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WEEDS, WORMS AND BUGS ON OUR NATIONAL FARM.

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

AN INQUIRY.

BY JOHN G. DREW,
Author of "Our Currency as it is and as it should be," "Our Money Must," "A Financial Catechism," "Repudiate the Repudiators," "Exhaustive Power of Usury," Etc.

CHAPTER XVIII.

STOP THIEF!

Oh wad some power the giftie, gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us,
It wad frae many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion.—BURNS.

A very ancient but now well understood and transparent expedient of the pick-pocket is, to yell STOP THIEF, and to direct the pursuers into a course exactly opposite to that taken or proposed to be taken by himself.

So with our bullionists and our National bankers.

Having almost entirely by cajolery, bribes, sophistry, etc., almost entirely stolen the Nation poor by abstracting the only thoroughly, sound, firmly based currency our people ever had—to wit—greenbacks and other small bonds of the nation, and substituted therefor the Will o' Wisp—Jack o' Lantern, and other gaseous exhalations as defined by Professor Price, and other eminent authorities previously quoted, including our own Comptroller of the Currency, they try to divert public attention by their brazen faced yelping of INFLATION.

For lesser cause did Cicero launch his immortal invective on Cataline and his co-plotters of his day.

For less provocation did Greeley hurl his fiery Saxon as quoted in a former chapter.

For smaller crime did Washington write in 1779 to the Governor of Pennsylvania thus:

"It gives me very sincere pleasure to find that the Assembly is so well disposed to second our endeavors in bringing those murderers of our cause, the monopolizers, forestallers, and engrossers, to condign punishment. It is much to be lamented that each State, long ere this, has not hunted them down as pests to society, and the greatest enemies we have to the happiness of America. I would to God that some one of the more atrocious in each State was hung in gibbets upon a gallows five times as high as the one prepared for Haman. No punishment, in my opinion, is too severe for the man who can build his greatness on his country's ruin."

For less crimes than those which raise our public ministers to affluence did Jean Baptiste Colbert cause the arrest of Fouquet, the Finance Minister of France, some two hundred years since, who on trial, was convicted and after nineteen years of prison fare and straw bedding died.

Doubtless this severe, though late administration of justice, has largely relieved French administration of the crimes which for the past fifteen years, have so tarnished our history.

Louis Blanc in his history of the French Revolution, says:

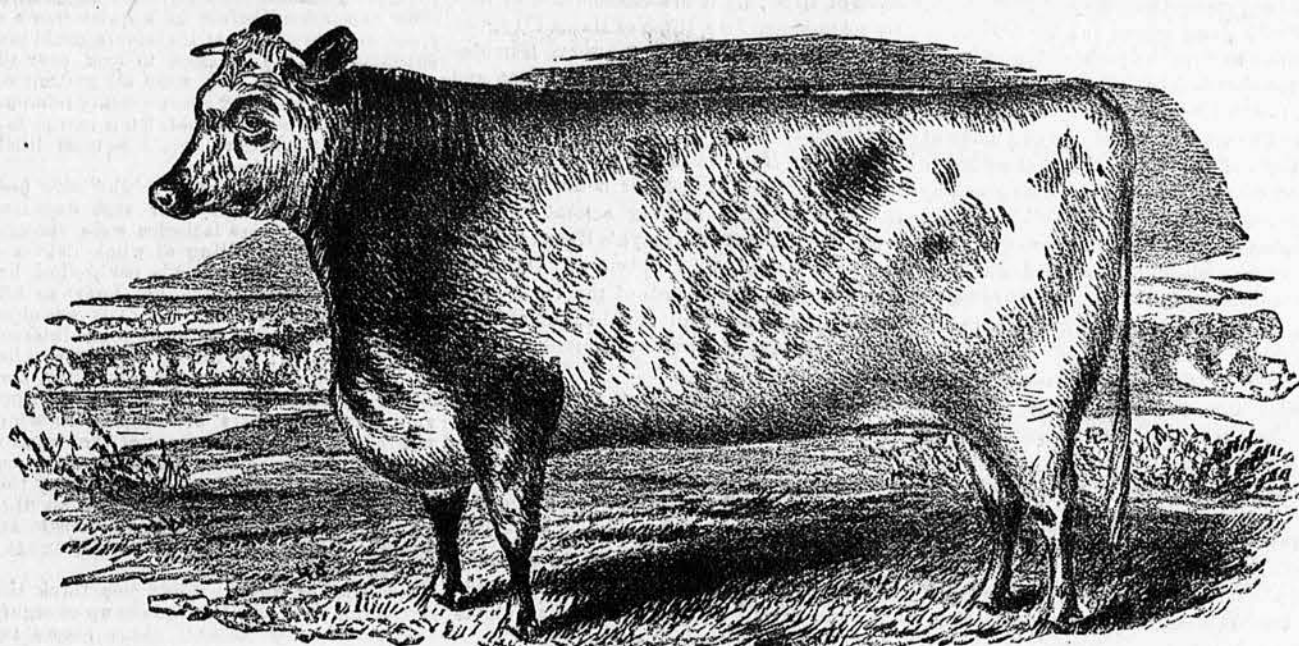
"The chamber of justice, instituted by a violent edict, prepared exemplary punishment for whomsoever shall be convicted of malversations in our finances, and of having impoverished our provinces, says the preamble. Suspected fortunes are to be controlled; their origin to be sought for and discovered. Every one who has touched the public property, from the proud accomplices of Fouquet to the lowliest tax collector, must furnish a sworn statement of his property, of the inheritances he has received, and of the sums given by him in marriage to his children. Every one must show his actions to the light of day, and unfortunate are those who, by the vanity of their profusions, shall have already betrayed an unlawful opulence."

"This inauguration of good order arrested a general bankruptcy. An hundred and ten millions, restored by the framers of the revenue, re-entered the treasury; speculators who had enriched themselves by the public distress, those who had purchased the octrois at a fraudulent price, false creditors, were sacrificed to a State they were devouring, etc."

We will not in this place advert to the eminent contrast of our legislation to the credit Mobile fraud, where the convicted felons were not only permitted to escape unwhipped of justice, but sent abroad as so called representatives of the American people to foreign courts.

Neither will we advert to a hundred other minor felonies, as our especial point of investigation is our late financial history, but will give the testimony of the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, before the committee of the House of Representatives Jan. 16, 1874.

"I believe that of those 1,900 National



Waterloo J.

PROPERTY OF ROBERT HOLLOWAY, ALEXIS, ILLINOIS.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.
MULBERRY CULTURE.

L. S. CROZIER.

NUMBER IV.

DAILY NOTES ON THE BREEDING OF SILK-WORMS AT THE SILKVILLE ESTABLISHMENT.

Four distinct breeds on hand, all hatched out by the natural heat of the season, temperature kept up at night by fire in stove. The breeds are the following:

No. 1. Green Japanese, acclimated successfully by 3 years, breeding, tested under the microscope at the Government establishment in France, and pronounced free from disease. They hatched from the 25th to the 27th of April with great uniformity. The weather turning damp and cold, they were fed only three times a day and now (May 7th) they have gone through the first moulting very satisfactorily.

No. 2. White Asiatic (Broussa) breed, began hatching on May 1st, received same care as above, are preparing for first moulting. The cocoons of this breed are very well shaped, white with bluish tinge, just the right tint for white fabrics.

No. 3. Yellows, from the Pyrenees Mt's, in France. Hatched out by May 1st, are in progress of moulting. Cocoons rather small, finely formed, and very hard; quality of silk very fine. The eggs were procured from the testing establishment and warranted clear of disease.

No. 4. Yellows, from the Cevennes Mt's, France. Hatched from 4th to 7th of May, and doing well. Selected by microscopic examination upon healthy stock. Cocoons large, very solid and of the very best quality of silk.

An interesting fact, showing the hardness of the silk-worms, is this: Having some doubtful eggs which I did not wish to put in the cocoonery for fear of introducing disease; I threw away the papers containing them, it fell amongst some small seedling mulberry trees, there they hatched and spread on the trees and are apparently doing well, though growing very slowly, getting only one meal a day, during the warm part of the day. They have stood all the late cold rains and for several nights endured a temperature nearly down to freezing point.

The only noticeable difference between these little castaways and the worms in the cocoonery, is in their size as they could not feed mornings and evenings being benumbed by the cold.

This fact, noticed by all the Colony, is stronger than any commentaries to show the adaptation of our climate to the raising of silk-worms.

EDITOR FARMER.—I wish to ask the farmers of Kansas, a few questions, through your paper; as I understand, one object of your paper, is for the farmers to talk up any matter that may be of interest, to those who are engaged in agriculture, or any other business, the object of which, is to benefit the community at large. Now, I wish to learn the habits of the little, nimble, prairie ground squirrel. I wish to know whether he is in the habit of destroying grain of any kind? I am well posted on the timber ground squirrel; and I know him to be a desperate thief. He will steal all kinds of grain; and you never catch

him without his sacks for that express purpose; he can carry about a half pint, of grain at any time. His sacks are on the outside of his jaws, and extend down on each side of his neck; he shoves the grain in with his paw, and when well filled, he pulls the grain out with his paw; I have made him unload many times, when I have caught him slipping from my fields with grain.

In the heavy timbers of Indiana, they were very numerous, and would destroy all the corn say for at least a dozen rows next the fence; in the spring after corn was planted. In the fall season they dig large cells, in dry places of the earth and lay in large stores for winter. Some pleasant days, he will come out and jump round in the region of his storehouse.

Is the habits of this prairie squirrel like the timber squirrel, that I have described, and how does he spend the winter; does he come out before Easter Sunday?

I wish to ask one more question; can any person tell me, whether there is any animal, that can or does suspend life for a given length of time.

J. B. DURHAM,
Maple Hill, Wabash Co., Kansas, April 24, 1876.

For the Kansas Farmer.

A PLAIN TALK ABOUT EVERY DAY MATTERS.

Rain! Rain! Well what if it does rain! During the latter part of last winter, I heard people prophesying that as the winter brought no rain, we should raise no crops. But we have had abundance of rain. And now the very persons who complained of coming drouth are abusing wife, children, and even their Maker, because it rains. But why try to mar the happiness of the whole family, while we receive one of God's great blessings—rain. The fact is, those very persons, or rather their families need rest which nothing short of a rainy day will give. Only think of the boys who toil from four to five in the morning till eight or nine in the evening, doing work which even to older persons becomes monotonous, tiresome and uninteresting. Then when it rains to hear their father growling and scolding. What attractions to generate a love of home in the hearts of the youth of the land.

