ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 30, 1875.

VOL. XIII, No. 26.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

Agriculture.

is not attained in a day or even a year, but re quires a life time to attain the greatest success, whether the object be milk or beef, or both combined; and any person who attempts either this year, to abandon it next, will certainly not succeed. I have done nothing more than this year, to abandon it next, will certainly not succeed. I have done nothing more than namy others have done, perhaps in less time than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object than it has taken me to accomplish my object and limbs, which came on every dark about six P. M., was quieted in ten or fifteen mintee by a mild current of Faradic electricity irom the back of the neck to the sacrum or feet, which was continued twenty or thirty minutes.

This results than I have done any others have done, perhaps in less time when tried, and the saver pain is back and limbs, which came on every dark and is back and limbs, which came on every dark and is at on this old party, and his life was and not make a to this old party, and his life was at on this old party, and his life was and not party and probably of for the sacrum or feet, which was continued twenty or thirty minutes.

This manufacture results than I have done any or the standard of the success of the sulphite of so and the medicine should be a marken. It is made from two strands of No. 12 wire twisted but slightly (to avoid weakening), and the treatment of fifth the neck to the sacrum or feet, which was continued twenty or thirty minutes.

This manufacture results that it is made from two strands of No. 12 wire twisted but slightly (to avoid weakening), and the results of the neck to the sacrum or feet, which we continued twenty or thirty minutes.

This manufacture results that it is a of doubt whether they have increased the fund more than has been expended on them. Be that as it may, no industrious farmer need hesitate a moment about improving his stock of cattle, either for the dairy or the shambles; for he will surely succeed if he makes up his mind to do so and sets out in earnest. Surely here are farmers in this country breeding, either Short Horns, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Devons, Holsteins, who will sell bulls or bull calves of the breeds mentioned at prices within the means of all who wish to improve their heads. Each may select the breed he judges generally throughout the Northwest. For the herds. Each may select the breed he judges best adapted to his wants to accomplish the desired object, and then by judicious selec-tions, and a persistent course of breeding, the desired end will ultimately be secured, the public benefitted in the increased value of the stock of the country, and each individual own-er especially benefited in the increased value

of his own individual herd.

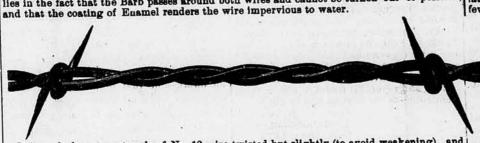
You will see, Messrs. Editors, that my preferences are in favor of Short Horns, not only for the dairy, but for labor and beef. In my course of breeding, I have bred the Devon cow to the Short Horn bull, and produced a a Jersey cow to the Short Horn bull, and he was one of the best judges of neat cattle in my acquaintance. Many farms are not adapted to Short Horns: even my own farm is not as well adapted to them as other farms and localities, for in some cases my best cows have increased in their milk nearly one-third by being removed to better lands. But I do urge him a little extra care and keeping, also to all his get, as well as to the stock on hand, and for want of sleep which he has himself testsee if such extra care and feed does not pay ed : will, with very little money to start with, and thereby be generally benefited in his labors.

Mississippi, says: "The Patrons of Grenada county are taking steps to put boats on the Yallabusha, and those of Lawrence county on the Pearl."



Mr. Alcott is writing a number of interesting letters upon the above subject for the Country Gentleman, from which we take the following points:

In conclusion, a specified object in breeding In conclusion, a specified object in breeding lies in the fact that the Barb passes around both wires and cannot be turned out of position, and that the coating of Enamel renders the wire impervious to water.



