. I propose to stand firm; my title is good. Our State has been largely advertised, and it is watched as a horticultural region. If she can pass through what she has, and then make a successful fair, what can speak better for it? I am not discouraged; I will never relinquish to "Spotted Tail," and "Stone Cat". We must not give up; Kansas is not a failure. I believe, with all the drawbacks, there are plenty of Greenbacks for her people in future. She will yet prove one of the very best fruit districts.

The resolution was concurred in unanimously.

President announced the committee on final resolutions to be:

Dr. J. M. DeBall, F. Wellhouse, and Geo. Weir.

By invitation, H. E. Van Deman read the following paper:

DEATH OF TREES AND PLANTS DURING THE PAST YEAR, AND SOME OF THE PROBABLE CAUSES.

Perhaps there is no subject at this time that more deeply interests us as horticulturists than this one. The facts we are well acquainted with by sad experience. The calamity seems to be general throughout the State and in fact is not limited to Kansas. Whole orchards of newly set trees are either dead or seriously injured, and in some cases fruit trees in the nurseries are in like condition. Newly set orange hedges are badly hurt and even those of five and six years growth are partially killed while whole nurseries of hedge plants had this spring left alive but a single dozen in a thousand and those in a sickly condition. Many of the flowering shrubs and herbaceous perennials suffered alike damage as well as the small fruits and even young plantations of forest trees.

Now the question naturally arises in the minds of all, "How did this come about?"

If you will allow me a few brief remarks concerning the first principles of organic life it is possible that you may be able to see more clearly the true causes of the recent injury to vegetation.

The similarity existing between animal and vegetable life is something that we all know. Every plant as well as every animal is largely composed of minute cells or little sacks containing various fluids. There is a substance in each cell that is called protoplasm or the primordial utricle. This protoplasm is generally conceded to be the seat of organic increase or life. Impelled by an unseen and infinite Power within its silent laboratory, it works the crude inorganic matter into such organic forms as the different species require. Each plant or animal is endowed with the power of growth or multiplication of cells, and this delegated power is called vital force. So long as the plant or animal is in health, the vital force is active, but when sickly its activity wanes in like degree. It is co-existent with the organism, and if not the life itself, it is so closely allied that the one cannot exist without the other.

A tree or plant is given strength or more properly vitality, to assist it in resisting its destruction. In the early stages of growth the plant is more easily destroyed than when in the full tide of middle life, and as old age draws on, the vital force is weakened until it finally succumbs to the destructive power of the elements. Circulation of sap and all the functions of the organism are carried on because of the presence of this force. But there is an unknown point where circulation ceases and the vital force becomes extinct, resuscitation is then impossible and decay begins at once. I confess ignorance of the strict laws of animal decomposition, but it would seem to me that when animal decay or mortification begins, death follows surely and quickly to the whole body unless by the immediate amputation of the affected part. The sympathy of the members one for another in those higher organisms may be such as to cause the marked difference between their decay and that of vegetable structures. We know that part of a branch or leaf may rot and fall off leaving the remainder sound; or the centre of a tree may be decayed until a mere shell of the trunk remains, and yet the vitality be not weakened or its fruitfulness diminished.

But the organs of life are active. What is called the heart wood is merely a support for the tree, and not a medium of circulation except in the palms and other endogens. It is a body of cast off matter that gives strength or rather stiffness to the trunk and branches. If so much of any other kind of wood or other substance could be inserted it would answer almost the same purpose. The vitals of a tree are at its surface, where the sap flows freely through the sap wood and inner bark.

Hence a tree may be truly dead in some of its parts and its vital force weakened, but yet recover and become stronger and healthier than ever.

Nature is a nurse who is ever striving to heal her diseased and wounded. The best practitioners of medicine give free scope to her healing powers and deem her the best of all nurses. But I may have been digressing. I wish it understood that there are two ways by which vegetation is commonly killed.

First, by rupture of the cells. Freezing is the agent commonly used to this end, for, by congealing and thus expanding the water,

[To be Continued.]

Patrons of Husbandry.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE GRANGE CROP REPORTS.

Hon. B. Maxon, Secretary Kansas State Grange writes: "I send you a part of a letter which I wish you to publish as one of many of the kind being received."

It is no time for grangers in Kansas to feel discouraged, but there is every reason why they should renew their determination to make the organization what its founders anticipated—a social, intellectual and business organization in the interest of all mankind, and especially the farming community.

I am fraternally yours,

B. B. MAXON.

"What has become of the crop reports? We would like very much to know the condition of the crops in other parts, and will do our part by giving all the statistics in our power. Our Granges in a flourishing condition, and what is more, we are in earnest."

W. R. BURROUGHS.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE LECTURER OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE, F. A. THOMPSON, IN THE FIRST STATE GRANGE DISTRICT.

Worthy Lecturer Thompson, will deliver addresses at the following places, and at the given time:

Bro. Thompson will commence his appointments in this district, at Lawrence, July 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M. Then at Leavenworth City, Monday, July 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Grasshopper Falls, Tuesday, July 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Atchison, Tuesday, July 6th at 2:30 P. M. Troy, Wednesday, July 7th, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Hiawatha, Thursday, July 8th, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Seneca, Saturday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

We trust that Patrons will interest themselves, and give general notice and make suitable arrangements for his reception. We think all will be benefited by spending a day to hear Bro. Thompson.

Bring your families to the appointed place, and give Bro. Thompson a large, interesting and pleasant reception. Invite your neighbors, who are not patrons, to go with you. The address will be interesting and instructive to them.

W. P. POPPENO.

ACTION OF HARMONY GRANGE.

At a regular meeting of Harmony Grange, No. 1040, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we the officers and members of Harmony Grange, No. 1040, do unanimously endorse the Platform set forth by the KANSAS FARMER.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

By order of Grange. F. O. MAXON, Secretary.

ACTION OF UNION GRANGE, RENO COUNTY.

At a regular meeting of Union Grange, No. 1382, P. of H., held in the afternoon of May 28th, 1875, it was

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Union Grange, No. 1382, P. of H., do adopt the platform published in the KANSAS FARMER in full, as we think there is nothing in the platform but will tend to improve the Order.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be furnished the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

S. W. SEXTON, Sec'y.

ACTION OF CORNUCOPIA GRANGE, NO 1358, MCPHERSON COUNTY.

At meeting held this day, the following was adopted and the Secretary directed to transmit a copy, as evidence of our appreciation of your zeal in seeking to overcome the seeming aristocratic tendency of the Grange.

Resolved, By Cornucopia Grange, No. 1358, in regular meeting assembled, that it is the sense of this Grange that the suggestions of J. K. Hudson, under the head of "Reforms Demanded," should be adopted by the National Grange.

Respectfully, J. E. SINCLAIR, Sec'y.

ACTION OF CRYSTAL PLAINS GRANGE, SMITH COUNTY.

Resolved, That Crystal Plains Grange, No. 1167, P. of H., denounce the organization of County Granges, for the purpose of conferring the Fifth Degree, from the fact that such action would tend to elevate one class of our members above another, and would not tend to advance our business interests.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication, and also a copy be sent to the Secretary Kansas State Grange.

A. ROWAN, Sec'y.

DEAR SIR—I fully endorse your Grange platform except in articles 5 and 6. Be careful and keep in the State and National Grange treasuries a fund that can be applied in cases of local calamities, as in the Louisiana overflow, and destitution produced by the grasshopper scourge, rather let the funds accumulate, than the State and National Granges be impoverished.

A. EDWIN, Secretary.

At a meeting of prominent members of the order in Wisconsin, the Patron's Benevolent Aid Society, of Wisconsin, was organized with the Master of the State Grange President, and other prominent Grange officials as officers. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are among the directors elected. The plan adopted is the co-operative, the admission fee of members ranging from three to fifteen dollars according to age. On the death of a member the survivors in his class pay one dollar each.

The members of a Michigan Grange have planted a hundred grains of corn each, the products of which is to belong to the grange for their business purposes. There are to be prizes given for the heaviest yield of corn.

A SYSTEM OF BUSINESS AGENCIES FOR THE GRANGE.

The following plan for local and general co-operation of the Patrons at home and abroad was urged at the late session of the National Grange. For some very unfortunate reason, neither this nor any other business system could be got before that body; but it is gaining ground in the estimation of the thinking men of the Grange, and we may hope for its adoption at an early day. Our order must systematize its co-operative efforts, if any good is accomplished, and the Agency System, pure and simple, is the lever to "move the world."

The machinery of the plan naturally divides itself into three parts:

- 1st. The Neighborhood Agency.
- 2nd. The State Agency.
- 3rd. The National Agency.

1. The neighborhood Agency should be organized by as many Granges as can conveniently do their trading at one point—sometimes a whole county—sometimes several counties and frequently only a part of one or more counties. The Granges in their respective District should select a live, active agent, who will, either at his own house, or if the business is large enough, at a storehouse, purchase for the Patrons, such family supplies as they may furnish him the money to pay for: always through the State Agent, and also to sell through the State Agent, all produce that they may wish to send to market. The agent to be paid in such a way as may be agreed upon by the Granges, which are co-operating. In this plan the agent must not send in very small orders, but must wait until he can consolidate them, and order in unbroken packages enough at one time, to get the benefit of wholesale rates.

Many of our Granges have already united themselves into these co-operative agencies—some only a few Granges together—others with a dozen or more—and have derived great benefit to themselves; buying goods at a saving of twenty per cent and often more. When our system becomes better organized, the saving will be still larger, and we can make great profit by sending the produce of our farms to market through these agencies. We shall make some blunders at first; but all good Patrons will understand that and give co-operation their hearty support until our plans are perfected.