It seems to me that it is the height of folly to try to induce the boys to leave the old farm by compelling them to labor so continually raising corn to be sold by the bushel.

No wonder so many turn out to be tramps, wandering up and down the earth, as if to evade the necessity of work, driven from home by the unceasing toil, the unkind parent, who, in his eager appetite for wealth, devours even the souls of all those entrusted to his care. Why all this? What are we here for? Those broad fields; whose are they? What are they for? Are we put here to toil as though we were slaves? Not exactly. And yet we are slaves; slaves to the almighty dollar. What will we not do for money? Why, the fact is we will not only work out our own life, and deprive ourselves of all enjoyment, but we willingly drag our hired men, our wives, and our children through life as though they were only beasts, fit only for field work. That is the kind of men who complain of too much rain or too dry weather.

I once heard a rich man say he wished it would only rain on Sundays and nights. He wanted to push his hired help, his boys and women to do their utmost every day, week in

and week out, that he might hoard up money to buy more land, which in turn would make more work, and so on.

He seemed to think the more land he had the better man he was. The happiness of his family are nothing compared to money or land. And yet are the fields his, or does God permit him to occupy them for a time. He seems to think they are his. Then what are they for? In the hands of a rich man they are simply means by which to obtain more money. And if a rainy day or a drouth interferes, he is the most miserable man in the world. Let us take a look at the premises of such a man as we have been talking about, and see if there be any possible chance for criticism.

Here lives Mr. A., one of the first settlers. He is a prosperous man for he owns several hundred acres of fine farming land. He has occupied the place for more than twenty years. But there is no fruit on the place except a few morello trees which the boys planted. And every year the old man complains of the plague of sprouts, or the boys wasting time eating cherries. Pigs and geese ornament and perfume the door yard, to the exclusion of flowers and shade trees. His stable is a straw covered pen, to which the boys must carry feed from a distance of fifty to a hundred yards for a dozen horses. Not very handy but then you see there is 100 acres of land over there for sale, and he needs it to fill out his square mile of land. And that is the way it has been ever since he settled on his first eighty acres. As for a house, anything will do to live in. Shall we stay for dinner? See the bill of fare: pork, cornbread, coffee and stewed pumpkin for dessert. Shame on you man! hundreds of acres of land and can't afford your family a little garden and a few fruit trees. True the wife does plant a few vegetables, but she must plant them half a mile from the house or the pigs and geese will make short work of them. And this man wants to absorb, as it were, a whole square mile of the finest land, for fear that some of his fellowmen might occupy it and make beautiful homes of it. His religion is to worship his money and his land, and when the Judgment day comes who will be called to account for the souls of his family which he dragged down to perdition. W. S. M.

WORMS IN SWINE.

A subscriber in Macon county Ill., states that his hogs are out of condition, that one died recently, out of whose mouth there came intestinal worms, after death, and asks whether the worms were the cause of death, and how to cure his swine. He states that his hogs are following cattle that are being fattened.

The presence of worms in your hogs comes of indigestion, fermentation following this. There is, no doubt, a highly irritated condition of the mucous lining of the digestive organs. It is more rational to attribute the death to the diseased state which caused the worms to appear, than to charge the fatal results to the worms. It will be wise to change the entire habits of the swine. If they have nested out in the wind, exposed to rains, then put them at once into dry quarters, with plenty of dry bedding, often changed. The food should be lessened and changed, giving the hog access to such articles as counteract acidity, viz., charcoal, ashes, and salt. Some claim marked benefit from giving swine access to stone coal. Sulphate of iron, (copperas) given in the food, to the extent of half an ounce a week, is a very good remedy for removing the worms from the intestines. But as before hinted, the habits, the kind of food used, and the vicissitudes of the weather, are probably chargeable with being the primary cause, and it is well to change for the better in all of these, if practicable.

BOYISH DESTRUCTIVENESS UTILIZED.—A recent report of the French Societe Central d'Agriculture et d'Horticulture states that for some years past one of the principal objects of the society has been to encourage the destruction of injurious animals, particularly insects, and the protection of insectivorous birds. The principals of several schools have seconded these efforts in a most praiseworthy manner. School-boys, as a rule, are rather destructive, and advantage is taken of this disposition to kill something. Prizes are offered for the destruction of vermin of all sorts, and at the same time for the preservation of useful birds. Eleven scholars in one school destroyed each 1666 insects, of various sorts, besides 42 nests of caterpillars; and they protected 27 nests of useful birds, sheltering 143 young. This is only one of several cases reported, the numbers of which are mostly much higher. It would appear that insectivorous birds have been almost exterminated in some parts of France, and injurious insects have increased proportionately, so that they have become a formidable scourge.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

KEEP UP THE FERTILITY.

EDITOR FARMER.—Having but recently become a citizen of Kansas, I have been looking around over the State to some extent, and noting with some care the agricultural capabilities of this young State. And while I do not wish to over estimate, or speak in too high terms of the productive resources of the State, yet in justice to my convictions, I must say that Kansas appears to possess almost unbounded productive capabilities. The soil appears to abound in those elements that enter most largely into the composition of cultivated plants. The crops that have already been produced are an evidence of the vast capabilities of the State for the production of useful crops. Under an enlightened and judicious system of agriculture, Kansas should, and will, contribute a large share toward the food sustenance of the world. But there is the rub! The very fertility of the soil will, too frequently, lead to an extravagant and wasteful method of farming, the very reverse of enlightened. There are thousands of farmers who cannot be convinced that there is the least necessity for husbanding the resources of their farms. They seem to labor under the impression that they can always take from, without adding anything to, and yet not diminish their stores. The past history of agriculture teaches a different lesson from this however. The worn out and abandoned fields of Virginia and other of our older states, proclaim, in language that cannot be misunderstood, that this system of agricultural robbery always brings its penalty of sterility and poverty.

Men may hope to sin, in this respect, without suffering the legitimate consequences, but the law is inexorable and cannot be set aside. Many of the valleys of Virginia, Connecticut, and other Eastern States were just as fertile in their primitive condition, as the richest valleys of Kansas; and yet, to-day thousands of acres of them are turned out as too worthless to pay for further culture. The same system of depletion that led to their exhaustion and sterility, is in operation on thousands of farms in this fertile West, and if persisted in, will lead to the same result. Every farm on these rich prairies should retain its fertility, if not grow better and more productive every year it is farmed; and any system of farming that does not thus keep up the fertility of the farm, is a bad system, regardless of present profits. The farmers of the great West will deserve the severest censure if, with the history of the past before them, and a virgin soil of such great fertility in their hands, they shall repeat the deteriorating process pursued by our fathers, and that has resulted in the depreciation of the average fertility of Eastern farms. It is time the Kansas farmers were giving attention to this subject; and if your paper shall contribute to a correct system of agriculture, it will deserve the gratitude of coming generations.

L. J. TEMPLIN.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

WEATHER REPORT FOR APRIL.

From the records of B. B. Smith, at Zarah, Kansas, Latitude 38° 22' N.; Longitude 98° 39' W.; Altitude 1805 feet above sea level, and 37 feet above Arkansas Valley bottoms.

Mean temperature of month 54.83 degrees, which is about the normal temperature for April. Maximum 89° on the 26th; Minimum 27° on the 2d; range 62 degrees. Average daily range of temperature 27.5°.

Total rainfall 3.81 inches, which is about the average amount for this month. Rain fell on nine days, snow fell on 1st, 2d, and 13th, in all 6 inches. Hail fell on the 26th and 29th. Thunder showers during month. A distant lightning displays observed on different evenings, or in different directions (disconnected) on the same evening, 13.

Cloudiness of month 38.5 per cent.; cloudiness at 6 a. m. 42 per cent.; at 2 p. m. 38 per cent. at 10 p. m. 26 per cent. Totally cloudy days, 2; totally clear, 1.

Estimated velocity of winds about 15½ to 16 miles per hour. Mean at 6 a. m. 11 miles; 2 p. m. 20 miles; 10 p. m. 16 miles. The points from which the wind blew were as follows: N. 14 times; N. E. 10; S. E. 6; S. 23; S. W. 6; W. 10; N. W. 10, and calm once. Adding the Easterly (N. E. and S. E.) winds we find them equal to the Westerly winds; and adding Northerly (N. E. and N. W.) winds we find them about equal to the Southerly winds, thus making a sort of balance all around, though the most frequent wind from any one point was South.

Birds made their appearance in the following order: From the 1st, to the middle—sparrows, swamp black-birds, plovers, flickers or "high holders", prairie dog owls, (*Athene hypoleuca*), two robins, perhaps first in the country; long-billed curlew, little warblers, snipes, cow blackbirds, and from the middle to the close, sand swallows, white cranes (*Ardea egretta*); pelicans, numerous; flycatchers, mourning doves, chickadees, near the river; cliff swallows, yellow-headed blackbirds, house wrens, and others. Geese were last seen about the 22nd.

Flowers were not numerous during the month. Wild pansies (*Pulsatilla*) were in full bloom early; on the 12th, willows were in blossom; 14th, chicanaw plums and *Astragalus caryocarpus*; 16th, *Cymopterus glomeratus*; 18th, a small cactus, three inches high; 19th, box-elder; 24th, *Anemone Caroliniana*; 25th, a sort of dandelion; 26th, wild pea; 27th, two other species of *Astragalus*; 28th, *Oxalis violacea*; 29th, wild onion (*Allium reticulatum*) three varieties. Toward the close of the month, wheat was starting up, and rye heading out.

Young native grasshoppers were hopping about toward the close of the month.

LESSONS FOR THE PEOPLE IN ENTOMOLOGY

BY E. A. POPENOE.

No. 5. DIPTERA.

The members of this sub-order are in general, easily recognized by the single pair of naked, membranous wings, the under wings being aborted and remaining only as rudiments called poisers. The thorax is large and usually quite distinct, the mesothoracic segment being developed over the other two which are small in comparison. The abdomen varies in form from broadly conical or triangular to long and slender. The compound eyes are large and sometimes cover a great portion of the head. In the same species, the eyes of the male are often larger and approach each other more closely than those of the other sex. The antennae do not vary much from two principal forms. They are generally long filiform, bearing circles of fine hairs or setae, or are short and thick, of two or four joints, the terminal one bearing a bristle. A few flies have clavate antennae.

The mouth parts where all are developed, are modified to form the proboscis, which consists of the sheath-like labium, enclosing the slender, needle-like mandibles, maxillae and labrum. The form of the wings and mode of arrangement of the veins, together with the shape and relative size of the cells formed by the intersection of the veins are all important in distinguishing the different groups. The feet are usually slender, weak and simple, sometimes furnished with stout, bristly hairs. The thighs are sometimes thickened as in certain Syrphidae.