I well recollect the late Dr. Wilberforce, for it

much better than the course previously pursued. Persons who are wealthy will not adopt the method I have taken in improving their herds, as they can purchase at once a full herd of such animals as they prefer; but the common farmer may thus surely succeed if he next morning. I therefore persoribe for her graduating thesis. This gives her more the succeed if he next morning. I therefore persoribe for her graduating thesis. This gives her more beneficial, but a fair trial, say on every teachers of succeeding the next morning. I therefore persoribe for her graduating thesis. This gives her more beneficial, but a fair trial, say on every teachers of succeeding the next morning. I therefore persoribe for her graduating thesis. This gives her more beneficial, but a fair trial, say on every teachers of succeeding the next morning. I therefore persoribe for her graduating thesis. This gives her more beneficial, but a fair trial, say on every total the succeeding the next morning. I therefore persoribe for her graduating thesis. This gives her more beneficial, but a fair trial, say on every total there would be much three years ago at the Academy of Medicine for the very case. One would suppose that the proper to cive from Paris the bronze medal awarded in nearly every case. One would suppose that there years ago at the Academy of Medicine for the proper to succeed if how and the proper to succeed in the avoided. Hoeing or make the thirty or meanly every case. One would suppose that there years ago at the Academy of Medicine for the proper to succeed if hoeing are the trity or meanly every case. One would suppose that the proper to succeed in the avoided. Hoeing or meanly suppose that the proper to succeed in the avoided. Hoeing or meanly suppose that the proper to succeed in the avoided. Hoeing or meanly suppose that the proper to succeed in the avoided. Hoeing or meanly suppose that the proper to succeed in the avoided. Hoeing or meanly suppose that the suppose that the proper to succeed in the avoided. Hoeing or mean I now venture to suggest a new but simple myself, and have frequently done so for others rank of from fifth to eighth in a class of 300, — onions; simply common onions raw, but Spanish onions stewed will do. Everybody knows the taste of onions; this is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in this most valuable and healthy root. This oil has, I The Agricultural Department having made valuable and healthy root. This oil has, I and conservative Academy as to compel the winter salad, Lettuce also for summer and fall The Agricultural Department having made inquiries as to the cost of raising horses in each of the various States, reports as follows:

In the Middle States the maximum cost of intering horses 248 per head is in New Iar.

Valuable and healthy root. This oil has, I and conservative Academy as to compel the am sure, highly soporific powers. In my own admission of her sex, for the first time, to a case they never fail. If I am much pressed preliminary examination. After six months of hard work she obtained the necessary perior in the middle States the maximum cost of eat two or three small onions, and the effect is mission, granted, it was said, in the hope and repressed the maximum cost of eat two or three small onions, and the effect is mission, granted, it was said, in the hope and repressed the maximum cost of eat two or three small onions, and the effect is mission, granted, it was said, in the hope and repressed the maximum cost of eat two or three small onions, and the effect is mission, granted, it was said, in the hope and repressed the maximum cost of eat two or three small onions, and the effect is mission, granted, it was said, in the hope and repressed the maximum cost of eat two or three small onions, and the effect is mission, granted, it was said, in the hope and repressed the maximum cost of eat two or three small onions, and the effect is mission, granted, it was said, in the hope and repressed the maximum cost of eat two or three small onions, and the effect is mission, granted, it was said, in the hope and repressed the maximum cost of eat two or three small onions are also excellent things to hall of the small onions. In the middle States the maximum cost of where a reason has less chance of living than wintering horses, \$48 per head, is in New Jersey; next in order stand Delaware, \$43, New amount of the specific property, and Pennsylvania, \$36. Delaware Parnsby, Troutdale Fishery, Keswick, informs of male competitors is not pleasant to the Parson and the highest area. York, \$37, and Pennsylvania, \$36. Delaware farmers, last year, received the highest average price for hay, \$20 per ton, and those of New York the lowest, \$13.10. New York the lowest, \$13.10. New York the naximum price of corn, 93 cents per bushel, and Delaware the minimum, 70 cents. The price of oats ranged from 52 cents is not pleasant to the Partice Expedition, of male competitors is not pleasant to the Partice is not pleasant t

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

better cow for the dairy, also for beef, than the dam. I have also been told by an importer and breeder of Jerseys, that the best family cow he ever owned was obtained by breeding to be leaves of the short Horn bull and he late Dr., Wilberforce, lord is one of the lovelless. Freestand has better the late Dr., Wilberforce, lord is one of the lovelless. Freestand has been of the lovelless. Freestand has been of the lovelless. Freestand has large book—as school atlas is good—and put them under something heavy until they are dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater, of his patent way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater, of his patent way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater, of his patent way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater, of his patent way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater, of his patent way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater, of his patent way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater, of his patent way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater, of his patent way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater, of his patent way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater, of his patent way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box, laying pater way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box laying pater way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box laying batter, of his pater way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a box laying batter, of his pater way of going to sleep. It dry; then put them away in a watching sheep jumping through a hedge one after another, ships sailing out to sea, etc.
The bishop's perscription was to repeat slowly the vowels A E IO. In doing this they were to be faintly pronounced with each inspiration which comes on spools, and twine around the stems and also around the ferns, forming a this without moving the line but the vowel II. this without moving the lips, but the vowel U vine of bright and green leaves, and ferns being removed to better lands. But I do urge all farmers to try to improve their condition, by the improvement of their farms, also their ficks and herds. Surely there are few who cannot pay \$50 for a good bull calf, and give him a little extra care and keeping. Slee to all

A PERSEVERING WOMAN.

and newspapers are printed, and to substitute the beautiful Roman letter which is now used Dollar will get them the best farm and Discrimination, comparison, inference, reasonable to the comparison of these actual things the comparison of these actual things the comparison of the c by all civilized nations except Germany .- family journal in the country the bal-

MILK DIET IN TYPHOLD PEVER.