2nd. THE STATE AGENCIES. So soon as the neighborhood agencies are sufficiently developed to permit of it, the State agencies are selected by the State Executive Committees for integrity and business qualifications, will change to meet the requirements of the pure agency idea. They should not be expected to assume the character of a merchant, but simply that of an agent, with a fixed and reasonable yearly salary. Heretofore many of them have been forced to defray the expenses of their agencies (when delayed out of the business at all) from a part of such discounts or rebates as wholesale dealers would give to secure their cash trade. This when allowed, in lieu of salary, by state executive committees, places our agents in no enviable position, since they are subject to poor compensation, when true to their trusts, and to attacks and suspicions under any and all circumstances. It is therefore proposed to make the State Agency a salaried office, wherein the pure agency idea is to be maintained. The Executive Committee's duty is to direct, control and supervise the business transactions of this agency, as the duty of the neighborhood Executive Committee is to direct, control and supervise the neighborhood agency. The State Executive Committee should make all contracts for agricultural implements and fix the prices at the lowest rates, after providing for the necessary expenses incident to the maintenance of the agency. Family supplies, etc., bought through the State Agent will be furnished at the lowest prices obtainable. When rebates or discounts are given by wholesale dealers, the whole amount will go directly to benefit the party ordering. In this way the expense of the agent will not then be large. The agent makes a contract with some good and responsible commission merchant, to sell the produce shipped to him at reduced rates, which rates will be low in proportion as the produce handled is in large or small quantities—in bulk or in small lots.

He should also be able to promise a large cash trade, to obtain which good and reliable merchants would sell at lowest wholesale cash prices. He can have every bill filled promptly, because all he has to do upon reception of an order, is to send that order to the merchant with whom he has arranged and have it forwarded at once. A fixed salary would make this agency absolutely independent of all traders and manufacturers, and all suspicions of undue profits made from Patrons. It should be large enough to command the services of a first class business man, and to enable him to devote his entire time and attention to the interests of the Order.

3rd. THE NATIONAL AGENCY. It is proposed, that, at all great commercial centres, there shall be a National Agent paid a salary by the National Grange, appointed and controlled by the National Executive Committee, whose business it shall be to make arrangements to supply whatever is wanted by any State from any other State in the Union. Thus, if a favorable contract for any agricultural implement can be procured, he can furnish it to any State that desires it at the same figures. If the State has corn or wheat or cotton to sell cheap, through the National Agent, they may be sold to these States that need them, and arrangements made for the cheapest possible transportation, and in thousand of instances, no doubt, an interchange of products might be effected, between people a thousand miles apart to the great benefit of both, without the use of any money.

It would also be an Intelligence Office on a grand scale. The wishes of those, who want to buy and those who want to sell, will here be made known to each other, and a system of inter-state co-operation established that will, it is candidly believed, confer greater benefits than any other business scheme of the Order.

If the Grange is to derive any benefits from crop reports, here is the machinery to accomplish more than can be done through any other source. Here is a system of paid agents, beginning at home and extending up to a central head, who can give a more intelligent estimate of crops than the agencies of the agricultural department; and if we are ever to accomplish anything in this direction, here is our plan to work it out. This agency system wisely organized would give us the standing in the commercial world to which we are entitled—showing that we have the brains and business talent to put the proper machinery in motion, to carry out the avowed objects of our Order.

We invite the candid consideration of the order to these suggestions.—Monthly Talk issued by the Executive Committee Mo. State Grange.

COUNTY GRANGE.

On Saturday, June 13th, Worthy Master M. E. Hudson organized a county grange in this (Douglas) county, with one hundred and twenty-two members. If any county in Kansas can make a better showing than this, we shall be glad to hear from them. There were two prominent features connected with this organization, that give promise of good and faithful work in the future. The first feature was, that a very large majority of the members are among the most active and intelligent Patrons of the county. The second was, that all took hold of the work in hand, with an earnestness and cordiality that is seldom seen. After the installation of the officers, appropriate remarks were made and timely advice given from Bro. Poppeno, of the State Executive Committee, and Bro. Sims, Overseer of the State Grange, who had accepted an invitation to be present and assist in the organization. In the evening Master Hudson conferred the fifth degree in form. It is our aim to make this the model Grange of the State, in business as well as to work in strict conformity to the rules of the Order. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Master—T. E. Taber. Overseer—James Charles. Steward—C. M. Sims. Assistant Steward—Wm. Meairs. Lecturer—Charles Robinson. Chaplain—Samuel Warren. Treasurer—J. J. McGee. Secretary—G. Y. Johnson. Ceres—Mrs. Wm. Crutchfield. Pomona—Mrs. S. A. Woodward. Flora—Mrs. T. E. Taber. Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Wm. Roe. Spirit of Kansas.

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

Again we would impress on Patrons the importance of regular attendance on the meetings of Subordinate Granges, and of an active, earnest participation in their proceedings. It is the Subordinate Granges that must accomplish the ends for which the Order was established. If they are suffered to languish the whole Order will come to naught. The County Grange, the State Grange and the National Grange can do nothing of themselves. They are but aggregations of Subordinate Granges, and only through these can their acts affect individual members.

While Patrons should scrutinize closely the acts of the larger bodies just mentioned—for in our Order as everywhere else "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"—yet their chief concern should be for the Subordinate Granges of which they are members. Keep these flourishing and the Order is safe, although the State Grange or the National Grange may—for to err is human—in some things go astray.

Brother, sister, no matter how humble may be your talents, you can exercise an influence for good in your local Grange. It is your duty to do it. Shrink not from the performance of that duty. The Great Master, we hope and believe, will this year crown your labors in the field with a rich harvest; let not your labors within the gates be without fruit.

—Patron of Husbandry.

The total increase in the number of granges in the United States during the last three months is said to have been about 1,000.

Some of the granges of Vermont are offering prizes to the members planting and successfully growing the most and best forest trees.

The American Patron does not understand why the National Grange needs a large capital, and thinks the money constituting the National Grange Fund should be distributed among the subordinate granges.

THE AVOIRDUPOIS OF TAXATION.

BY D. LINTON, LINN CO. KAN.

I give this for want of a better caption. I have not limited it to taxation in Kansas or of the United States, for while this is the real object of my communication, to understand the subject and treat it properly, I think it not amiss to take in a more extended view. We are but a part of the great human family, and the laws which govern production, thrift, advancement, wealth and happiness of a nation, fixed and uniform in their operation, extend to the whole human family, and have been in their essential elements the same in all countries and all ages of the world, and are of such character that they cannot be violated at any time by any people with impunity. The reflected light of the past, is all we have to guide us in the future. From the experience of the past we learn that certain events succeed certain other events, and are able to perceive the relation of cause and effect, and thus deduce the law which has operated; and because these laws have always been found to be fixed and uniform in their operation, we may infer, with reasonable certainty, that the same or similar causes will produce the same or similar effects. Hence, the reflections of a philosopher's mind on the facts of history are worth much, and should receive more credit than any mere theory, however plausible. Therefore, in treating of the pressure, the weight, or, as I have said, of the avoirdupois of taxation, I begin with quoting from Gibbon's history of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

"The obscure millions of a great empire have much less to dread from the cruelty than from the avarice of their masters; and their humble happiness is principally affected by the grievance of excessive taxes, which gently pressing on the wealth, descend with accelerated weight on the meaner and more indigent classes of society. An ingenious philosopher has calculated the universal measure of the public impositions by the degrees of freedom and servitude, and ventures to assert, that, according to an invariable law of nature, it must always increase with the former and diminish in a just proportion to the latter. But this reflection, which would tend to alleviate the miseries of despotism, is contradicted, at least by the history of the Roman empire, which accuses the same princes of despoling the senate of its authority and the provinces of their wealth."

"The agriculture of the Roman provinces incessantly ruined, and, in the congress of despotism, which tends to disappoint its own purpose, the emperors were obliged to derive some merit from the forgiveness, or the re-

mission of tributes, which their subjects were utterly incapable of paying. According to the new division of Italy, the fertile and happy province of Campania, the scenes of early victories, and of the delirious retirements of the citizens of Rome, extended between the sea and Appennine from the Tiber to the Silavus. Within sixty years after the death of Constantine, and on the evidence of an actual survey, an exemption was granted in favor of three hundred and thirty thousand English acres of desert and uncultivated land which amounted to one-eighth of the whole surface of the province."

Plutarch tells us in his life of Antony, that "the whole body of the people were by Augustus Caesar taxed one-fourth of their income and the sons of freedom, one-eighth." "This caused 'the greatest clamor and confusion in Italy,' and the people 'murmured and mutinied.'" This was excessive taxation for war purposes; but we submit without mutiny to a greater rate of taxation for civil purposes. Taxes for war purposes are occasionally levied and the pressure is soon over, while for civil purposes it is constant and the pressure continues. While a muscular man may raise and stand under seven or eight hundred pounds for a short period, make him sustain one hundred pounds day and night, in sickness and health, continually, and this inconsiderable weight will make a burthen greater than he can bear. But without multiplying examples, I lay down these general propositions as truthful deductions from the experience of the past:

1. Taxes, however levied, are burthensome and oppressive in proportion to their amounts.
2. There is a natural limit to taxation which when passed destroys, not only agriculture, but all productive industry.
3. Such taxes will not, in the end, augment the revenue of any country, but their uniform effect is to destroy the very purpose of their existence.
4. Annual taxes have to be paid from an annual income, which depends for its amount upon the annual productions of the country.
5. Our system of taxation; state and national, is indirect and extremely artificial, arbitrary in its assessments, and unequal in its burthens; still if the amount bore the proportion to annual production, which it ought to, the mode of its levy, unequal as it is, would not seriously embarrass the growth or prosperity of the country.
6. Gains from personal service, trade, usury and other sources, escape their just proportion of the burthen.
7. Moneys once collected by public functionaries will be expended. Economy is promoted by leaving it uncollected. The safest depository of the peoples' money is in their pockets, and the payment of the great war indemnity by France proves this the most available in time of need.