The larvae of flies are thickened, fleshy grubs, with the head-parts quite inconspicuous. They generally inhabit various decaying substances, fungi, etc., while some are true parasites. The pupae are either naked and free as in other suborders, or are formed within the hardened skin of the larva which serves as a protecting case for the pupa within. Pupae of the latter class are called coarctate, and the hardened larval skin is the puparium.

The muscoides and gnats are included in the family *Culicidae*. The mouth-parts are long and slender and the mandibles and maxillae are lancet-like for piercing. The female insects alone use their piercing beaks to the discomfort of animals. The long and filiform antennae are many-jointed and each joint is furnished with a circle of fine hairs. The *Cecidomyiidae* are gall-flies, and the females deposit their eggs in the stalks and leaves of various plants, producing the swellings or excrescences in which the larvae live. The bodies of these insects are slender and delicate and clothed with long hairs, while the insects themselves are very small. The Hessian fly belongs in this family.

The *Tipulidae* or crane flies, sometimes called "gallinippers," are known by their large size and long slender legs. The abdomen is long, and slender and cylindrical.

The perfect insects are rather sluggish and slow in flight. The legs of the insect are almost always broken in the attempt to capture it. The larvae live in soil, or rotten wood, and fungi.

Fleas are wingless diptera according to the best authorities of the present day, and from the family *Pulicidae*. In these, the compound eyes are wanting, being replaced by a pair of simple eyes or ocelli.

The different kinds of horse-flies are included in the family *Tabanidae*. The females alone, as in the muscoid family, are troublesome from their biting and blood-sucking propensities. The larvae of some are aquatic but other are terrestrial and are carnivorous.

The family *Midasidae* has a representative in the *Midas clavatus*, a large black fly with smoky wings, and a band of orange yellow on the second abdominal segment. The antennae are tolerably long and terminate in an oval club. The larva lives in decaying wood.

The large flies belonging to the family *Asilidae* are very fierce and active, seizing other insects on the wing and sucking out their juices. Their prey consists of grasshoppers, flies, beetles, etc., sometimes as large as the fly itself.

The bodies of these flies are long and narrow, with the thorax large and strong, supporting a pair of long, rather narrow wings and six long, stout, bristly legs.

The proboscis is short and stout as well as sharp, and when captured, the flies sometimes endeavor to pierce the fingers of the captor. Their larvae are sometimes destructive to the roots of plants.

The *Bombyliidae* have very hairy bodies and the wings are frequently spotted or marked prettily with black or smoky brown. The proboscis is long and slender and carried projectingly forward. Their larvae are said to be parasitic upon different species of wild bees.

The *Syrphidae* are brightly colored wasp-shaped flies, whose larvae are noted for devouring plant lice. The bodies of these flies are flattened somewhat, and have the yellow and black colors arranged in bands and spots. *Merodon bardus* of this family so closely resembles a small bumble bee in color and action that most people would hesitate at first to seize it.

The family *Oestridae* includes the different bot-flies whose larvae live within the cavities of the bodies of animals.

These also resemble bees in form and color. The ox gad fly (*Hypoderma bovis*) lives as a larva under the skin of the backs of cattle.

The extensive family *Muscidae* includes the most of the familiar species of flies. The common house fly, the different blow or meat

flies and the stable fly that is so troublesome on account of its sharp bite, are members of this family. The skippers in cheese are the larvae of the *Piophilidae* casei, also belonging to this family. The species of *Tachina* and allied genera are true parasites and live in their larval stages in the bodies of caterpillars and other larvae. The maple worm and the Colorado grasshopper are both infested with these parasitic flies in this locality.

Many of the species of lice found upon animals and birds are wingless dipterous insects, belonging to the degraded family *Hippoboscidae*.

THE BREEDING OF SOME HORSES THAT HAVE TROTTED IN 2:30 OR BETTER.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian, has sired twenty-five within this class. The fastest being Dexter, record 2:17½. The dams of seven of these horses, are descendants of Seeley's American Star and two are descendants of Harry Clay.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian's sons, have sired thirty-four trotting in 2:30 or better; the fastest being Goldsmith's Maid, 2:14. Of the dams of these, eight are descendants of Seeley's American Star, three of Harry Clay, two of Abdallah—the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian—, one by Rysdyk's Hambletonian and one by Guy Miller, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian's great grand sons that have trotted in 2:30 or better, are eight in number. Thus making a total of sixty-seven descendants of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, that have trotted in 2:30 or better; numbering amongst them "the Queen of the Turf," with her unparalleled record of 2:14; and of these sixty-seven, twenty-two have trotted in 2:30 or better.

We will next take a look at the Morgans that have trotted in 2:30 or better. Ethan Allen leads in numbers in this family, if he does not in speed.

He has sired six that have trotted in 2:30 or better, to harness, the fastest being Billy Barr (dam's pedigree not recorded) record of 2:23½; he being Ethan's fastest get. Honest Allen has trotted in 2:29 to the pole, and Washington Irving has trotted in 2:30 to saddle. Of the dams of the six, two of them are by Abdallah the sire of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, one of them is old Pocahontas, the pacer, and the others are not recorded.

Ethan Allen's sons and grand sons have sired fourteen that have trotted in 2:30 or better, the fastest, Sensation with a record of 2:23½; his sire's dam, being by Abdallah; of the remaining thirteen, five were sired by Daniel Lambert, whose dam was by Abdallah, and one was sired by a son of his; of the seven left, six of their dams are not recorded, and the remaining one was sired by Abdallah.

This record looks very much as if Abdallah had as much to do with making Ethan Allen's reputation as a sire, as Ethan has himself. Of the remaining fifty-one descendants of what is called the Morgan stock, thirty-one are sired by thirty-one different horses, and the remaining twenty are divided amongst seven different sires, Winthrop Morrill being credited with five; Vermont Black Hawk, four; General Knox, three; amongst them Lady Maud, who has a record of 2:18½, this being the fastest record obtained by any of the Morgan family. The eight left are sired by four different horses, each being credited with two.

There are fifty-five of what may be classed as Bashaws that have trotted in 5:30 or better. Godfrey's Patchen being credited with the fastest, namely: Hopeful, (with 2:17½ to his credit) he has also sired three others in the class. Geo. M. Patchen has sired the most in number, namely, five, his fastest get being Lucy, with 2:18½ to her credit.

Green's Bashaw has three; Harry Clay, three; Henry Clay, two; Neave's C. M. Clay, two; American Clay, two; Mohawk, three. This leaves thirty-one remaining to be credited to thirty-one different sires.

Among the fifty-five, there are twenty descendants of Geo. M. Patchen. There are eleven belonging to the Clay branch of the Bashaw family; and there are seven descendants of Long Island Black Hawk. American Girl has the best record in the whole family, viz: 2:16½.

To close we will look at the Mambrino family of which thirteen members have trotted in 2:30 or better, the fastest being Lady Thorn, record of 2:18½. Four of these thirteen, are sired by Mambrino Chief, Clark Chief, two, and the remaining seven have seven different sires.

It will be seen that Ethan Allen and his sons taken against any other horse and his sons, stands second on the record to Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and even then the proportion stands thus:

The descendants of Ethan Allen that have trotted in 2:30 or better, number twenty; the fastest being Sensation, record 2:22½; and many of these are also descendants of Abdallah (Rysdyk's Hambletonian) on the dam side.

The descendants of Rysdyk's Hambletonian that have trotted in 2:30 or better, number sixty-seven. The fastest being Goldsmith's Maid, record of 2:14. Thus we have as 87:20 and as 2:14:2:22½ the results to be expected, as proven by the past, by breeding from the Hambletonian family taken as against their most successful competitor.

Of these families, that have trotted in 2:30 or better during last season (1875) twenty are descendants of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, five of Ethan Allen, three of Young Morrill, two of General Knox and eight others of the Morgan family.

Of the Bashaws, three of Godfrey's Patchen get, and seven others of the same family have accomplished the feat. Last and least, of the

Mambrino family, four are entitled to the scroll of honor, the fastest being Tom Britton with 2:27½ to his credit.

WORWICK.

SALT AND WATER FOR COWS.

Dairy cows, like anybody else, should have all the salt they need, and particularly do they need plenty of salt when first turned upon grass in the spring, at which time the grass has less of mineral elements in it than at any other time of the year. The cow being fresh in milk, the supply of fluid strongly is drawn upon, and this supply must be kept up or the cow will fall off in her supply of milk. Thus the salt needs to be watered, and the water needs to be salted.

But this use of salt by domestic animals is very much a matter of habit. When I was a farmer boy in the Yankee State of Vermont, over fifty years ago, though the people were constitutionally observant of the Sabbath, it was not considered to be a very flagrant violation of the Fourth Commandment for the farmer to take his salt box under his arm and proceed with reverent steps, to the tune of Meaz or Dundee, of a Sabbath afternoon, or before meeting time, if he got up early enough, to the back pastures, and give the cattle a general salting; and as this operation was performed only once a week, it was easier to remember to do it on Sunday than any other day, and besides, the farmer being in a quiet frame of mind, and very much at his leisure, could take advantage of the occasion to look over the cattle and see how they were all getting on, without, of course, any great worldly reference as to what the steers would fetch in the fall, or which of the heifers would be most likely to make the best cows.

This way of salting cows might have been well enough in its day, for that was long enough before cheese factories were thought of, and before the selling of whole dairies of milk at ten to fifteen cents per gallon, had stimulated the production of forty to fifty pounds per cow per day. There is an objection to the salting of cattle at long intervals and in the mass; the master animals will lick up too much, and the underlings of the herd will not get enough. A better way is to provide stationary boxes, or troughs, in which salt is kept all the while, out of the reach of washing by rains, and to which the cattle can have access at all times. In this way they will soon learn to regulate the lick to their own tastes, and be free from the bustle and jostling which accompany the salting of a herd in a mass.