"There were many fatal cases in the epi demic, but all who bore milk well recovered.

in your section. Don't forget the Maiden Hair, world contains, either in disease or in convafor it is one of the loveliest. Press them in a lescence, and one always obtainable, is too oftheir own profession, that they ought to be ten neglected, and complex dietary compounds ashamed to fling a pebble at the worst of spell-used instead. The patient in this instance ers, or even at the inventor of Egyptian hie-was confined to the house over eight weeks, and made an excellent recovery. She was the conservators of the present "imperfect, unthirty-six when it occurred, and is now forty-reasonable, stupid, false plan of visualizing three, and has never been sick since."

1875

WITH REFERENCE TO SPELLING. Dr. L. R. Rogers, of Albany, sends to the Medical Record the following account of his management of a severe case of typhoid fever we are told that public excitements are danmanagement of a severe case of typhoid lever on the milk diet principle:

"The point to which I wish to call attention is the diet part of the treatment. As soon as I felt sure that she was to have a regular 'run' of fever, I commenced to give milk—fresh, raw, cow's milk, from one cow, and not more than twelve hours' old at any time. I gave, during the height of the disease, from one and one half to two quarts per day; every hour to mispell our language is a sin, while to

during the height of the disease, from one and one half to two quarts per day; every hour to mispell our language is a sin, while to at first, then every half hour, and for over two weeks every quarter hour, without any water or other food, except a few times when I tried beef tea and other dietary preparations. The latter in every instance raised her pulse and fever, and thickened the fur on tongue. Her bowels gave no trouble, moving by injections once in four or five days, the dejection like those of an infant. Quinne and stimulants made her worse every time when tried, and the severe pain in back and limbs, which came on every that to drop or transpose a letter, in the tens of thousands of their arbitrary combinations, Barbed Fence Wire will not do all it is recommended to, return it to the dealer you purchased it from and your money will be cheer founded." Price eighteen cents per pound.

It will be for sale by the hardware trade generally throughout the Northwest. For the convenience of dealers the manufacturers have placed a large stock with Hibbard, Spencer & Co., corner Lake & Wabash, Chirago.

HOW TO SECURE SLEEP.

Mr. Frank Buckland in Land and Water treats this subject in an interesting manner. We give the following extracts:

The following is interesting as anecdote of an eminent man, and worth noting also for its own sake:

No serving of the Hisbard, Spencer & Co., corner Lake & Wabash, Chirago.

FERN DECORATIONS.

We all seem interested in decorating our homes, and June is the right time to gather treats this subject in an interesting manner. We give the tollowing extracts:

The following is interesting as anecdote of an eminent man, and worth noting also for its own sake:

No serving of the Haish's 'S' of the case with the dealer you purchase in the object wilk well recovered. In the consoniment who home milk well recovered. In this case, but they or two quarts of the best milk well two treads the nourish. In this case, although she had the nourish that form the words of our language, was an of thousands of their arbitrary combinations, that form the words of our language, was an of the constitution of their arbitrary combinations, that they or waker and weaker for over four weaks, which shows weaker for over four weaks, which shows weaker for over four weaks, which shows weaker and weaker for over four weaks, which shows the definition of the should have for over four weaks, which shows the continued to get weaker and weaker for over four weaks, which shows the definition of the manufacturers have continued to get water and the convention of the words of our language, was an ment full when here

the vocal tongue," he thus proceeds: "The misery of the matter is, that it is dif-GARDEN HINTS.

In the Gardener's Monthly for May, Brother Meehan gives the following among other "Seasonable Hints," which will be in season among many of our parishoners for some weeks:

"The misery of the matter is, that it is difficult to get any but blockheads to teach such a blockhead system. We do uncommonly well when we'get hold of pedantic dunces who can teach spelling with a vengance, and perhaps the shell of grammar. Of course, I do not deny that there are some literary spints. do not deny that there are some literary saints, In the cultivation of garden crops, the hoe of unquestionable genius, who devote or doom and rake should be continually at work. themselves to a painful inculcation into the Weeds should be taken in hand before they memories of reluctant or rebelious youth of are barely out of the seed leaf, and one-half the usual labor of vegetable gardening will be avoided. Hoeing or earthing up of most garden crops is of immense advantage in nial only with stupidity; and, after thirty or nial only with stupidity; and, after thirty or