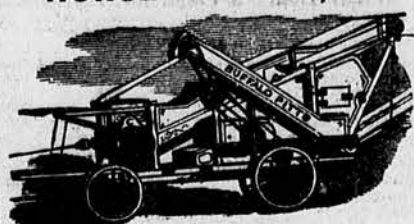
I pass to the enormous burthens tied to our shoulders; to the consideration of the question, whether young America is a giant of such proportions that no burthen can weigh him down. Our taxes during the ten years, ending July 1, 1875, as stated by Gov. Tilden, in his message to the New York Legislature, amounts to seven thousand millions of dollars. This is a statement of a man of acknowledged ability and integrity, of a public functionary in the discharge of official duty, has been in the public prints for months uncontradicted and unquestioned, and it conforms to our business experience here in Kansas, and should, as I think, receive full faith and credit. It is an enormous fact; huge and awful in its dimensions; it stands solitary and alone in American history, and the prayers of all good men and women will ever be that it may so stand till the end of time. Prodigious as it is, it fails to represent the full measure of our public impositions. To say nothing of public services compensated by fees, there are onerous incidents tacked on to secure prompt payment. Here, in Kansas, the fifty-twenty-five and twenty per cent per annum required on redemptions, which go to swell the profits of the usurer without adding anything to the public revenue.

But it may be insisted that this is taking the entire taxes of the whole country for the entire period of ten years; and that the amount though seemingly large, when divided out in so vast a country, will furnish but small compensation for the services received, and not be oppressive to so great a multitude. I grant that it is only by comparison that we fully realize the force of numbers, or the extent of magnitude. Astronomers tell us that by looking out into the universe, the semi-diameter of the earth, say the diameter of its entire orbit, will fall to furnish stations sufficiently distant to develop the parallax of a fixed star, and so furnish data for computing its distance. In this way, and for this purpose, millions of miles of distance are reduced to an inappreciable point. And while this may be all true, I deny that there is any process by which you can require tax-payers of this country to pay seven thousand millions of dollars out of a sum less than their ordinary pocket change. But our productions are of a great variety and enormous in quantity and value. Yes, it is so but without thanks to the authors of this enormous burthen. We have had statesmen who respected the right of the boy to have, invest and enjoy the dollar which he had earned, who by protecting the producer in his property rights encouraged production, and thus carried the prosperity and wealth of the nation to a point where it could not be suddenly ruined by the misrule and oppressions of the authors of this stupendous imposition.

(To be concluded next week.)

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 "OLD CENTER," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPPINO, ALFRED GRAY, PAOR SNOW, PAOR, KEDZIE PAOR, MUDGE, 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.

FAIRS FOR 1875.

State.	Place of Fair.	Time of Fair.
Kansas	Not yet determined.	
California	Mechanicsburg, Aug. 31 to Sept. 3.	
Georgia	Macon, Oct. 18 to 23.	
Illinois	Ottawa, Sept. 13 to 18.	
Indiana	Indianapolis, Sept. 27 to Oct. 2.	
Iowa	Des Moines, Sept. 23 to Oct. 1.	
Louisville	Exp., Louisville, Sept. 1 to Oct. 16.	
Michigan	East Saginaw, Sept. 13 to 16.	
Montana	Not yet determined.	
Nebraska	Omaha City, Sept. 21 to 24.	
New Jersey	Waverly, Not yet determined.	
New York	Not yet determined.	
North Carolina	Columbus, Sept. 13 to 17.	
Ohio	Salem, Oct. 11 to 16.	
Oregon	Not yet determined.	
Southern Ohio	Dayton, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1.	
Texas	Houston, May 11 to 16.	
Virginia	Richmond, Oct. 26 to 29.	
Wisconsin	Milwaukee, Sept. 6 to 10.	

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

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS AND TO ADVERTISING AGENTS.

By an examination of Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Directory, just published for 1875, it will be found that the KANSAS FARMER stands second on the list of Kansas newspapers for circulation. As publisher and proprietor of the KANSAS FARMER, I claim for it 1000 greater weekly circulation than any other paper published in the State of Kansas. In support of this claim, I submit to the publishers of this State the following proposition:

To Kansas Publishers.

I claim for the KANSAS FARMER 1000 larger weekly circulation than any paper published in Kansas, and will give 1 column of advertising space in the FARMER, for one year, worth \$1000, to any publisher who will give satisfactory proof that such is not the fact. The aggregated issue of a daily for a week, or of daily and weekly is not to be considered, but the bona fide issue of a journal for one issue—daily or weekly—as shown by the post office records, from May 15th to June 15th, 1875. The only condition of this offer is that publishers accepting this challenge, give the FARMER one column of space in their journals, if they fail to make good their claim.

Having the largest circulation in the State, I propose to have the benefit of it. Gentlemen, if your representations in Rowell's Directory mean business, come to the front.

Yours Very Truly,
 J. K. HUDSON.
 Editor and Proprietor of the Farmer.

THE STATE SENTINEL.

The State Sentinel is published weekly at Leavenworth, Kansas, and is the only journal in the State specially devoted to the cause of temperance. It is ably edited by David M. Beach, and deserves the hearty support of all citizens, who are in sympathy with the cause of temperance. We sincerely hope that there is a State, containing more than a half a million of people, a journal like the Sentinel will not be allowed to die for the want of support. It is a fearless champion of right and decency, and worth more to the temperance cause than a dozen lecturers. Don't wait to see whether it will become great and influential, but give your support now, while it is young and needs your help.

GRASSHOPPER BOUNTIES.

Should our State ever again be visited by the grasshopper pest, we have learned much from experience that will be of value in destroying the pests. A bounty of one dollar per bushel offered by county authorities, before the hoppers have wings, would result in almost total annihilation of the pest, and the investment be a profitable one for any county. In Nebraska and Minnesota, where bounties have been offered, the result has been that the crops were saved, a matter of profit and interest to every member of the community.

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

THE PRESENT PROSPECTS OF KANSAS FARMERS.

It is no longer a question as to whether Kansas will have good crops. That is assured beyond a doubt. The heaviest wheat crop ever raised in the State is now being harvested. If rains continue seasonable, the late plantings of corn will give, even to our farmers in the eastern tier of counties, good crops. The question at this time is, not whether we shall have a crop, but when shall we sell our wheat and at what price, and where can stock be secured to feed our grass and corn. The past two years of short crops have forced our farmers to sell off all their surplus stock, in many cases taking the breeding animals. The consequence is, to-day, the supply of hogs, sheep and cattle for feeding purposes is entirely inadequate to meet the demand. If the present circumstances lead to greater care in breeding and feeding, and assist in driving unprofitable scrubs from the farms of the State, the lesson will be of very great value. The time has passed, in this country, for men to doubt the value of improved stock. Many farmers are waiting until their wheat harvest is over to make additions to their farm stock. We desire to impress the importance of buying the best quality of animals. So far as profit is concerned, a few superior animals are to be preferred to a herd of scrubs. There is always a good cash market for number one animals, whether they are horses, cattle, sheep or hogs.

The present indications are that the first early wheat market will be good. This will be followed by a dropping down in price, consequent upon a large amount of wheat being placed upon the market which the necessities of the farmers compels them to sell. From all the reports as to the supply of grain on hand and conditions of the crop throughout the country, there will be a strong advance later in the season. There are so many influences and changes which affect the wheat market, that it is impossible to indicate with great certainty its course. We, however, risk the judgment that the market of next winter and of April and May will repay the cost of holding grain.

O. H. KELLEY'S HISTORY OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Mr. Kelley says, in his preface, that "the author is neither a historian nor polished writer, but a Minnesota farmer." The book begins without any discussion of the underlying causes which have brought into existence this great organization, or without any philosophical effort to point out the great lessons it teaches, or to indicate its future work; it is simply an unpretending presentation of the inside history of the origin and growth of the Order, as given in hasty notes, friendly letters, official and unofficial correspondence. There is no attempt at scholarly polish or effective grouping of details. The correspondence is allowed to tell the story, and whatever may be said of its lack of scholastic ability; of its failure to present a broad and enlightened discussion of the present and future of the Order, every candid reader of the book, will rise from its perusal, with a better feeling towards those who so persistently and courageously struggled to establish the Grange as an organization which had for its objects, more especially, the elevation, socially and educationally, the farmers of America. With many, the careless composition of the many notes and letters making up the bulk of the volume, will be an inexcusable blemish, but to others, they will be testimony of the genuineness of this history. A critical reader will say: This is not a history of the Patrons of Husbandry, this is the biography of O. H. Kelley, from 1866 to 1873, and so it is in a great degree, and it could not have been otherwise. To Mr. Kelley belongs the chief honor as the founder of the Order, and to Miss Hall, we most cheerfully give the second place. Mr. Kelley's book is not a history of the Order, it is only a contribution to that history, which in ten or twenty years, may be written. The Patrons of the country will read this unvarnished story of Mr. Kelley and thank him for giving it to the Order.

THE DUTY OF PATRONS.

Patrons, stand true to your Order. Don't let the sneers, the idle ridicule or the contemptuous joke turn you aside from your organization. Stand by it, uphold and defend it. If there are extravagances; if there are useless and uncalled additions of form and ceremony, don't pull down the organization to correct them. Stand by the Order; it possesses the elements of strength and power to do for the farming community in their social, educational and business relations what no other organization has ever possessed. Don't be blinded with the idea, on the other hand, that the Order is perfection. Let progress be the watchword, and let every Patron in this broad land think for himself.