Speaking of water, would you think that such a rich fluid as milk is made up of eighty-five per cent. of water? This shows two things—that cows need a plentiful supply of water, and that the water should be pure. A cow which gives a large mess of milk requires more water than one which gives but little, and the thirst for drink is one of the indications of a deep milker. It is true that cattle may be educated to do without much water and still live, just as some of our hygienic reformers can live on bran bread, and such thin stuff, but since air, light and water are the free gifts of the creator, it seems a pity that every living thing should not have all they need of them. When we set out to fatten pigs or cattle, we tempt them to eat all they can; just so, if you want a large flow of milk, you may tempt the cow to drink her fill, and for a man who sells his milk to a factory, it is a good deal better that he should put the water in the milk before it comes from the cow, than that he should put it in the can while on his way to the factory. The law has something to say on this latter practice which makes it unhealthy for the transgressor, while on the former the lactometer and the cream gauge can hardly detect a fault, and if they did, the cow is not morally or legally responsible for watering her own milk. In the normal process of making it, I would not advise that the dairyman should stuff his cows with water as he would stuff a fattening turkey for his Christmas roast, but let them have all they need, and when they need it, and if the feed is good and the cows are good, there will be the best possible yield of milk.

Of course there is little danger that the cows which run in the pastures will not get enough of water at this season of the year; but I mention the matter more to suggest the importance of providing a plentiful supply when the hot season comes on and the streams have become dry, as they usually do where they are not fed by living springs. There are many districts of country where the grasses are well suited to dairy purposes, but where there is a lack of water which is equally good, and dairymen are obliged to have recourse to pools which become foul in the dry season, or fall entirely. Foul water is a bad thing to go into milk, which in its best state is so largely composed of this element, and the cow has no internal apparatus for making pure milk out of foul water. A healthy cow in full flow of milk can make way with from twenty to thirty quarts of water in the course of twenty-four hours. If the water is bad it will show itself more in the night's mess than in the morning, as cows do not drink during the night, and milk is such a sensitive thing that foul water and taints of all sorts show themselves in a short time.

Upon dairy farms where there is not a supply of pure water from living springs, running brooks, &c., it is a matter of prime importance to provide good wells from which to draw or pump water several times a day, from which to water the cows. It would be quite a task to draw or pump water several times a day for a herd of cows; but it would be better to do that than to send bad milk to the factory, or to use it up at home, and then to send stinking cheese to the market, or be obliged to feed it to the pigs.

The late Horace Greeley, during some of the last years of his life, delivered several lectures or agricultural addresses in his chosen missionary field of the West, on windmills, as cheap and available motors for farm purposes, but his hearers mostly made light of his teachings; and the railroad men who once used many of these mills for pumping water at stations, have since substituted the surer and more controllable power of steam. Well, some dairy farmers might do even worse than to use windmills for pumping stock water from wells; but the average American dairyman would as soon heed the advice to raise his calves for dairy cows as to set up a windmill for watering his cattle, so I shall only hint at a possibility and drop the subject. But, by some means or other, I would have good water for cows, or I would not go into the dairy business.

Summit County, O.

S. D. HARRIS.

SUNFLOWERS.

They are rich in honey and are consequently good neighbors for bees. Oil, hardly to be distinguished from olive oil by any one but an expert, may be extracted from the seeds, in the proportion of one gallon to one bushel. One acre will produce something like fifty bushels of seeds. The seeds, too, make food, not unpalatable for human beings, and very

good for animals and poultry. The Portuguese and the American Indians make a kind of bread from them, and use as a substitute for coffee. The stalks may be used as bean poles while growing. Dry, they make passable roofs for sheds and the like, and burn readily on the hearth. The ashes are very rich in potash. Altogether it is a very useful plant, and to crown all, it has a reputation which the scientists have never disproved, for absorbing malaria, and acting as an effectual screen against that scourge of low lying districts fever.

STOCK NOTES.

All things considered, the outlook for stock raisers of Colorado was never more favorable, and we can reasonably expect this industry in the near future to rapidly increase in value and importance. —*Pueblo Chieftain*.

THE MOO CHOR.

Mr. Verner, who is thoroughly posted in the hog trade, says that there are a large number of hogs yet in the county to be sold this season. The number of young pigs is immense. He says the county is well supplied. They will make a home market for corn, and it is advisable to plant corn enough to keep a good surplus on hand. If the county has no surplus corn, a failure of the corn crop will necessitate the sacrifice of the hogs, too, as it did in 1874. But with a good supply on hand, hogs and cattle can be carried over, and there is rarely a time when one or the other will not bring a good price. —*Bureau Herald*.

WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

An organization of the wool growers of Marshall county has been effected. J. G. Crawford, of Center township, is President of the association, and Dr. J. M. Bradford, Wells township, Secretary. The object of the society is to ship or hold its wool, to facilitate the sale and purchase of breeding and stock sheep, the importation of thorough-bred bucks, and to exchange experience and views relative to sheep husbandry, to show the best at the county fair each year, and have a good time generally at meetings every three months. Several large sheep owners in adjoining counties are interested in the society.

A meeting of the association was held in Frankfort, April 27th, to determine what disposition to make of this spring's clip of wool, some 15,000 or 20,000 pounds. Another meeting is called at Frankfort. All interested in sheep raising are cordially invited to attend. —*Marshall Co. News*.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS STALLION HAMBLETONIAN.

Hambletonian, a dark rich bay, with two white heels and a star in forehead, was foaled in 1849. He was bred by Jonas Seely, of sugar Loaf, Orange county, and sold in the fall of the same year, with his dam, to W. M. Rysdyk for \$125. He was never trained, but as a sire of trotters he stood far above all competitors in this or any past generations.

The first colt of any merit that he produced was Fillingham, afterwards called George Wilkes, which gave him great notoriety, but Dexter (the king of trotters) following soon afterward gave Hambletonian such renown that mares from all sections of the country were sent to him, and the demands for his services increased at such a rate that his owner, Mr. Rysdyk, raised his price service from \$100 to \$500, which rate continued to the time of his death. During his career at the stud Hambletonian had 1,843 mares and produced about 1,300 foals. The horse was said to have been possessed of considerable speed; but, like his sire, Abdallah, he never showed it in public. There was a story current some years ago that being on Long Island, in his four-year-old form, he was taken on the Union course, and there, in a private trial, trotted a mile very low in the forties. But whether he could trot fast or not makes little difference. He produced at least 100 sons and daughters that could trot fast, fifty of his sons being now in the stud, getting trotters in every State in the Union.

The old horse died on Monday morning between midnight and daylight at the Rysdyk estate at Chester, and as it was the wish of his late owner, Mr. Rysdyk, that the horse should be buried on the estate, a grave was dug for him in the afternoon behind the barn where he lived so long. An offer of \$1,000 was made for his hide, which was refused, the speculative genius no doubt wishing probably to exhibit it around the country.

WHY SEEDS FAIL.

In the first place, however, we will examine the causes of failure. If small seeds are planted too deep, they either rot in the damp, cold earth, for the want of the warmth necessary to their germination, or, after germination, perish before the shoots can reach the sun and air; so that which was designed for their support and nourishment proves their grave.

If the soil is a stiff clay, it is often too cold at the time the seeds are planted to effect their germination; for it must be understood that warmth and moisture are necessary to the germination of seeds. Neither of these will do alone. Seeds may be kept in a warm, dry room, in dry sand or earth, and they will not grow. They may be placed in damp earth, and kept in a low temperature, and they will most likely rot, though some seeds will remain dormant a long time under these circumstances. But place them in moist earth, in a warm room, and they will commence growth at once. Another difficulty with heavy soil is that it becomes hard on the surface, and this prevents the young plants from "coming up;" or, if, during showery weather, they happen to get above the surface they become locked in and make but little advancement, unless the cultivator is careful to keep the crust well broken; and in doing this the young plants are often destroyed. If stiff, the soil where small seeds are sown should be made mellow, particularly on the surface, by the addition of sand and light mould.

If seeds are sown in rough, lumpy ground, a portion will be buried under the clods, and will never grow; and many that start, not finding a fit soil for their roots, will perish. A few may escape these difficulties, and flourish. —*Hovey's Catalogue*.

Do not laugh at the drunken man reeling through the street, however ludicrous the sight may be; just stop to think. He is going home to some tender heart that will throw with intense agony; some doting mother, perhaps, who will grieve over the downfall of her once sinless boy; or it may be a fond wife, whose heart will almost burst with grief as she views the destruction of her idol, or it may be a loving sister who will shed bitter tears over the degradation of her brother, shorn of his manliness and self-respect. Rather drop a tear in silent sympathy with those hearts so keenly sensitive and tender, yet so proud and loyal that they cannot accept sympathy tendered them either in word, look or act, although it might fall upon their crushed and wounded hearts as refreshingly as the summer dew upon the withering plant.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Patrons' Hand Book, which is mailed to any post office in the United States and Canada for 25 cents, is acknowledged to contain more practical grange information than any book yet published. Examine the testimony of the officers of State Granges all over the United States.

The use in subordinate granges of the set of receipt and order books issued at this office will prevent confusion and mixing of accounts; they are invaluable in keeping the money matters of a grange straight.

The three books are sent, postage paid, to any grange, for \$1.50.

The following is from the Master of the State Grange of Missouri and is equally applicable to Kansas:

WHEN MAY ELECTIONS BE HELD?

This question has frequently been asked by members of granges, where the day was permitted to pass without attending to that duty—in some cases for want of a quorum on that day, and in other cases where granges were so demoralized, from various causes, as to be unable to perform the duty. We have no law precisely covering such cases. The common usage in societies is, for the old officers to hold over until the next regular election; but in many cases, where granges are reviving from a dormant state, a change is desirable, and in some cases the old officers desire that an election be had—for though willing to serve, they do not wish to do so without a re-indorsement. Therefore, it is ruled that, in all such cases, it is proper to hold an election at any time, for the remainder of the year, and to immediately report the new officers (Master and Secretary), with postoffice address, to the Secretary of the State Grange. T. R. ALLEN.

COLORADO SEES JONES OF BINGHAMTON.

At a regular meeting of Collins Grange No. 7, P. of H., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The object of the order of Patrons of Husbandry is to ameliorate the condition of the agriculturist, it behooves us as members of the order to educate ourselves as to be able to accept the advantages afforded to us as consumers of manufactured goods by the manufacturers; and

WHEREAS, Jones, of Binghamton, N. Y., was one of the first to make concessions to the order; and

WHEREAS, By so doing he has benefited, almost beyond calculation, the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States, holding firmly to his convictions of right and justice to his fellow men, and this in the face of powerful opposition by moneyed monopolies; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Collins Grange No. 7, that we, as a body, endorse the action of Bro. Jones, and will encourage and support him in his laudable endeavors. E. Q. TENNY, Sec.

THE AMERICAN GROCER ON THE GRANGE.