> And this is the writer's significant climax: "Of another thing I have no doubt at all, to wit: that learning to spell is a discipline per-nicious to good mental habits. The minds of unschooled children are eager for facts and the reasons of them; and they are not satisned with a reason till they see its force. But, after they have been schooled through the inconsequental mysteries of the spelling book, where a reason has less chance of living than

ceaus. Ane price of oats ranged from 52 cents in Delaware to 60 in New Jersey. Averages of Castern States were as follows: Atlant, \$457. New Hampshire, \$577 Vermont, \$355. Massachusetts, \$4565. Rhode Island, \$459. and Connecticut, \$456.

West of the Mississippi the average cost of wintering ranges from \$9 in Kansas, to \$255 in Minnesota. Lows averaged \$167. Missour warry from \$2. New ranged \$167. Missou of ing, judgment, are all elements of early mental activity, and, in fact, constitute the intel-

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lect. Mental growth consists essentially in strengthening and extending these opperations on newly-acquired and newly-combined ideas. These rudimentary processes of the infantine intellect are of exactly the same nature as the perfected processes of scientific and philosophic intellects; and it is the true officer of education to lead them out or guide their of education to lead them out, or guide their unfolding from lower to higher states. Written language must be called in at an early stage, as an indispensible help in this upward stage, as an indispensible help in this upward progress. Yet, such is the imperfect character of this new instrument, and such the bungling of many who teach its use, that the child is quite as apt to be hindered and stopped by it, in its mental course, as helped on. Nay, when we remember that this is the most critical stage of mental unfolding, the taking of cal stage of mental unfolding—the taking of the child out of Nature, as far as that can be done, and immersing it in the school where irrational mental practices are arbitrarily en enforced—it is no exaggeration to say that more mind is extinguished than is led out, and that the school room is as liable to become a mental slaughter house of the innocents, as a place of healthy education. When a child enters school, there should be no break in its enters school, shere should be no break in its earlier mental unfolding; but this just what generally occurs. Instead of going on with its normal mental exercises. Instead of still employing its thought mainly upon the properties and relations of things, symbols are substituted for things, and the whole action of the mind becomes a manipulation of symbols. the mind becomes a manipulation of symbols. The memory is not only loaded with verbal signs, but these are arbitrary and contradictory; and an accuracy is exacted in retaining them which consumes an immense proportion of the time and after accordance. them which consumes an immense proportion of the time, and, after working great mental mischief, generally ends in failure. Tolerable spelling is, cf course, an important thing, but we do not believe in dwarfing or "stupeflying the mind to gain it. Let it be taught incidentally, and in subordination to the regular exercise of the higher faculties, and the end will be better savved than by trying to make will be better served than by trying to make it the prime accomplishment of education. Perhaps, in regard to so fundamental a reform, but little is to be expected from the present generation of teachers; but, happily for the hopes of humanity, there is an arrangement by which the present generation of teachers is destined to be taken out of the way.—Popular Science Monthly.

Korticulture.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Fifth Semi-Annual Meeting. held at Ft. Scott, June 2d and 3d, 1875. DEATH OF TREES AND PLANTS DURING THE PAST YEAR, AND SOME OF THE

PROBABLE CAUSES. [Concluded.]

contained in the growing plant, the structure is disarranged and the organs are no longer able to carry on the work of nature. We see this exemplified every fall upon the approach of cold weather, before vegetation has ceased to grow, and in spring in case of late frosts after tender growth has begun.

After the wood growth has been fully matured, it is so constructed and the proportion of water contained therein is such that no damage results from ordinary cold weather. A person who is well fed and clothed and in good health may go into the storm, but his blood courses freely and rapidly; the vital force is strong and active and no physical evil follows. So a tree with a good growth of well ripened wood in its roots and branches, whose sap is healthy, is well able to withstand the rigors of winter.

Even some green plants are so constituted at to be able to endure freezing of their

leave; without damage.

The second way by which freezing kills vegetation is, by evaporation. Every observant person must know that freezing air does evaporate a portion of the moisture from all that comes in contact with it. Fresh g upon house walls is quid safely dried by freezing, in some cases Women dry their washed clothes in a short time by exposing them to the action of the cold air. Now add to the cold air a current and the drying properties are greatly in-creased. We can feel the force of this upon our own bodies on a cold day, and especially if it be windy, We become thirsty almost as quickly as in the heat of summer

Vegetation is likewise subject to such exposure, and if not prepared to withstand the draft upon its vitality, death, or at leas disease, will follow. Nature intended that trees, native of this climate, should be frozen, and has constructed them accordingly The circulation of sap goes on to some ex tent at all times, except when frozen Roots are provided to keep supplying moist ure and the entire bark of the tree absorbs it from the air as it is needed. But the moisture must be in the soil and in the air and the system of the plant in such a healthy condition as to be able to carry on these functions.