The Order demands for its conservation progressive, intelligent action on the part of its membership; on social, educational and business questions. Select for officials, men who have the mental calibre to understand that they represent in their official capacity the will of the membership; men of such breadth of thought and judgment, that official action will not merely represent the petty, personal feelings and prejudices of the individual. The Grange is the grand school for the American farmers, where the intelligence and independence which marks the ideal farmer, should be raised, broadened and deepened, and not dwarfed by stupid, narrow dictation of individual will or official narrowness. The Grange is but yet in its infancy, struggling to develop practical means to exemplify the principles of its organization. Let there be honest, earnest, independent, manly and womanly discussion towards these desired ends.

GEO. P. ROWELL'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

The Seventh Annual Edition of the American Newspaper Directory is the most complete and elegant volume ever issued for the benefit of newspapers and advertisers in any country. It consists of 1,000 large pages, printed in the fullest style of typographic art, upon tinted paper, giving the name, day of publication, size of paper, subscription price, when established, editors and publishers, and the circulation of every periodical of any of any kind published in the United States and Canada. It thus fully describes 774 daily, 100 tri-weekly, 121 semi-weekly, 6387 weekly, 27 bi-weekly, 108 semi-monthly, 850 monthly, 10 bi-monthly and 71 quarterly publications, making in all 8,348, an increase of 564 over 1874, 1,087 over 1873, 1,426 over 1872 and 1,910 over 1871. Mr. Rowell's Directory has become a standard reference among business men throughout the country, and, bearing the unparalleled and stupendous lying concerning circulations of papers, for which Mr. Rowell cannot be held responsible, his splendid work earns its place at the head of newspaper directories.

Minor Mention.

Personal.—There seems to be a misunderstanding, in some quarters, as to the province of this journal in discussing questions of political economy, grange government, etc., etc. We can only repeat what we have said very frequently heretofore,—this is no organ for any organization, set of men, rings, cliques, officers, sects or parties; it is, in fact, the people's paper, fearlessly making its fight for what it deems right. To be an organ, is to blow and strike at the back and nod of those in power. When we fall to denounce wrong, whether found in the Grange, the political parties or other organizations which affect the prosperity of the people, the paper is no longer of value, and should be refused by the people as unworthy of support. We do not expect that the editorials of this journal will always suit our warmest personal friends. What we can conceive to be of very much more importance, is that it may be said of the FARMER, even by those from whom it may most widely differ, that its position upon all questions, are those of honest conviction.

Prosperity.—We are pleased to be able to say to our friends, that the FARMER is gaining in renewals and new subscriptions at the rate of forty per week, at the present time. Many write, as soon as harvest is over the dollars will be more plentiful, and the FARMER is to be remembered. We shall continue to give our full time and strength in making the last paper issued the best. New improvements and additions will be added as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

Our Book List.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that we offer a large list of works, valuable to the farmer, horticulturist, breeder, mechanic, teacher, etc. Parents can make no better investment than purchasing each year a few volumes of good books upon topics suited to the tastes and years of their children. One volume purchased each month, or even one each three months would accumulate a library, in a few years, which would bring to the parents and children compound interest.

The 3rd of July at Emporia.—At Emporia, the people will hold a grand Union Sunday school picnic. Distinguished politicians of the State have promised to be present with appropriate speeches. An organ is to be given to the Sunday School making the best music.

The Kansas Farmer Crop Notes.—These notes are eliciting many favorable comments in Kansas and abroad. What we wish to present are facts as they exist at the time the notes are written. We do not want correspondence that exaggerates the prospects or under estimates. The names attached to the notes of the FARMER are guarantees of the truthfulness of the items given. We hope our friends will continue their help in extending full and complete notes of affairs in their various localities.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Bro. Tompson, Lecturer National Grange, and Bro. Hanna, Lecturer of Kansas State Grange, will speak as follows, in the Fifth District:

Bro. Tompson, at Waterville, Monday, July 12 at 10 A. M. Clay Centre, Tuesday, July 13, at 1 P. M. Concordia, Wednesday, July 14, at 2 P. M. Bellville, Thursday, July 15, at 10 A. M. Jewell Center, Friday, July 16, at 2 P. M. Reloit, Saturday, July 17, at 5 P. M.
 Bro. Hanna, at Wamego, Tuesday, 10 A. M. July 13. Manhattan, Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., July 13. Junction City, Wednesday, 2 P. M., July 14. Minne polis, Thursday, 2 P. M., July 15. Lincoln Center, Friday, 6 P. M., July 16. Fraternally yours,
 W. H. FLETCHER.
 Ex. Committee of Fifth District K. A. S.

STATE FAIR.

To the farmers of Kansas: It is now pretty well settled that we shall have a State Fair, and we must look to the farmers to make it a good success. Whilst the eastern part of the State, has suffered with the hoppers, there never were such crops raised in the west as we have this year, and if we wake up and make the effort, we shall have such a fair as we have never dreamed of in Kansas. But now is the time to get ready; harvest is already here, and specimens of small grain must be selected, and all must commence to prepare. Col. Coleman, of Missouri, will deliver the address. Yours in haste,
 S. N. WOOD.
 Secretary State Agricultural Society.

Crop Reports.

From Barton County.

Crops are all looking as finely as I ever saw in any State. Wheat fields are judged to average 40 bushels to the acre. Corn is growing rapidly. The weather is warm, but not sultry. Harvesting will begin in a very few days. No insects, except a few scattering grasshoppers, and they are doing no damage. They have all left and gone north. G. L. BRICKMAN.

From Morris County.

Crops of all kinds were never better. Fall wheat will be harvested in six days. Stock in average condition, although poor. The weather is very seasonable; this spring has been cool. No grain or provisions to sell and no demand for stock for cash. Hoppers are not doing any damage; are passing over in myriads. Have had heavy rains, a little hail, but no wind storms. W. M. DOWNING.

From Atchison County.

Condition of crops: Wheat 50 compared with 100. Rye 60. Oats 80. Corn 75. Barley and millet eaten up by the G. Hoppers. Flax badly damaged. Weather very fine. Plenty of rain. Stock gaining in flesh very fast except work animals which are being worked with but very little grain. Hoppers leaving. Chinch bugs doing but very little damage as yet. T.

From Coffey County.

Crops in splendid condition; a greater breadth than usual sown and planted, and prospects were never brighter; hoppers all gone, having done comparatively little damage in this county. Abundance of rain. Chinch bug disgusted with moisture and "stepped down and out." Rose bug numerous. "Eternal vigilance" is the price of flowers and fruit.

B. L. KINGSBURY.

The hoppers have almost disappeared, they have been flying over us nearly every day for two weeks; very little damage done here; everything taken in and around Le Roy; the people there are planting their corn over since the hoppers left. Corn is the principal crop here, and never looked better. Oats and millet look fine; no wheat in this school district; no fruit except peaches. Chinch bugs have not hurt us any yet. Avondale Grange, No. 487, is doing fine. We are for county council.

D. C. SPURGEON.

For the last two weeks I have traveled over considerable portion of this county and find crops of all kinds looking remarkably well. Corn, of which there was a large acreage planted, is well cultivated and considerable of it stands two to four feet high and promises an excellent crop; oats, I never saw look better for the time of year, and certainly bid fair for a big crop; some pieces of wheat that were frozen out in March look thin, but many pieces look very well and are nearly ready for harvest. So, farmers at this time have a good reason to rejoice for the prospect of a good crop in Kansas. SAMUEL HODGES.

From Chautauque County.

Rye and wheat is being harvested; rye from seven to eight feet high; corn shoulder high and tasselling out; wheat never better and promises a large yield; rye ditto. Weather warm; south-west wind prevailing. Markets: Corn, \$1.00 per bushel; wheat, \$1.25; cattle, \$1.50; to 3.00 per hundred. No chinch bugs or grasshoppers. EDWARD JAQUINS.

From Lyon County.

Crops of all kinds are looking very well. Fall wheat will be ready to harvest in ten days. Corn a good stand and people mastering the weeds. Plenty of timely rains. Creeks and sloughs all full. Grass promising well. Horses and cattle getting very fat, I never saw them doing better. We have had but few grasshoppers here and they have mostly left without doing much harm. Peaches will be a fair crop. Apples not so plenty as last year. J. W. LOV.

From Marion County.

Crops could not be better. Will commence to harvest in two or three days. We have had some grasshoppers, no damage worth speaking of. Corn doing well. Weather fine. Very little home market. Expect to ship our grain. No trouble with insects so far. Plenty of rain. No floods or tornadoes. R. C. BATES.

From Pottawatomie County.

Oats very short; commencing to head. Corn generally looks well. Spring wheat short, not promising. Fall wheat only fair. Rye generally good. Wheat and rye injured by locusts in places. Weather warm and dry. No rain since the 28th of May. Better in the north and west portion of the county. The locusts have done great damage along the timber. Hoppers have been flying over for a week when the wind was favorable, going north. Commenced leaving here about a week ago; nearly all gone. J. A. BEAL.

Winter wheat, light; spring wheat, nearly a failure; oats, the same, only six to twelve inches high; potatoes and corn look well, generally. Weather, very dry; all crops suffering in the western portion of the county, but not so bad in the eastern part. Grasshoppers left four days ago. Drouth doing its best; water sources are very low. J. N. LIMBOCKER.

From Woodson County.

Corn looks well and is growing rapidly; wheat badly injured by hoppers; nearly ready to harvest; cattle fattening rapidly. Weather dry; plenty of rain the first of the month. Wheat, \$1.35. We had quite a hail storm the first of the month. Chinch bugs hatching in small grains. Hoppers mostly gone. W. W. SMITH.

From Riley County.

Crops are doing well and now promise a good yield. Late sown winter wheat killed out and plowed up. Spring wheat beginning to head out, and under favorable circumstances will make a large yield. Plenty of rain up to the present. Will need more soon. Stock looks well and grass better than usual at this season of the year. G. Hoppers injured crops in very few localities along the streams. A few farmers complain of chinch bugs but they are not general. H. P. DOW.