The American Grocer in a late issue, reviews the co-operative store movement, and though scouting the idea of any important or permanent competition between the grangers and retailers, it cries for war and thus advises retailers:

"To utterly rout the grangers, you should fight them with their only defective weapon—Cash. Get down to a strictly cash basis if you can without injury to your general business; and if you cannot do that, get as close to it as possible. If you do that, you have every advantage in your favor, for you are better buyers, and better business men, and can consequently afford to undersell them; and, after a time, you will find that the grange, in compensation for any previous injury, will have educated your customers to buy for cash."

Yes, but by their schooling, the Patrons have learned to buy for cash too. They have learned that credit is what takes the profits from their pockets, and puts it into those of the dealer, and it will be a hard matter to make them forget their lesson.—Western Farmer.

INDIANA.

Van Buren Grange initiated eleven members in the quarter ending March 31. Thirteen new members were admitted into Jackson Creek Grange at a late meeting. Crothersville Grange has a co-operative store selling \$80 worth of goods per day. Five granges belong to this co-operative association.

The Indiana Farmer predicts dull times in grange matters, on account of the busy season for farmers and the excitement that will attend the political campaign this year.

The State Secretary reports that the order is gaining strength, and that the advancement made is likely to be permanent.

Goodville Grange has passed a resolution earnestly praying the Executive Committee of the State Grange to continue the State Agency, either by commission or by salary.—Courier Journal.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

The Spirit of Co-operation is constantly on the increase in America. "The American Co-operative Union Store at Louisville has proven a success, and given satisfaction to the stockholders and customers. The Sovereigns of Industry have given co-operative stores a fair test and they have placed many dollars in the pockets of poor mechanics. There have been organized in Kentucky many co-operative stores among the Granges and so far as our information reaches, not one has yet failed to accomplish the expected end. There should be a co-operative store in every neighborhood where there are enough people to sustain it.

Where a co-operative store is established every man becomes his own merchant, and if a woman makes ten pounds of butter and sells it to the store, the profit of that butter will proportionally return to her pocket if she holds a share in the store. The customers get their dividends in proportion to their purchases from the store, and the good effects are realized by persons who may not be stockholders. Co-operation will become as popular in America as now in Europe, saving millions to those engaging in it, and always helping the poor.—Southern Agriculturist.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Grange's Business Association, of California, held in San Francisco, a very satisfactory report was made. The officially recorded savings to members by the Order in the State, amounts to \$7,000,000.

The sales of the Peoria, Illinois, county grange store during the year 1875 amounted to \$75,698.98. The capital stock is now over \$7,000.

INDIANA.—The Order is in a prosperous and growing condition, generally, throughout the State.—Indiana Farmer.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

THE GRANGE.

As the diamond is polished by continual friction, so people by associating together wear off their angles and peculiarities and become better members of society, and also better fitted for the struggles of life in which all must take a part whether willing or not.

Large families which have grown up together, have more harmoniously developed and evenly balanced characters from continual contact with each other, and the Grange is intended to do for the masses, what the family does for the individual.

To the presiding officer we should look for counsel and admonition, to each and every member for love, confidence and sympathy, and we should mutually assist each other in all the varied walks of life.

It is intelligent, educated, thinking men and women that the age demands, and the Grange is our school, none are too old to learn, none so wise but that they may gain in wisdom.

But to women, it has particular advantages, it opens the door, throws wide the portals to infinite possibilities and advancement. She has too long been considered as a toy and slave, subject to the passions and caprices of men. All honor to the founders of this society, who have given her the position she now occupies; but it is not enough, she is not yet considered as an equal; for if it is not an insult to all womankind, to hold her position in County, State or National Grange, by virtue of being somebody's wife, it is a stigma upon the character of all.

In conclusion, let us have Faith in God, Faith in ourselves; Hope for the future and what it promises to bring; Charity for all human faults and failings, and Fidelity to the obligations of our Order. S. E. WINSON.

Ceres of "Falls Grange."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—We have a short local R. R., thirty-one miles in length which is controlled by one man. The charges on this road is five dollars per ton down, and four dollars per ton up. All freights which weigh less than measurement is taken by measure, while such as iron and other heavy articles are weighed.

The Patrons are determined not to stand such exorbitant rates, and have passed resolutions, not to patronize this R. R. Teamsters are now freighting at the same rates and we agree to patronize them instead of the R. R.

The Patrons in this county are of two classes, the one very energetic while the other is luke-warm and cold. Now we propose to prune off all who will not work; and purify our ranks until we can work more in harmony, and thus we will be able to accomplish our ends more easily and more surely.

We are here in an isolated condition as to an outlet for our produce, shut in by nature, and what outlet we have is owned by a monopoly. It costs us forty-five cents per bushel to send our wheat to market, a distance of less than 250 miles; and was it not for the exceeding productiveness of our country in Cereals we would not be able to make ends meet. Our dry goods, groceries, and farm machinery and implements, cost thirty dollars per ton, weight or measurement, whichever gives the most money to the freighter; of these articles there are a few which have specific rates less than regular rates.

Our produce all goes to Portland, Oregon, a distance from Walla Walla, of thirty miles by rail or wagon road to the Columbia River, and two hundred and fifteen miles by the River to Portland. The Columbia River has two obstructions in it, the one at The Dalles and the other at the Cascade. These obstructions are now spanned by rail roads, the one at The Dalles being fifteen miles and the one at the Cascade six miles in length.

WM. M. SHELTON.

Walla Walla, W. T. April 15, 1876.

HOW OUR LAWS ARE EFFECTED BY THE LATE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. The effect of this is to restore past masters of subordinate Granges, and their wives who are matrons, to honorary membership in the State Granges, eligible to office but not entitled to vote.

3. The effect of this is that subordinate Granges may elect as many fourth degree members to the district or county Granges as they choose, instead of only three.

5. The effect of this is to restore past masters and their wives to honorary membership in the National Grange, eligible to office, but not to vote. Also prevents officers of the National Grange from voting, unless they are masters of State Granges. It also restores all former members of the National Grange to honorary membership, eligible to office, but not entitled to vote.

5. The effect is to require district or county Granges to have just the same number and style of officers as a subordinate, State or National Grange.

6. The effect is to require the district or county Granges to hold their elections annually at such times as they may determine.

7. The effect of this is that the terms of office in the National Grange will be two years instead of three as now.

10. The effect of this is to make uniform and National a law that now prevails in most of the States. That is, that a rejected applicant cannot legally apply again till six months have elapsed.

13. The effect of this is to give Secretaries of the State Granges thirty days, instead of ten, to pay over money in their hands to the Treasurers of the State Granges.

14. The effect of this is to allow Granges to confer two degrees on the same person at the same meeting, instead of only one, as heretofore.

CENTENNIAL.—Patrons of Husbandry Camp at Elm Station, Philadelphia, will accommodate 5,000 persons of that Order at \$1.50 a day.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

BY DR. S. B. SWIFT, V. S.

I have a valuable farm horse that has one attack of appearing to be blind, excited and staggering or reeling in his walk, seems in good health and in good working order. Since the attack the hair is coming off, his forehead and mane. Please say what is the matter and what to do for him. GEO. W. MACY.

Ten Mile, Kan.

Unless the loss of hair proceeds from some cause of mange, treatment is not indicated.

The following treatment of mange will be found efficacious. Wash the parts effected with a solution of carbolic acid, in the proportion of 1 oz. to a quart of water. Should one or two dressings not suffice, then dress the entire surface of the body, with the following:

Sulphur $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, turpentine 4 oz, fish oil 2 qts. Mix these intimately and apply with the hand.

OTTUMWA, May 1, 1876.—Editor of the Veterinary Department, KANSAS FARMER:

I have a mare that has been running at the nose off and on for two or three years. At times she smells offensively. It never has affected her appetite or strength, until about three weeks ago. She can not stand it to trot, if she does her breathing becomes very hard, commences coughing, jerking the head with the mouth and nostrils wide open, when she does draw her breath, her sides draw in and then come out with a sudden jerk, will stagger and some times falls down and when down puts her head out in front, slobbers at the mouth and bloody froth passes from her nostrils, while at her worst she breathes very loud and can be heard a quarter of a mile, the noise resembling that of a young bull bellowing; fair appetite and flesh; she is eleven years old.

If you can name the disease, and remedy for the same, you will much oblige an old subscriber. ALBERT JONES.

Ottumwa, Coffey Co., Kan.

The symptoms so closely resemble those of glanders that treatment appears to me to be useless.

The bloody froth issuing from the nostrils is evidence of a diseased state of the lungs, and the bellowing noise that of an impediment in some portion of trachea. The foetid discharge probably takes rise from an ulcerated condition of the nasal cavity.

As all these symptoms invariably attend a case of glanders and being present in this case, there remains no doubt in my mind as to the nature and termination of the disease. I should advise the destruction of the mare and all stable utensils in any way connected with her.

Glanders is a contagious disease and fatal to man, consequently, while you have any doubt as to the disease, use the greatest caution not only as regards yourself, but also as regards your other horses.

GRUB IN THE HEAD.—Dr. N. S. Townsend, of the Ohio Agricultural College, in a recent address said that grub in the head was caused by a small fly that lays its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, and from which small worms hatch and crawl up into the head. He said he thought it seldom proved an injury to the sheep. Recommended as a remedy to blow tobacco smoke up the nostrils. He then spoke of the frequent and annoying dying of lambs at a about one month old without any apparent disease. He thought it was caused by coagulation of the milk in the second stomach of the lamb, produced by having taken too much milk. Recommended turning the ewes on a thinner pasture to reduce the quantity of milk, and if discovered in time, give the lambs ginger tea with a little salts mixed. Others spoke of this lamb disease, recommending sulphate of iron with salt and ashes as a good remedy, and others thought liberal salting of the lambs and ewes both was a good preventive.

DENTITION IN THE PIG.—At birth the pig has the temporary tusks and the corners incisors well up. These teeth are very fine and sharp, almost like needles, and occupy a position on each side of the mouth, leaving a clear space in front. In a month or six weeks the central temporaries are cut, and soon after the completion of the second month, the lateral incisors are cut, and the animal has its full set of temporary teeth, including three molars on each side, top and bottom, six incisors, top and bottom. At the age of six months the premolars, which occupy a position between the first temporary molar and the tusks, are cut, also a permanent molar, which is fourth in situation. The premolars are not always present, and in their absence the fourth molar will be accepted as an indication of the age six months.—Agricultural Gazette.

HOLLOW HORN.

This name is used to designate the symptoms of a variety of diseases. This represents no particular disease, and is as indefinite as the term "sickness." The horn of an ox is filled with a highly sensitive and vascular core, which is a prolongation of the frontal bone, and serves as a support to the horn. The horn is composed of the same materials as the skin and hair, and is not sensitive. It may be removed, leaving the core in its place, and is then hollow, as we are used to see it when separated from the head.