From Russell County.

Farmers say small grains are good. Not much corn planted. Grasshoppers have done some injury, but not general. Stock thriving and in good shape. We have had very seasonable rains. Yesterday hot, 104° in shade. Nothing to sell, consequently no reliable basis can be formed. Butter plenty at 15 to 20 cents per pound. Plenty of insects of all kinds that curse the west, but those who know tell me they hear of comparatively little damage as yet. ELLIA CORNELL, P. M.

From Davis County.

Rye is a good crop; wheat, oats and Hungarian bids fair to give an excellent yield; fruit trees greatly injured by last year's locusts and the severe frosts of winter; grapes ditto, but growing vigorously from the roots; stock is doing well. Weather, very warm and dry for several days, with a good prospect for rain. Markets: Eggs, butter and vegetables in demand. Speculators from Illinois are here trying to engage the wheat crop at from \$1.10 to \$1.25. Early hatched locusts have disappeared and later ones doing a little damage to gardens and to grain in spots. Cut worms have been bad in gardens. CHAS. REYNOLDS.

From Osborn County.

Stock all right. Crops looked well till June 1. Dry weather and grasshoppers have materially changed the prospect. It is thought the G. Hoppers have left. If so and rains come it is not too late for first-rate crops. Weather dry since June 1. Wheat \$1. Butter 12½ cents. Flour \$4. Corn no price, none in market. Cattle fair. Hogs high. G. Hoppers from Eastern Kansas commenced arriving in crowds June 8. Have kept it up since. Considerable damage. R. B. FOSTER.

Spring wheat is heading out nicely; fall wheat and rye harvest will soon begin; oats look well; corn on old ground is growing very fast, on sod it needs rain very badly. The grasshoppers have been going over in large numbers for over a week. Several stopped with us a week ago to-day; they left on last Saturday without doing much damage to our crops, only a few melon vines and some few fields of wheat and a few other things being injured. The hoppers were going north. J. W. WINSLOW.

Wheat thick on the ground; prospects good for about one-half crop; no more unless we have rain immediately; rye, good; barley, fair; oats, medium; corn, never better. Warm and dry weather; all small grain suffering for rain. Hoppers have taken the crop in some localities, though not general; they are still flying northward; we fear a drouth next. S. B. FARWELL.

From Edwards County.

Wheat nearly all destroyed by hail June 1. Corn was then cut close to the ground but most of it has recovered and is now growing finely. Stock all in fine condition except work horses. Weather very warm. 100° in shade. Splendid corn weather. Markets: Butter 25 cents. No other produce for sale. Potato bugs, Colorado, a few. Black ants about an inch long, by the million. Not much damage done yet. They work freely on weeds. C. L. HUBBS.

From Reno County.

Wheat harvest will begin Monday next. Barley and oats forward; flax has grown luxuriantly; corn is making a rapid growth. The condition is above an average year. Horses standing work better than was expected, on grass; cattle looking fine. Have had no rain since June 1st; weather quite warm. Only local demand for early vegetables. Turnips, dull at 40c; no new potatoes offering. Tuesday and two days following grasshoppers going north; a few dropped; nearly all had red insects under their wings; others almost eaten up with worms. No chinch bugs to amount to anything. T.

From Jefferson County.

Corn, all eaten up by grasshoppers; oats, millet and potatoes, the same. Horses, poor; young stock, fat. Grass, excellent. Planting corn third time. The people are greatly discouraged. Weather, very fine for farm work; seasonable showers. Not much selling in the markets. Corn for seed, \$1.50 to \$1.75; for feed, \$1.00; potatoes, \$1.40; oats, 65c; wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.20; wages, very low, hands being plenty at 50c per day and board. Hoppers mostly gone. A new kind of bug has appeared in great numbers and is taking everything in some localities. Chinch bugs plenty, but no small ones yet. J. N. INSLEY.

Corn three-fourths stand; oats two-thirds; wheat one-third; rye a most entire failure; gardens and vegetables, one-fourth escaped the grasshoppers and are doing well; stock is doing finely. Plenty of rain; not too much; weather quite warm. Markets: Wheat \$1.10; corn from 85c to \$1.75; oats 65c; potatoes \$1.50; Hungarian \$1.50; butter 15c; eggs 10c; bacon 14c; ham 16c. Grasshoppers have mostly left, having injured the crops seriously. Chinch bugs plenty, but as yet have done no damage. I. B. SCHAEFFER.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

When we attended a closing "exhibition" recently, we felt the warm blood rush to our heart as the sweet, bashful, young girls came timidly forward on the stage and made their courtesies; we seemed to be with them, trying to be self-possessed and graceful, and all the time knowing that one or two more thumps of the heart would send the crimson tide surging up through cheeks and forehead, that our arms would stiffen like pokers and our voice tremble like a reed; but, as they passed away, one by one, like visions of light, making no perceptible sound or motion, except a gentle movement of the lips, as though they might have a bite of hot buckwheat cake that they had not quite decided what to do with, we began to breathe more easily and to think that it was not such a terrible thing after all, as we used to imagine when a variation of the programme brought the orator of the school before us and we were transported to the scene of the first appearance in public of our youthful, ideal Cicero. But is it possible that he made a bow like a mailed gendarme? Did his hands spread out as if they would fill all surrounding space and could not be hid under a bushel whenever he ventured to take them from behind him? As to these things, we have no recollection, we were blind if he was not as graceful as Apollo Belvedere, but we remember that his voice too raised as his confidence increased until it was full and distinct, he waved his arms o'er land and sea, he pointed to the stars, and gazed into the depths of the ocean, we were soaring with him to the bright realms of fame, when, presto! his arms fall, his brow contracts, his feet get tangled, his coat don't fit, and failing in an attempt to find his pocket handkerchief, he dives for a glass of water near by and drinks long and deep, then sips again, sets the glass down determinedly, puts on a bold front and begins again with his last words; but it is no use, the text that he labored over so long and so hard comes back slowly, and the wind is out of his sails. O, boys, we hope you may never experience it. It is awful.

Having retired a little crest-fallen, although he delivered the peroration very well, the orator is followed by music, of which we seldom have too much, even if it be indifferent music, the audience can hear it and enjoy it, but it is a great mistake to have the most of it rendered by a chorus of the whole school. In almost every school there are a few good voices and it is wise to let these do the singing. No kind of music is so well suited to the popular taste as good solos, duets, or a few harmonious voices. After music, there steps out briskly, a little, brown, plain-looking body, it may be a boy or it may be a girl, and with a clear, ringing voice, startles everybody into listening to a declamation, carries them with him and in a moment has the audience excited either to laughter or admiration, and while they are thinking, "this is something good," makes them a smiling bow and disappears with the laurels of the evening.

Why? Because she or he (when will we get that new word) said something pithy, new and interesting, and said it in a sprightly, taking way. It is a bitter pill to the larger boys and girls when some little nobody takes their expected glory in this way, but it should teach them: 1st, never to have any performance at such an entertainment which will occupy more than five minutes, unless it is a good and well prepared play of more than one act. 2d, never to attempt anything at such a place in which they cannot make themselves heard all over the room. When listening to a practiced and accomplished lecturer, we do not realize that it takes a powerful voice to make itself distinctly heard, in all parts of a large hall. They make no visible effort to speak loud, and when teachers hear boys and girls speak clearly and distinctly in the school room, they can easily misjudge of their powers on the rostrum. 3d, don't say too much in your salutatories, essays and valedictories about the sadness of parting, the noble sacrifices of your teachers, the indulgence and patience of friends and your own untiring efforts and modest ambition. A little on these and kindred points may be good, but it is not the place for sentiment and it soon pals.

Tableaux artistically arranged can be introduced with excellent effect. Care should be taken always that the background is not too distant nor the figures too much scattered. The landing of the Pilgrims makes a good one and there are many scenes historical of our late war that would be excellent subjects. One of the very prettiest we ever saw was a peddler displaying his wares to a farm household. But we know the teachers will think we have said enough.

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

HOW TO PUT NERVOUS BABIES TO SLEEP.

A baby is a very tender thing people say, but most of them are very far from knowing how tender. Imagine how nervous you are in certain states—when recovering from illness, say, when the fall of a book, or the slam of a door makes you quiver and feel faint, as if some one gave you a blow. That is the way a young baby feels at best. A puff of wind will set it gasping, its little breath blown quite away. A noise makes it shiver a change of summer air makes it turn death cold. A baby is the most nervous of beings and the torture it suffers in going asleep and being awakened by careless sounds when just "dropping off," are only comparable to the same experience of an older person during an acute nervous headache. Young babies ought to pass the first months of their lives in the country, for its stillness no less than its fresh air. But where the silence is not to be commanded, baby may be soothed by folding a soft napkin, wet in warmish water lightly over the top of its head, its eyes and its ears. It is the best way to put babies asleep. A fine towel should be wet and laid over its head; the end twisted a little till it makes a sort of skull-cap, and though baby sometimes fights against being blindfolded in this way, five minutes usually will send him off into blissful slumber. The compress soothes the little feverish brain, deadens sounds in his ears, and shuts out everything that takes his attention, so that sleep takes him unaware. Teething babies find this very comfortable, for their heads are always hot, and there is a fevered beating in the arteries each side.

CLEANING THE TEETH.

Dr. Flagg says: "Tooth powders containing insoluble ingredients, such as ground barks, and especially pulverized charcoal, do nothing toward preventing the decay of the teeth, and are eminently injurious by their insinuation under the margin of the gums."

For very many years it has been noticed that the use of soap as an adjunct in cleaning the teeth has proved very efficacious in the prevention of decay; this is believed to be particularly due to the alkaline reaction of certain kinds of soap formerly used, such as mottled Castile, for example; but of late years to this has been added the equally great, and possibly greater, efficacy of some of the most noted antiseptics, such as creosote, carbolic acid, etc., which, conjoined to saponaceous compounds, have wrought wonders in the retardation, and even arrestation of caries.

"Together with these, or any soaps, it is advisable to use some frictional powder, gentler or harsher, according to requirements; with some the addition of precipitated chalk is all sufficient to prevent the tendency of yellow discolorations which is apt to accompany the frequent use of soap alone; but again, in other instances, it is found necessary to employ powdered cuttlefish bone, or even finely pulverized (levigated) pumice stone."

USEFUL HINTS.

Soap and water is the best material for cleaning jewelry.

Leather can be made hard by saturation in a solution of shellac in alcohol.

Paraffin is the best material for protecting polished steel or iron from rust.

A strong solution of sulphate of magnesia gives a beautiful quality to whitewash.

To prevent hard soap, prepared with soda, from crumbling, the bars may be dipped in a mixture of resin soap, beef tallow and wax.

A little camphene dropped between the neck and stopper of a glass bottle will render the latter easily removed if jammed fast.

A piece of paraffin candle about the size of a nut, dissolved in lard oil at 150 degrees Fahrenheit, the mixture applied once a month, will keep boots waterproof.

Milk for breakfast, when used in the form of bread and milk, should never be boiled, but steamed; that is, the jug of milk should be stood in a saucepan of boiling water for two or three minutes until hot.

If you get a fish bone in your throat, and sticking fast there, swallow an egg raw; it will be almost sure to carry down a bone easily and certainly. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs will neutralize the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

RECIPES.

TEA CAKES.—Take light dough, roll thin and spread butter evenly over the top; then sprinkle with sugar and ground cinnamon; roll up as you would a jelly roll, and cut off slices about half an inch thick; lay them in a greased pan; let them stand half an hour, and bake in a moderate oven. Our "big boys" are very fond of them these spring evenings for supper.

COUNTRY GENT.

ORANGE CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, one-half cup of cold water, three eggs, (reserving the whites of two for frosting,) two even cups of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, juice and pulp of one orange. Bake in three jelly tins. Make a frosting of the whites of the eggs, two-thirds of a cup of white sugar, and grated peel of one orange, spreading it on each layer.

IOWA GINGER SNAPS.—Take a coffee cup, put in three tablespoonfuls of boiling water, one teaspoonful of ginger, half a teaspoonful of soda, three tablespoonfuls of butter or lard, and fill the cup with molasses. Mix up and roll out thin. These are favorites of all who eat them.

FARMER'S WIFE.

ONE EGG CAKE.—One cupful of white sugar, two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one egg, half a teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream tartar.

The best vegetable pill—An apple dumpling; for a graining in the stomach, it is an infallible remedy.

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

For the Kansas Farmer.

A FRAGMENT.

BY M. S. BEERS.

Ne'er a word or a sign
Said thy heart was mine,
Not a sign or a word, that mine was thine.

But by some magic spell,
We each knew too well,
That we dared not, or cared not to tell.

Is there bliss, I would know,
That can be half won—
Which thrills hearts, and dazes brains so?

Be it bliss, be it pain!
It blinds like a chain;
And life were void without it again.

Do our life paths diverge?
One day they'll converge—
By that shoreless sea, where *Death's* surge.

Thro' the vista of years,
Seen thro' blinding tears,
Our day-star of rest e'en now appears—

And will light the rough way,
While we softly pray—
That grace may be ours for every day.

THE BELLE OF LONDON.

An American Girl and a Newspaper Scribe.

It is not known in the literary circle of America who the brilliant writer from London to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, who signs herself "Galatea," is; but it is believed to be the *nom de plume* of Miss Letitia Ann Shepard, considered to be the most beautiful woman in London. She is the daughter of Dr. Joseph Shepard, a physician of high standing in London, and formerly of St. Louis, Mo.

For some time past her letters have attracted the attention of many Americans who have visited and lived in London, not only by their vivid description of things as they occur, but by their truthful pictures of facts and their conscientious detail of matters in art. During the past three years this lady has been the favorite of some of the most recherche reunions in the English capital, and her presence is always looked for at Lady Hardy's brilliant and high-toned reception Saturday evenings.

It was at one of these receptions that the famous portrait painter, Havel, met her, and struck by the wonderful beauty of her features and face, begged she would allow him to paint her portrait for the Royal Academy. Miss Shepard is rather tall, Academy. Miss Shepard is rather tall, Academy. Miss Shepard is rather tall, Academy.

This last is the cause of envy to many of the London belles. Miss Shepard has been received in high circles in London as no other American writer, and in consequence of her queenly manner and her superb taste in all that pertains to art and dress, she has won for herself a name and a place which but few even among the English writers could ever hope to gain in London society.

TURNING POINTS IN PHYSICAL LIFE.

From twenty-five to thirty-five is the true time for all the enjoyment of a man's best powers, when physical vigor is ever at its highest. During the last half of this decade a man should be assiduous to construct a system of philosophy by which to rule his life, and to construct a chain of habits intelligently; so that they should not sit too tightly upon him, and yet cautiously, so that he should neither be their slave nor too easily cast them aside. The exact proportion of physical and intellectual strength should be gauged, and the constitutional weakness, or, in other words, the disease toward which a tendency exists, should be ascertained. Preserve, if possible, the absolute necessity for exercise, and have your place of business two or three miles away, over which let nothing tempt you to an omnibus or carriage save rain. The day on which a medical man gives up riding to see his country patient, or the use of his own legs to see his patients in town, and takes to a close brougham, fixes the date when sedentary diseases are set up—while, if to utilize his leisure, he reads as he drives, his eyesight becomes seriously affected. From thirty-five to forty-five a man should arrange with his food and his change his diet, he cannot, it is true, avoid hypochondria. He cannot, it is true, change his diathesis, but he can manage it; the habitual character of food, no less than its quantity, begins to tell whether it changes the system with fat, muscle, sinew, fibre, or watery particles. From forty-five to fifty the recuperative powers should be encouraged and developed.

There is nothing like work to keep an old horse sound. Sporting dogs should be thin, but obesity will set in. Anxiety ought to be staved off, hope encouraged, sordid cares avoided. If a grief exists it should not be brooded over, but talked out with a friend, gauged, estimated at its worst, and dismissed to absorb itself. If a man at this time is much occupied out doors, and lives wholesomely and temperately, he is pretty sure to be clear of sedentary diseases. Rheumatism, coughs and inflammatory diseases, arising from exposure to wet or cold, a man of forty-five will have to contend with, but his blood will be in a condition for the struggle. Moderate exposure to hardships of this kind never harmed man yet.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ON WASHING HOUSE PLANTS.

Have a large pail or tub filled with warm soap suds, then spreading the fingers and palm of the left hand over the soil in the pot; turn the branches top-sy-turvy into the warm suds, swing the plant briskly in the water till every leaf has become completely saturated, then put it through a pail of clean water, and rub each leaf with the thumb and finger; give it a good shake, and when dry, return it to its place in the window. The leaves of a plant are its lungs, each leaf being furnished with hundreds of minute pores, whence the plants breathe in carbon and exhale oxygen. The perspiration of plants is said to be seven-tenths that of a human body. Many plants never bloom on account of the accumulation of dust upon their leaves. A plant too large to be laid down in a tub, as above described, may be syringed and each leaf rubbed clean with the finger and thumb, which are better for this purpose than a brush or cloth.

—Land and Water.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUDSON'S
Practical Farm AccountAND
REFERENCE BOOK.

The farmers of the country have long experienced the want of a practical plan of farm accounts which would, without too much labor, enable them to keep clearly and succinctly their farm accounts, and an intelligent record of farm affairs.

There have been many attempts at various times to occupy this ground. So far as our own observation goes, the failures which have marked nearly all these attempts up to this time arise: first, that the plans for keeping the accounts were either so intricate and expensive as to be refused on that ground, or so simple as to be merely a memoranda of affairs.

The preparation of the "Practical Farm Account and Reference Book" was suggested while the writer was engaged in farming, endeavoring to make the publications, which he was in possession of, answer the purpose of account books for the farm. The finishing of the work has been deferred from year to year, until the present time. In its scope and character it will materially differ from any similar work published combining an immense amount of practical information in tabular form, such as every farmer has felt the need of. Among its prominent features will be found all the many tables of weights and measures of any practical utility. No. of trees and plants per acre, at any given distance, amount of seed per acre for all kinds of produce. Interest tables showing at a glance the interest in any given amount for any length of time, rates of interest in every State, tables giving wages due at any given rate per month or day for any given time, tables giving period of gestation in all animals, temperature of blood and pulse of animals, legal weights of grain, etc., etc., in each State, rates of postage, weights of various woods, comparative strength, legal forms of Deeds, Notes, Receipts, and vast amount of Miscellaneous and valuable information for reference. This, in connection with the "Account Book," combining diary, ledger, inventories, register of crops, stock, etc., etc., bound in one book, finely printed and finished substantially, at a price within the reach of every farmer in the land. The whole plan is so simple that any farmer or his son or daughter can keep them, and thus secure to every farmer a systematic and business like history of his years operations, and whether they have brought him loss or gain. A table, giving more accurately its contents, will be published in the FARMER at an early date. It is expected that the cost of this book will not exceed two dollars, which will be very little more than the same size blank book is worth. In answer to a number of enquiries, would state that

THE FARMERS ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875.

We give the following as compared with Michigan. The NEXT TERM begins August 20, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to
J. A. ANDERSON, President,
Manhattan Kansas.

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

THE KANSAS STATE
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NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits.