These head cores are well supplied with arteries, veins and nerves; whenever, from any cause, the tissues of the head are inflamed or congested, the increased temperature of the parts is then felt in the horns more readily than elsewhere. When the contrary occurs, and from poverty or excitement elsewhere, the supply of blood to the head is diminished, the loss of heat is felt first in the horns, and they are cold. It is generally the case when an animal is said to be affected by horn-ail or hollow horn. Then the quack recommends the horns to be bored with a gimlet, and pepper or turpentine to be burned upon the poll. This causes irritation and inflammation of the parts, restoring the heat, but it only makes the case and the suffering worse. The remedy ought to be sought in restoring the condition of the animal by such medicine or food as the needs of the case call for.—American Agriculturist.

The Utica Observer promulgates Senator Hamlin's idea of a proper schedule of postal charges as follows: "He would have a one-cent stamp for a circular, a two-cent stamp for a for a sealed letter, a ten-cent stamp for newspaper, and a great big frank for the Senator. Hump, Hamlin! rip and tear! Go for the friendless newspaper!"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or biliousness, and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to



Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking

Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

AN EFFICACIOUS REMEDY.—"I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator."—Lewis G. Wunder, 1825 Master street, chief clerk, Philadelphia Postoffice.

Important Grangers AND ALL CONSUMERS.

Harper Bros., Wholesale Grocers,

44 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Teas, Coffees, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries, in any desired quantities, at WHOLESALE PRICES.

"Circulars, with full explanations and price-lists, are now ready, and will be sent to any person requesting the same."

STOVER PATENT FENCE BARB.



THE CHEAPEST AND BEST. Awarded the First Premium at the Illinois State Fair, 1875.

These barbs are made of the best quality of annealed iron, and weigh about 210 to the pound, and when once attached to the wire, it is impossible to slide them together or bend them over, having five times the strength of any other barb. These advantages will be appreciated by parties using other barbs attached to a single wire.

One man can readily "barb" 150 to 200 rods of old or new wire per day, after the fence is built, using a light hammer instead of pickers.

We warrant these barbs to give entire satisfaction, or refund the money.

Price of Barbs per Pound.....35c.

Ask your Hardware Dealer for them.

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ENDSLEY & DEVORE, Freeport, Ill.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK MASTERS AND SHEEP OWNERS.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

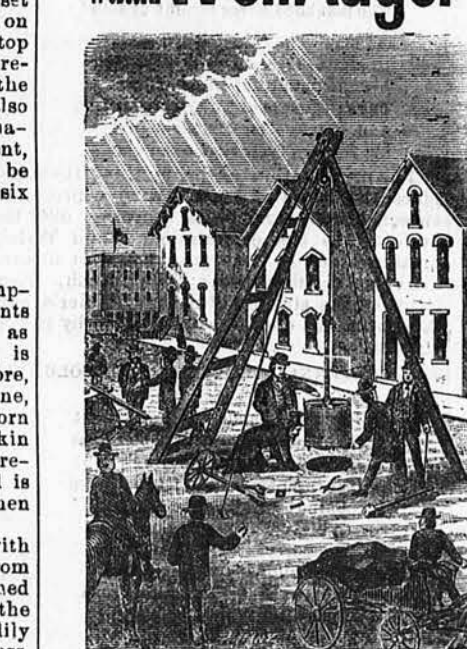
Effectually cleans the stock, eradicates the scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price.

PRICE LIST.
For 800 Sheep, 200 lbs., (package included), \$24.00
" 400 " 100 " " " 13.00
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DONALD McKAY,
HOPE, Dickinson County, Kansas.

\$25 = \$50 PER DAY
CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE

Great Western Well Auger



WE MEAN IT!
And are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and will bore at the rate of 20 FEET PER HOUR. They bore from

3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER,
AND ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in

All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone, Coal, Slate and Hardpan.

And we MAKE THE BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our advertisements bona fide. Address

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO.

BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA.

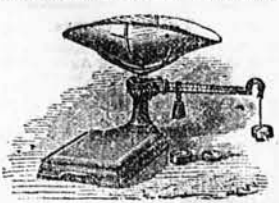
State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

THE JONES SYSTEM.

DIRECT SALES TO THE ORDER.

ALL SALES ON TRIAL.

FREIGHTS PREPAID.



No risk to the purchaser, as no money is paid until you have tested the Scales and found them satisfactory. The Jones System will bring your goods at lower prices. Will you try it? or continue to sustain monopolies out of your hard earned money? For free Price List of Scales of any size, address

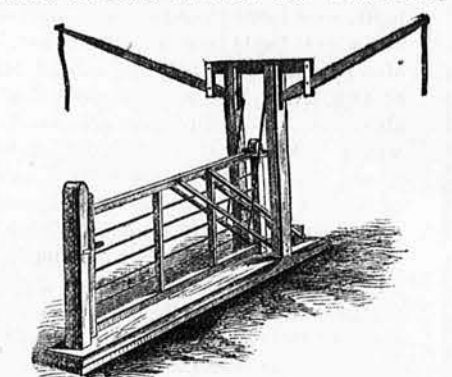
Jones,

OF

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

N. B.—To Kansas customers we pay all freights to Kansas City.

The Best Gate on Earth!



Simple, durable, cheap. Can open and close it without leaving your horse, carriage or load. Snow proof, works easy, no strain on gate or posts. Territory West of Mississippi river for sale. Farm Rights and plan showing how to build gate, \$5.00. Agents wanted.

Address, CHAS. N. RIX, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

JAS. MURDOCK JR.
THE MOST COMPLETE SET
36 (JEWELS & PENDANTS)
36 (WORKING TOOLS)
36 (STAFF MOUNTINGS)
EVER OBTAINED THE PATRONS
Lever Seal, Standard Design, \$3.
To order, under Seal of Grange, I will send a set for examination. Address,
JAS. MURDOCK JR.,
165 Race St. Cincinnati, O.
Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.

FARMERS.

If you are going to buy a Sulky Plow this season, don't fail to see the "GARDEN CITY" Sulky and Gang, which are the only plows in the world that are thrown out of the ground by a brake on the wheel. They are also self-leveling.

Send for our 64 page pamphlet, which we furnish free, containing valuable Tables, Recipes, Postal Rates, Calendars, &c. Also a full description of our "Garden City" Clipper Plows, Cultivators, Rakes, Harrows, &c.

FURST & BRADLEY MFG CO.,
57 to 63 N. Desplaines St., Chicago; Ill.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,
155 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

CLIMAX



Mowers & Reapers

These machines are used by the P. of H. throughout the United States, and are sent to them at wholesale prices.

Send for descriptive Catalogue and Price List.
GIBBS & STERRETT MFG CO.,
5 South Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

Agricultural Implements.

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

We sell Advance, Eagle, Weir, Peerless and I. X. L. Cultivators. Backeye, Champion and Wood's Reapers and Mowers. Wood's Harvester and Binder. Gilpin, Pioneer and Pearl Sulky Plows, and Deere's Gang Plow. MITCHELL and KANSAS WAGONS.

Quincy and Hooser Corn Planters, Eagle and Coate's Sulky Rakes. Moline Plows and Nebraska Breakers. J. I. Case and Champion Threshers, Dickey Fanning Mill, Woodruff Roller, Planet Garden Drill, Steel Goods, Nails, Bolts, Wagon Wood Work, etc.

The Best Assortment of Seeds,

in bulk, West of the Mississippi river.

We will guarantee Grange prices on all the above for cash. Call and see the goods and verify the facts.

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

\$11.00
Stem-Winding
WATCHES.

TWO STYLES.—No. 1, best quality, equal in appearance and cannot be distinguished from gold except by experts; with thick, flat, plate glass back and front, giving a complete and perfect protection from dust and moisture as the finest gold cases, at the same time leaving all the beautiful and intricate working parts in view. Price, \$11.00. No. 2, genuine Silver Plate, Hunting Case Back, with thick plate glass front, \$12.00. Both styles Swiss made.

Chicago Watch & Clock Co.

or Randolph and Dearborn Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Kansas City Live Stock Market, Corrected Weekly by Barre & Snider.

The receipts of cattle for week ending May 14th, were 1858 head, shipments for same period were 1,528 head. The market kept up well under unfavorable advices from Eastern markets, and closed firm at quotations, with yards comparatively empty.

Choice fat native shipping steers	4.75@5.00
Good fat native shipping steers	4.50@4.75
Choice feeding and butcher's steers	4.20@4.40
Fair to good native stockers	3.75@4.25
Choice fat cows	3.25@3.50
Common to good cows	2.50@3.15

HOGS.

Receipts for past week, 814 head, shipments for same time, 735. Market quiet at quotations.

Smooth well fattened hogs	6.25
Mixed lots	6.00
Stockers	5.00@5.50

SHEEP.

Receipts 533 head, shipments 538 head. No sales.

Nominal at	4.50@5.00
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WHICH SHALL I TAKE?

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars, and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is advertising. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicine, the Proprietor desires to say, that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are fresh with medicinal properties. In support of these claims, the following testimony is offered:

R. V. PIERCE, M. D. NEWARK, N. J.
Dear Sir—I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such remarks as "Bage's Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing," or "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthening her voice, and says "there is nothing equals it," and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She being in the store, said to me, "I don't want no doctors' round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on.
I am, most respectfully, yours,
ATHA B. CROOKS.

THE PATRON WASHES—A great success. It is endorsed by LEADING GRANGERS. Send to THE STATE CO., ERIE, PA., for illustrated circulars, prices, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the stock, implements, etc., etc., and of the farm occupied by the late James Mitchell, near Silver Lake, advertised for the 4th inst., is postponed indefinitely.

J. Q. A. PEYTON, Auctioneer.

ALEX. GEDDES, Executor.

PUBLIC SALE

Short Horn Cattle.
CARROLLTON, ILLINOIS,
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876.

THE SUBSCRIBERS announce that they will hold a Public Sale of Short-horn cattle, on Tuesday, June 6th, 1876, at the Fair Grounds adjoining Carrollton, on the Jacksonville Division of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, fifty miles north of St. Louis, and thirty south of Jacksonville, at which about sixty-five head will be sold, including fifteen head from the herd of

W. W. REYNOLDS, Shipman, Ills.
The following well-known and popular families will be represented:

Lady Fairys, Young Marys, Young Phyllises, Jessies, Pomonas, Red Roses, Daisies, Delights, Adelaides, Elizabeths, Amelias, Tanthes, Donna Marias,

and many other noted tribes. Many of them offered are young, the get of the two fine show and breeding bulls, Duke of Belleville 1834, and Imp. Standard Bearer 1839, which will also be sold.

All persons are cordially invited to examine the herd before day of sale, which may be seen on the farm of the owners previous to the 1st of June, after which they will be on the Fair Grounds.

Passengers will reach Carrollton on morning of sale, in time, from north and south.

Catalogues are being prepared, and will be soon ready for delivery. Write for one.

TERMS.—Five months' credit, without interest, on approved notes; five per cent. discount for cash.

GEO. L. BURRUS & SON, Carrollton, Ills.
Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Wednesday, June 7th, 1876, the day after our sale, James N. Brown's Sons, Berlin, Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horns.

Thursday, June 8th, the day after Messrs. Brown's sale, Col. Stephen Dunlap, Jacksonville, Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horns.

Trains run at such hours that parties can conveniently attend all these sales.

DRY GOODS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE BUY FROM FIRST HANDS, AND CARRY A HEAVY STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

And to subscribers of KANSAS FARMER, will duplicate prices of any responsible Eastern House.

Particular attention paid to filling orders for Patrons' Clubs. Get your Grange to make up orders together, so as to take whole bolts of

Muslins, Prints, Ducking, Shirting, etc.

AND YOU GET THEM AT

Wholesale Prices.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING BEST STANDARD PRINTS AT 64c. PER YARD, GEO. A. CLARK'S THREAD AT FIVE CENTS PER SPOOL.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING JUST AS REPRESENTED AND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

We refer by permission to Publisher of KANSAS FARMER.

BOSWORTH & ROBBINS.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

225 Kansas Avenue.

THE SUN FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

The events of the Presidential campaign will be fully and fully illustrated in **THE NEW YORK SUN** to commend it to candid men of all parties! We will send **THE WEEKLY EDITION** (eight pages) post paid, from now till after election for 50 cts., the **DAILY EDITION**, same size, at the same price; or the **DAILY**, four pages, for 35 cts. Address **THE SUN**, New York City.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & Co., Brockton, Mass.

This Claim-House Established in 1865. PENSIONS obtained for Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen of **WAR OF 1861 and 65**, and for their heirs. The law includes deserters and those dishonorably discharged. If wounded, injured, or have contracted any disease, apply at once. Thousands entitled. Great numbers entitled to an increase of rate, and should apply immediately. All Soldiers and Seamen of the **WAR OF 1812** who served for any period, however short, whether disabled or not, and all widows of such not now on the Pension rolls, are requested to send me their address at once.

BOUNTY. Many who enlisted in 1861-2 and 3 are entitled. Send your discharges and have them examined. Business before the **PATENT OFFICE** Solicited. Officers, returns and accounts settled, and all just claims prosecuted. As I make no charge unless successful, I request all to inclose two stamps for reply and return of papers. **GEORGE E. LEMON**, Lock Box 47, Washington, D. C. I recommend Captain Lemon as an honorable and successful Practitioner.—S. A. Hurlbut, M. C., 4th Congressional District of Illinois, late Maj. Gen'l U. S. Volunteers.

In writing mention name of this paper.

Wanted AGENTS for the best selling Stationery Pack-ages in the world. It contains 15 sheets of patent envelopes, golden pen, penholder, pencil, patent card measure, and a piece of jewelry. Single packages, with pair of elegant gold stone sleeve-buttons, post paid, 25 cents; 5 packages, with assorted jewelry, for \$1. Watches given away to all agents. Circulars free. **BRIDE & CO.**, 709 Broadway, New York.

CARPENTERS! To file a saw good and sharp with ease, send \$1.25 for my new machine, sent free, or for circulars. **E. ROTH**, New Oxford, Pa.

D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes a machine that at once pares an Apple-slices off and separates. Warranted satisfactory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

THE STATE SENTINEL.

IS THE ONLY STRICTLY

Temperance and Family Newspaper

Now published in the West.

A home paper devoted to home interests; alive and fully up to the times on all questions affecting the moral, social and physical welfare of the State and country, it is a paper for you and your family.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum in advance. To clubs of ten or more \$1.50 per annum. Address **DAVID C. BEACH**, Publisher, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

50 CENTS FREE.

SPECIAL OFFER—FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

Will send, POST-PAID FREE, to each new subscriber of **THE NEW YORK GLOBE** MONTHLY, a magnificent EX-TENSIONAL MEMORIAL MEDAL (in fancy box), struck in Albata Plate Silver, larger than a silver trade dollar, 1 1/2 inch in diameter—Price 40 cents each. The AGENTS' MONTHLY is a handsome, spicy, 16 page paper. Subscription price 25 cents a year. Send 25 cts. and you will receive the AGENTS' MONTHLY for one year, post-paid, and the above Medal gratis. Address **PENNY PUBLISHING CO.**, 170 Broadway, New York.

Sweet Potato Plants.

BEST PLANTS IN THE MARKET.

Red and Yellow Nansamond and South Queen, \$2.25 per thousand, \$7.00 per four thousand. Brazilian \$2.50 per thousand, \$9.00 per four thousand. Cash to accompany orders. Special prices on large lots. Address **TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN**, Seedmen, Kansas City, Mo.

THE TURKISH BATH ADVOCATE.

FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

AND THE

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

Only 50 cts. per Year, postage paid.

American Young Folks

A Beautifully Illustrated Monthly, For Boys and Girls.

Sample Copies sent for two 3c stamps.

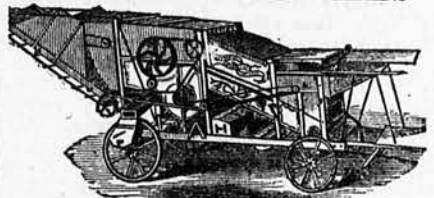
J. K. HUDSON, - - - Topeka, Kansas.

W. O. HUCKETT, Kansas City, Mo.

Both papers to One Address, 75 cts. per year.

Remittances may be sent to either office.

Largest Threshing Machine Works IN THE WORLD.



J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.

APRON AND ECLIPSE AND SEPARATORS.

OF Apron Separators we make 20, 24, 26, 32, and 36 inch cylinders; of Eclipse 32 and 36 inch cylinders. Thresh Grain, Grass and Flax, Better than the Best.

Portable Threshing Engines.

Safe, Strong, Simple, will do more work with less fuel than any other engine in the land.

Eight, 10, and 12 Horse 4-wheel Woodbury Power. Four, 6, 8, 10, and 12 Horse Pitts Mounted and Down Powers.

Eight and 10 horse two-wheel Woodbury Powers. One and 2 Horse Tread Powers.

For full particulars see our agents, or send for a pamphlet.

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO., 134 Bowery, N. Y., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the Best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late session of the great American Institute Fair, cure Rupture in from 30 to 60 days, and offer \$100 for a case they cannot cure. Terms moderate. Cures guaranteed. Examinations free. The usual discounts to "Grangers." Send 10 cents for descriptive book. Orders filled by mail.

PLANTS! PLANTS!

Stock Increased! Prices Reduced

Having enlarged our Sprouting capacity to Ten Thousand Square Feet of surface, we are now prepared to fill orders for Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage and Tomato Plants, on the shortest notice, in any desired quantity, and at such low prices as to defy all competition.

For terms, prices and varieties address **CARTER & ESTABROOK**, Emporia, Kansas.

RAW FURS WANTED.

Send for Price Current to **A. E. BURKHARDT & CO.**, 113 West Fourth St., Cincinnati. They pay the highest prices current in America. Shipping to them direct will save the profits of middle-men, and bring prompt cash returns.

Broom Corn.

Best Grades sell for \$160 to \$200—poorest at \$70 to \$80 per ton. It pays handsomely to plant choice seed. We have Ohio, Tennessee and Missouri Evergreen, also Mohawk, early Ohio, &c. Send for Circular.

JAMES M. BROWN'S SONS, "Grove Park," Berlin, Ills.

THE MONITOR

Best Grades sell for \$160 to \$200—poorest at \$70 to \$80 per ton. It pays handsomely to plant choice seed. We have Ohio, Tennessee and Missouri Evergreen, also Mohawk, early Ohio, &c. Send for Circular.

JAMES M. BROWN'S SONS, "Grove Park," Berlin, Ills.

Gen. N. M. CURTIS, Ogdensburg, N. Y., WILL SELL AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

THREE PRINCESS HEIFERS,

the pedigrees of which will appear in our Sale Catalogue.

Tuesday, June 6th, 1876, the day preceding our sale, Messrs. Geo. L. Burrus & Sons, Carrollton, Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horns.

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Trains run at such hours, that parties can conveniently attend all the sales.

ECONOMY

CORN CULTIVATION

The best harrow for pulverizing the ground. The best harrow for preparing the soil for grass or other seeds.

The best harrow for covering seed. The best harrow for cultivating winter wheat in the spring, adding largely to the yield.

The best harrow for cultivating young corn or potatoes, as it thoroughly destroys the weeds.

The teeth being made of solid steel and slanting backwards, and thus never clogging, do not tear up corn or potato plants, but destroy all the light-rooted weeds.

Every farmer should have it. Send for illustrated circular to the manufacturer's southern agents, **COLMAN & CO.**, 612 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negotiated on improved property, County, Township and School Bonds; water, County and Township Warrants, bought and sold. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per annum. **B. HAYWOOD**, Pres't. **G. F. PARMELEE**, Vice Pres't.

Sweet Potatoes, Hedge Plants, and Nursery Stock,

FOR SALE BY **WM. DAVIS**, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Seeds, Implements and Hardware, 508 and 510 Delaware Street, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

PARMELEE & HAYWOOD, REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL BROKERS, Farms, Lands and other Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged for other Property, on Commission.

Persons contemplating coming West, or parties in this State who wish to SELL or BUY Real Estate, should send for the "Investor's Guide." Sample free. Address **PARMELEE & HAYWOOD**.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS! IMMENSE STOCK, at prices that defy competition. Price list free. **E. A. RIEHL**, Alton, Ill.