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

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SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

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8. TELEGRAPH

THE COURSE FOR WOMEN

is Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices:

1. CARPENTER,
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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penalties for not Posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall issue a summons to the Justice of the Peace, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder by the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered, the stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars in addition to the value of such stray, and shall be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$.50
" head of cattle, " .25
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, " .35
To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, " .50
Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, " .25
" for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith, " .50
For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case, " .10
The Justice's fees in any one case shall not be greater than, " 1.50
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case, " .50

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the week ending June 16.

Allen County—H. A. Needham, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Samuel J. Stewart, Cottage Grove Tp., one three year old cow, white, with black neck and head, some white in face, both horns cut, marked with crop and underbit in left ear, small work and underbit in right ear. Appraised at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Watson Stewart, Cottage Grove Tp., one six year old black cow, left ear cropped, right ear underbit. Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by David Tate, Osage Tp., one pony mare, eight years old, bay, with black neck, white hind foot, white star in forehead, harness and saddle marks. Appraised at \$25.

Brown County—J. H. Isely, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Trompeter, Mission Tp., May 1875, one black horse, eight years old, 4 hands high, white hind foot, white star in forehead, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Wyatt Winkler, Irving Tp., May 1875, one dark bay horse, twelve years old, three white feet, black mane and tail, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Rogers, May 1875, Walnut Tp., one brown mare, eight years old, black face, one white hind foot. Appraised at \$15.

PONIES—Also one dun colored mare pony, six years old, paid face, one white hind foot, branded J. H. C. Also one bay mare pony, three years old, star in forehead, both hind feet white. Dun pony appraised at \$20. Bay pony appraised at \$15.

PONIES—Taken up by J. J. Brown, Walnut Tp., May 1875, one bay mare pony, three years old, one or two years old; one has its ears split, branded S on the left shoulder; the other has a dark unknown brand on each shoulder and the letter S on the left. Appraised at \$20 each.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. H. Collins, Baker Tp., May 1875, one roan mare, six years old, cord mark on left hind leg, collar and harness marks, white strip in forehead. Appraised at \$20.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Edward Black, Eudora Tp., May 1875, one dark brown horse, six years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, white spot on left fore foot, star in forehead. Appraised at \$20.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Warren, Easton Tp., May 1875, one mare mule, ten or twelve years old, 14 hands high, harness marks, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstein, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Lafayette S. Bradley, Drum Creek Tp., May 1875, one bay pony, five years old, hind foot white, small white star in forehead, rope mark on right hind leg, letter "B" or figure "18" on left shoulder. Appraised at \$20.

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by H. M. Hill, Elm Creek Tp., May 1875, one light bay mare, ten years old, black mane and tail, branded "L M N" on left shoulder. Appraised at \$20.

McPherson County—J. H. Wright, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by C. Aldrich, McPherson Tp., one light bay horse pony, white star in forehead, branded with a "heart" on left thigh, white saddle mark on right side. Appraised at \$25.

Nemaha County—J. Mitchell, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. Thomas, Wetmore Tp., February 22, 1875, one white speckled heifer, two years old, no marks or brands.

HORSE—Taken up by A. T. Williams, Wetmore Tp., May 1875, one bay horse, eight or nine years old, 15 1/2 hands high, branded "P" on left shoulder, small star in forehead, shod all around, saddle and harness marks, had on when taken up, a rope head halter.

Neosho County—G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Haviland, Erie Tp., one bay mare, three years old, 14 or 15 hands high, in this flesh, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

Riley County—W. Burgoyne, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by Russell Platt, Bala Tp., May 1875, one bay mare, twelve years old, 13 hands high, no marks or brands.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. Kepley, Mill Creek Tp., a dark bay or brown mare, four years old, 13 1/2 hands high, small star in forehead, a little lame in fore leg, shoulders have the appearance of having medicine rubbed on for soreness. Appraised at \$20.

Cherokee County—M. D. McPherson, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by Geo. Needler, Shawnee Tp., April 1875, one bay mare, ten years old, 14 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail, star in forehead, stripes on nose. Also one horse colt, medium size, two years old. Both appraised at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by B. F. Truxal, Shawnee Tp., April 7th, 1875, one roan mare pony, eight years old. Also one dun mare pony, four years old. Both appraised at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. H. Hill, Cherokee Tp., May 1875, one bay horse, eight years old, 14 hands high, shod all round with spring shoes, right eye weak, saddle marks. Appraised at \$25.

MAHE—Also one bay mare, five years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, white stripes on nose, harness marks, right fore foot white. Appraised at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. W. Quackenbush, Neosho Tp., June 1st, 1875, one horse, some white on hips, saddle marked, Mexican brand "H" on left hip, same on left shoulder, 12 years old. No value given.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by H. S. Barker, Highland Tp., one dark roan mare pony, twelve years old, 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder with "F S" on left hip with "S" on right hip with two Spanish brands. Appraised at \$15.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Young, Mulberry Tp., April 1875, one light brown steer, two years old, white spot right hind leg, white spot in forehead, bob tail. No other marks or brands. Appraised at \$14.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. Timmerman, May 14th, 1875, one dark bay stallion colt, two years old. Appraised at \$20.

Davis County—C. H. Trott, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Reynolds, Jackson Tp., February 1st, 1875, one bay mare, four years old, 13 hands high, white in face, no other marks perceptible. Appraised at \$25.

COW—Also one sorrel mare colt, one year old, white in face, no other marks perceptible. Appraised at \$15.

Doniphan County—Charles Rappley, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Mrs. Elizabeth Whitson, Marion Tp., April 17th, 1875, one flea bitten gray pony, shod on front feet, six or seven years old. Appraised at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Pat Philburn, Iowa Tp., May 11th, 1875, one sorrel or chestnut mare pony, ten or twelve years old, with three white feet and a white stripe in her face. Appraised at \$15.

Howard County—M. B. Light, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. P. Johnson, Belleville Tp., May 3d, 1875, one dark brown mare pony, eight or nine years old, both hind feet white, a few white hairs in forehead, forefeet hands high, head halter and rope on. Appraised at \$20.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Adam Hutton, Kentucky Tp., April 26th, 1875, one bay mare, seven or eight years old, 13 hands high, left hind foot white, small stripes on forehead. Also one yearling mare colt which is of the same color and marks of mare above described. Appraised at \$20.

Johnson County—J. Martin, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Sebastian Dyer, Aubrey Tp., February 18th, 1875, one red and white cow, seven or eight years old, left ear cropped off, and white belly. Appraised at \$10.

MULE—Taken up by G. W. Arrasmith, Oxford Tp., November 19th, 1875, one bay mare mule, 15 hands high, four years old, lame in left hind leg. Appraised at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Richard Lammend, Gardner Tp., April 18th, 1875, one brown mare pony, 14 hands high, eight years old, branded on left hip "A A", white in forehead. Appraised at \$25.

La Bette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

MAHE—Taken up by John Colson, Montana Tp., one sorrel mare, supposed to be three years old, 14 hands high, white star in forehead, white tip on nose. Appraised at \$20.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Tolford, Jackson Tp., April 28th, 1875, two iron grey mares, five years old, 15 or 16 hands high, one has both forward feet white, also the left hind foot; no other brands or marks visible. Appraised at \$10.

Leavenworth County—O. Diefendorf, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Cullison, Sherman Tp., May 13th, 1875, one spotted strawberry roan horse, nine years old, 12 hands high, with blaze on ball face, has fresh harness marks. Appraised at \$20.

MARE—Also one bay mare, eight years old, 11 or 12 hands high, star in forehead, small white spot on right hind leg, white hind foot, white mane and tail, fresh harness marks. Appraised at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by Joseph W. Akeley, Alexandria Tp., May 18th, 1875, one white horse mule, some harness marks, mane and tail trimmed, 14 1/2 hands high, four years old. Appraised at \$20.

McPherson County—J. H. Wright, Clerk.

STEER—Also one red and white steer, three years old. Appraised at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Oakes, Gypsum Creek Tp., one black steer, line and collar, sawtooth in right ear, crop off, branded with the letter "M" on right hip, five years old. Appraised at \$25.

STEER—Also one red and white steer, right horn loped and point off, under crop of left ear, sawtooth in right ear, branded "T" on left side, five years old. Appraised at \$25.

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

Morris County—H. W. Gildemester, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. J. Rann, Parker Tp., May 8th, 1875, one sorrel mare, five years old, 14 hands high, white star in forehead, small stripe in face, no brands. Appraised at \$20.

PONY—Also one dun pony, four years old, bob tail, collar marks, branded "C" on right shoulder. Appraised at \$25.

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

Marshall County—J. G. McIntire, Clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Gerard Kook, Galtland Tp., May 11th, 1875, one roan filley, three years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, legs black up to knees. Appraised at \$20.

Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstein, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Freely, Rutland Tp., April 28th, 1875, one bay mare, five years old, star in forehead, white strip on nose, white hind foot. Appraised at \$20.

Mitchell County—L. J. Best, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Hascall Skinner, Cawker Tp., one black pony, four years old, branded by the numbers "66" on left side. Appraised at \$22.

Miami County—C. H. Miller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Groves, Paola Tp., April 19, one dark brown mare, three years old, white spot in forehead. Appraised at \$25.

THE PROMINENT ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW LOW RESERVOIR "STANDARD"

Are Economy in Price, Superior Construction, Quick & Uniform Baking.

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

MADE ONLY BY Excelsior Manufacturing Company,

612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS, MO.

AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

A. W. KNOWLES & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

G. W. MARTIN, PRAIRIE DELL FARM.

Stallion Season,

FOR 1875.

EVAN DHU.

Bay Horse; foaled 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towanda, Pa., sired by Rydyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American Eagle, son of American Eagle, Duroc (791), grand dam by Young King Herod, and King Herod. The get of this horse can be seen on the farm.

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

ROBERT MACGREGOR.

Chestnut Horse; foaled 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Ideal, (record 2:30) dam sister to Lady Whitman—record in the heat of 2:31 1/2—by Seely's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc.

Major Ideal by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of Goldsmith Maid) son of Rydyk's Hambletonian—dam by Vermont Hambletonian son of Imported Messenger. Darland's Young Messenger Duroc by Messenger Duroc by Sir Archy Duroc by Duroc (791).

Seely's American Star sired the dam of Dexter, Jay Gould, Aberdeen, Nettle, etc., etc.

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

TERMS—\$50.00 the season, mares not in foal returnable from the next season—season ends July 15th. Pasture with running water, box stalls, etc., furnished on reasonable terms, the best of care given but all accidents and escapes are at the owner's risk; charges are payable before the removal of the stock.

JOHN DREW, Supt. R. I. LEE, Topeka, Kansas.

TO BREEDERS OF FINE HORSES.

During the Stallion season of 1875, the fine bred Stallion Billy Stanger, will make the season at the place herein named.

BILLY STANGER.

A beautiful bay Stallion, 15 hands 8 inches, together with his unbroken pedigree, render his stock very desirable.

PEDIGREE—American Stud Book. BILLY STANGER was got by Stanger out of a black Southern mare, Cherry Belle; she was by imported Glenora, by Lexington, by Lexington, by imported Lexington; his dam by Whip Lance, full brother of Ariel, by American Eclipse, a sorrel horse by Duroc; dam by Miller's Damsel by Messenger Whip, imported, brown horse, 15 hands 11 inches high, etc.

BILLY STANGER will make the season three miles south of Rossville, south of the Kaw river. Mares will be well provided for and receive the best of care, but all accidents will be at the owner's risk. Owners from abroad, a day's vicinity, can apply at the farm, or by mail at Rossville, Shawnee county, Kansas. E. V. HOLEMDEN.

TOPEKA POULTRY, IMPORTING AND BREEDING COMPANY.

Will sell eggs from choice fowls that have taken prizes at great poultry shows. We pack eggs in the most approved manner and guarantee satisfaction. Send for prices of eggs and fowls. Address, C. H. TAYLOR, Box 713, Topeka, Kan.

Taylor's Commercial NURSERIES OF

LAWRENCE } KANSAS

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

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

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

C. H. TAYLOR, Lawrence, Kansas.

CABOON'S SEEDSOWER

Sows all kinds of GRAIN AND GRASS SEED. Address all orders to W. H. BARKS & CO. Sole Agents for the Northwest, 24 & 26 So. Canal St., CHICAGO.

Contractors wanted where we have no Agents.

REINSTEDLER

FARMERS' MACHINERY at reduced rates, and for circular to H. Reinstedler, wholesale dealer in Farming Implements, 6 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. BARKS & CO. SEEDS, TOOLS, &c.

Wholesale & Retail, 24 & 26 So. Canal St., CHICAGO.

Circulars sent free.

CATALOGUES, Pamphlets, Briefs, etc., printed in the finest style, and at lowest living prices at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job Printing Office, Topeka, Kansas.

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

BLANKS of every style and size printed to order, at "live and let live" prices, at the KANSAS FARMER Book and Job Printing Office.

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

Breeders' Directory.

W. R. MOFFATT, PAW PAW GROVE, Lee Co. Ill., Importers and breeders of pure-bred Clydesdale horses, Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire pigs.

BYRON BREWSTER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas; Breeder of Poland-China swine. Pigs, not a kin shipped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

J. M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Buff and Blue and Partridge Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas and Adams. Eggs, \$1.00 per dozen. Chicks for sale after Aug. 1.

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

W. M. TILTON, Togus, Maine, Breeder of Holstein and Jersey Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and driving horses of fashionable blood.

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

A. J. DUNLAP, Meadow Lawn, near Galena, Ill. Breeder, (not dealer) Short-horn Cattle, Choice young bulls for sale. Send for Catalogue.

THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

G. G. MAXON, "Biverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y., breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington O. H., Ohio, breeder of Short-horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.

H. K. MOORE, "Bona Valley Place," Red Oak, Iowa, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire and Magic Hogs. None but thoroughbreds kept on the farm.

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure Short-horn Cattle of unimpeachable pedigree—stock sent, the most suitable for the show ring and shambles.

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

GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., Breeder of improved Berkshire swine and Berkshire-horn cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

ANDREW WILSON, Kingsburg, Kan., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

THEODORE BATES, "Mapleleaf," Corning, Adams co. Iowa. Breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality.

LOUIS BRESHA, Olyphants, Kentucky, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM—J. R. COOLIDGE & SON, breeders of Thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Animals warranted as represented. Sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Highland Stock Farm, Topeka, Kansas. Price First Prizes, 1873. Young Fowls for sale in season. Send for price list.

R. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., Breeder of "Plymouth Rock" Fowls for sale. Eggs for hatching at 10¢ per setting. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

LET US SMILE.

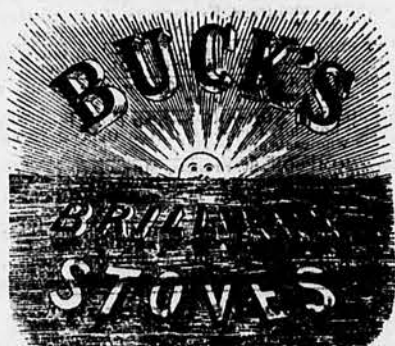
SIMON SHORT'S SORROW.

Shrewd Simon Short sowed shoes. Seven-teen summers' speeding storms, spreading sunshine, saw Simon's small, shabby shop still standing staunch; saw Simon's self same squeaking sign still swinging swiftly, specifying, "Simon Short, Smithfield's sole surviving shoemaker. Shoes soled, sewed superbly." Simon's sedulous spouse, Sally Short, sewed Simon's shirts, stitched shoes, stuffed sofas. Simon's six stout sturdy sons, Seth, Samuel, Stephen, Saul, Silas, Shadrach, sold sundries. Sober Seth sold saddles, stirrups; sagacious Stephen sold silks, satins, shawls; skeptical Saul sold silver salvers; selfish Shadrach sold salves, shoe strings, soaps, skates; slack Silas sold Sally Short's stuffed sofas. Some seven summers since, Simon's second son Samuel saw Sophia Sophronia Spriggs somewhere—sweet, sensible, smart, Sophronia Spriggs. Sam soon showed strange symptoms. Sam seldom stood selling saddles. Sam sighed sorrowfully, sought Sophia Sophronia Spriggs' society, sung several serenades slyly. Simon stormed, scowled severely, said Sam seemed so slyly singing such senseless songs, strutting spendthrift, scatter-brained simpleton. Sam's suitless—Sam's sly spied some sweetheart. Sentimental, silly school boy," snarled Simon, "Suitless! stop such stuff." Simon sent Sally's snuff box spinning, seized Sally's scissors, smashed Sally's spectacles, scattered several spoils. "Sneaking scoundrel!" Simon stopped speaking, started shodward swiftly.

Sally sighed slyly, summoning Sam, she spoke sympathizingly. "Sam," she said: "Sire seems singularly snappish, so, sonny, stop strolling streets, stop smoking, stop spending specie superfluously, stop slinging serenades slyly, stop short, sell saddles sensibly; see Sophia Sophronia Spriggs speedily, Sam." "So soon?" said Sam, standing still. "So soon, surely," said Sally, smilingly. "Specially since Sire shows such suitless." Sam, somewhat scared, snatched slowly, shak- ing stupendously; Sam soliloquized, "Sophia Sophronia Short, Sam Short's spouse, sounds splendid. Suppose she should say she shan't?" Sam soon spied Sophia staring shirt, singing softly; seeing Sam she stopped, saluting Sam smilingly. Sam stammered shockingly—"spl—spl—splendid summer season, Sophia." "Somewhat suitless," suggested Sophia. "Sar—sar—sartin," said Sam—(silence seventy-seven seconds). "See sister Sue's sunflowers," said Sophia, socially silencing such stiff silence. Such sprightly sauciness stimulated Sam strangely; so suddenly speak- ing, sentimentally, Sam said, "Sophia, Su- san, sunflowers stroll serenely, seek some re- quested spot, some sylvan shade—sparkling streams shall sing some soul-stirring strains, sweet songsters silence secret sighings, sylphs shall!"—Sophia Snickered, so Sam stopped "Sophia," said Sam solemnly. "Sam," said she—"Sophia, stop smiling. Sam Short's sin- cere, Sam's seeking some sweet spouse." She stood silently. "Speak, Sophia, speak! Such silence speculates sorrow." "Seek Sue, Sam," said Sophia. So Sam sought Sue Spriggs. Sue Spriggs said, "Sartin."

MARK TWIN ON CHAMBERMAIDS.

Against all chambermaids of whatever age or nationality, I launch the curse of bachelor- dom. They put your boots in inaccessible places. They chiefly enjoy depositing them as far under the bed as the wall permits. They always put the match box in some other place. They take a new place for it every day, and put a bottle or other perishable glass where the box stood before. This will dis- gust you. They like that. No matter where you put anything, they won't let it stay there. They will take it and move it the first chance they get. They use more hair-oil than any six men. They keep always coming to make your bed before you are up, thus destroying your rest; but after you get up, they don't come any more till the next day.



Bake better, burn less fuel; give better satisfaction, and are the standard Stoves of the day. Extension Top Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

BUCK'S

Guarantee,

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

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Buck & Wright,

720 and 722 Main Street, St. Louis. Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.



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One five year old, the other two years old, both reg- istered in Herd Book. For sale, cheap, apply to CHARLES KEARNEY, Watons, Kansas.

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GRANGES, FARMERS' CLUBS, And

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