BOON TO STOCKMEN is DANA'S new EAR-MARKING PUNCH, LABELS and REGISTERS. Sixteen suited to Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Send stamp for samples. Agents wanted. Manufactured exclusively by the patentee, C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

WHY WILL You pay \$1.50 to \$3.50 for Jewelry, Cutlery, Silver and Glassware when \$1 will buy the very same articles. It is a fact that the N. E. Dollar Store of Boston, Ill., does, and has for years been selling an immense variety of goods well worth \$2 to \$3, at only one dollar. \$10 will go as far as \$15 if you will only believe what we say and buy where you can buy cheapest. 3000 elegant new \$2 and \$3 books all for \$1. Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., at half the usual prices. There is no "trickery," no lottery, no delays. All orders filled promptly. Goods sent C. O. D. You can see them before paying. We need agents and want YOU to give us a trial. Ladies and others can raise clubs for us and make large pay. We dealt with 9700 people in Dec., 1875. Give us one trial and like thousands of others we know we shall secure your continued patronage. We sell one article for \$1, or give splendid premiums for clubs TRY us and see. We cannot here give our list, it would fill the entire paper. Our house is endorsed by the best merchants and papers of Boston and by 75,000 patrons. 30,000 patrons bought of us in 1875. Send now for our great circulars. Address **H. ORMISTON & CO.**, N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broadfield Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SORGOS & SUGAR-CANE The only recognized standard in Cane Machines are the **Cook Evaporator** AND THE **Victor Cane Mill**. There are of these Machines Over 40,000 in use. They have taken the **FIRST PREMIUM** at 120 State Fairs.

All attempts, thus far, to equal these unrivaled Machines by other contrivances have **signally failed** on trial. Planters can't afford to risk crops of Cane on light, weak, unfinished Mills that break or choke, or on common pans or kettles that do second-class work, and only half enough at that. The **Sorgo Hand-book** and **Price-list** sent free.

BLUME MANUFACTURING CO., 664 to 694 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O. Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam-engines, Corn Crushers, Farm, School and Church Bells.

Established 1842.

THE CELEBRATED 'MASSILLON'

Manufactured by **RUSSELL & CO., MASSILLON, OHIO.** Illustrated Pamphlet sent free.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORNS,

"Grove Park," Berlin, Ills.

Wednesday, June 7, 1876.

WE will sell, at above time and place, about 60 Lady (Mason), Miss Wiley (Mason), Lady Harrington, Bright Eyes, Jubilee, Illustrations, Bride, Young Mary, etc., tribes. Sole agent consists chiefly of the get of our superior bull Summit Airdrie 1297, and those old enough will be bred to our pure Bates bull Oxford Bates, which will be included in the sale.

Passengers will reach Berlin on morning of sale in time, from the East or West. Those wishing to examine the herd previous to sale, will be very welcome. Twenty-five pure Southdown Sheep will be sold. Send for Catalogue, for particulars.

JAMES M. BROWN'S SONS, "Grove Park," Berlin, Ills.

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The teeth being made of solid steel and slanting backwards, and thus never clogging, do not tear up corn or potato plants, but destroy all the light-rooted weeds.

Every farmer should have it. Send for illustrated circular to the manufacturer's southern agents, **COLMAN & CO.**, 612 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Public Sale Short-Horn Cattle

AND **Berkshire Hogs,**

At the Emporia Fair Grounds, LYON COUNTY, KANSAS,

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending May 17th, 1876.

Wabunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by S. C. Foster, Wilmington Tp., April 27th, 1876, one brown horse pony, star in forehead, shod before, part of a leather halter on, some white hairs in flank, supposed to be about 7 years old, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$25.00.

Johnson County—Jas. Martin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Larkin of Aubrey Tp., one pony mare, about 12 yrs old, white strip down the forehead, both hind feet white, saddle marks, sorrel in color. Valued at \$15.00.

Also, one horse colt, two years old, star in forehead, three white feet. Valued at \$17.00.

Nemaha County—W. J. Ingram, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. Holdridge of Rock Creek Tp., on the 20th day of April, 1876, one from gray mare, 3 years old, about 15½ hands high, no marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$40.00.

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Edward H. Eaton, of Palmyra Tp., April 18th, 1876, one black mare, three years old, hind foot white, strip in the face. Valued at \$25.00.

Also, one mule, brown, two years old, mane reached when taken up.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. H. English of Ohio Tp., one white cow, two years old, medium size. Valued at \$12.00.

MARE—Taken up by D. C. Morlan of Ottawa Tp., one dark bay or brown mare, about 7 years old, 14½ hands high, small white spot back of left ear, bare footed. Valued at \$40.00.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F. M. Patrick, Timberhill Tp., one mare, dark gray color, 13½ hands high, about six years old, no marks or brands perceptible.

MARE—Taken up by George Amey of Freedom Tp., one sorrel mare, 14 hands high, branded M. H. and J. L. on left shoulder, and J. L. on left quarter, supposed to be nine years old. Valued at \$15.00.

Also, one dark bay mare, 15 hands high, badly hiped, supposed to be 7 years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.00.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Chatfield of Iowa Tp., one dark roan steer, two years old, crop in left ear. Valued at \$17.00.

Marion County—T. M. Brown, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by John Shanklin of Center Tp., one bay gelding colt, 3 years old, 14 hands high, branded on left shoulder and hip, with P. Valued at \$40.00.

Also, one dun gelding colt, 3 years old, fourteen hands high, branded on left shoulder and hip, same as above. Valued at \$45.00.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M. G. Neff of Hiawatha Tp., Hiawatha P. O., March 22d, 1876, one white steer, two years old, both ears cropped.

Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. M. Brook, Blue Mound Tp., March 16th, 1876, one steer, supposed to be two years old, black and white, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.00.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. W. Brockett, Valley Township, April 22d, 1876, one sorrel mare, aged 8 years, star in forehead, both right feet white. Valued at \$5.00.

MARE—Taken up by T. B. Malone, Valley Tp., April 16th, 1876, one dark brown mare, 11 years old, saddle and harness marks, shoe on left fore foot. Valued at \$25.00.

Also, one brown mare 8 years old, saddle marks, star in forehead, and shod all round. Valued at \$25.00.

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

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NORWOOD was sired by Alexander Norman, is 16 hands high, weighs 1150 pounds, and was bred by Gano Hill, Bourbon County, Ky. First dam by old Cockspur, second dam by Cherokee, third dam by Tiger Whip.

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By Mambrino, he by Marlon and he by Clay's Mambrino Chief. First dam by Idol; second dam by Cockspur; third dam by Morris' Whip.

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(INCORPORATED, 1875.)

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WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION

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THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, & inevitable with other styles of Threshers, can be **SAVED** by this Improved Machine, sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

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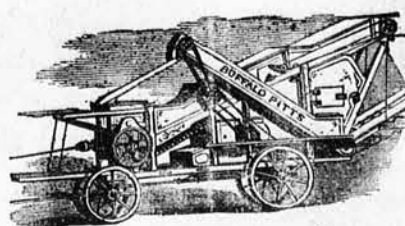
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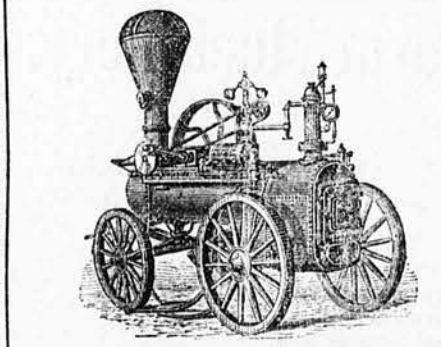
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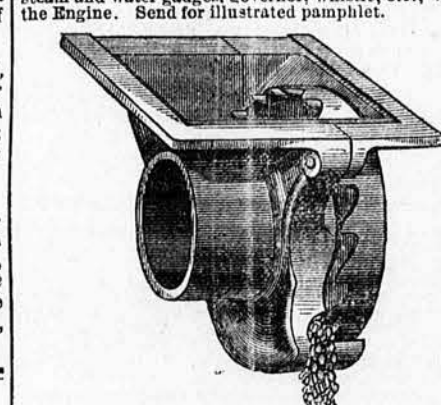
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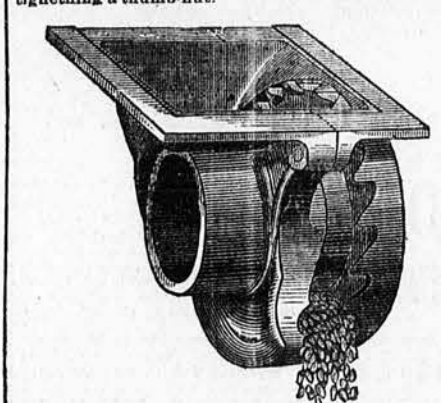
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This make of Engine is used and recommended by nearly every manufacturer of Threshing Machines who does not make engines. They are the most complete "mounted" Engine now in the market. We furnish steam and water gauges, governor, whistle, etc., with the Engine. Send for illustrated pamphlet.



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View of Feeder set for large Quantity.

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Prairie State Corn Shellers.

Six Styles Hand and Power in Stock, for

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DICKEY FANNING MILLS,

For Perfect Cleaning of Wheat, Barley,

Oats, Flax, Castor Beans, and all

Kinds of Seeds.

Bain and Schuttler Wagons,

BUCKEYE DRILLS,

Three Spring and Platform Spring Wagons,

GARDEN CITY PLOWS and

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Haine's Illinois Header.

And other First-Class Implements and

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Kansas Land Agency.

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We invite the attention of parties who desire to purchase, to the advantages of our agency for the purchase of

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To parties in the Eastern States who design coming to Kansas, we offer the advantages of full information about Wild Land, or Improved Farms, as also about Government and Railroad Lands.

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"The Best Thing in the West."

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LANDS,

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Circulars, with map, giving full information, sent free. Address, A. S. JOHNSON,
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Land! Land! Land!

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350,000 ACRES

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

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Fort Scott, Kan.

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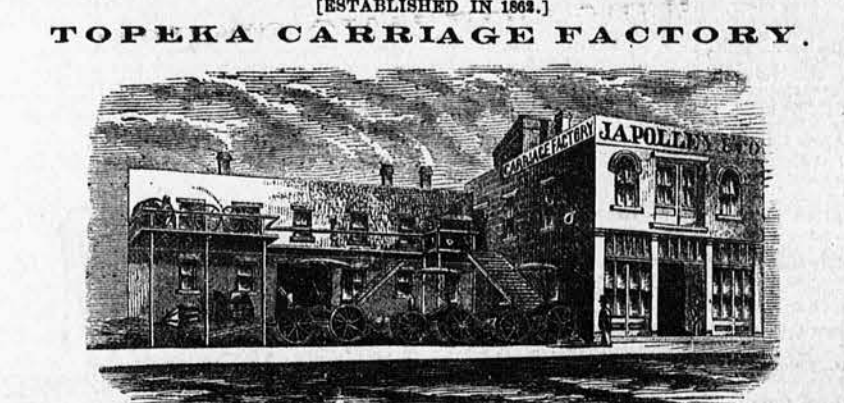
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