Now these very conditions we well know did not exist, except in a small degree during the past winter. The cause of freezing to death of so many of our trees and plant is not wholly chargable to the winter, al though there was some severe, cold weather, zero at one time at Geneva) yet this did not kill the fruit buds of any of our trees in fact the winter was not unusually cold.

The great primary cause of damage, in my opinion, was the dry weather of las summer and fall. The defoliation of the trees by the locusts added to the same, and they together so weakened the vital force and general constitution of the plants that they were most illy fitted for the win ter. Had the winter been less severe, and rains more copious and frequent, less damage would have resulted.

Perhaps the reason that greater damage was experienced in the northern part of the state, is that the lo ust reached them first and found more toothsome food for it in the tender growth than in the southern part, where previous to its arrival the wood and bark were in a measure matured

We know too, that defountion in the earlier stages of growth is much more detrimental to the vigor of the plant than after the foliage has nearly comple ed its work However, at any time before it naturally falls it is a check to growth and maturation of wood. It is therefore easily seen how those trees and plants whose vitality was already weakened, succumbed to the evaporating process of the cold winter winds. Had they been taken up last fall and plac-

ed in cellars or pits or even heeled in by almost burying them in moist earth, in all probability very many trees and plants now dead might have been saved. The resolution was adopted. The committee appointed to consider the president's Semi-annual address made the the midst of my work are now open to your criticism.

H. E. VANDEMAN.

Geneva, Kan., May 28th, 1875.

The meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

President Gale called to order at hou of adjournment. Mr. Milliken reported on the fruit pros-

pects in the southwest, for 1875, as follows: SMALL FRUITS

Gentlemen:—The following brief notes of the condition of the small fruit interest and prospect for crops are confined to ob-servations made in the central part of the State, in the Neosho and Cottonwood Val-

I will include in the list of small fruits only the Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant and Gooseberry, leaving the grape to be considered separately, if the

Society deems it necessary.

The prospect for a crop of strawberries is not very flattering, the vines having suffered considerable from the drouth of last summer, in many cases being almost entirely burned out. With me the Lenning's White, a variety I do not know the name of, Colfax, Ida and Naomi, withstand the heat and drouth with more or less success, in the order named.

Wilson's Albany, Green, Prolific and Triumph De Grand suffered in the order named to the extent of a loss of 75 per cent. in the Wilson's in beds planted in the spring. Where beds were not mulched during the winter they were somewhat injured, but where they were properly protected they are bearing a pretty fair crop of berries. Rasp-berries are not cultivated very largely in our valley. In some cases they have been winter killed, especially the red varieties. have in my garden a few dozen plants of the Davidson's Thornless, which are in good condition and are full of fruit, but in most cases vines are killed to the ground. I know a number of persons who have taken the wild black-cap from the woods and

are cultivating it with a very good degree of success. The berries in many cases are but little, if any, inferior to the Doolittle Biack-Cap in productiveness and quali-ty. I have not been able to discern any material difference between the hardihood of this wild berry and the improved sorts, the chief difference being in the size and quality of fruit.

Blackberries seem to be all killed to the ground. There will not be this season enough berries to make a dish for dinner. The roots do not seem to be injured and will throw up canes for next year's fruiting.

There are so few currants cultivated that it is scarcely necessary to make reference to them at all.

I have not been able to learn that the past season has been more than usually injurious to them.

Gooseberries are doing well and have not sustained any injury from the effects of summer drouth or winter cold. The Hough-ton is most generally raised in our part of the State, although the American Seedling and two varieties of the English are raised with an equal degree of success.

In conclusion, I think that with the exception of gooseberries there will not be more than 20 per cent. of a crop of small fruits, and in the case of Blackberry the failure is complete.

Respectfully submitted. ROBERT MILLIKEN,

the fruit prospects for 1875, which being called for were read by him, and will be found under head of County reports, following these transactions.—SEC'Y.]

Mr. Milliken offered the following resoution, and moved its adoption:

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the mem bers of this Society, Birds are the most effectual means of subduing and keeping in check the horde of destructive insects that prey upon our fruits and other products.

Resolved, That as a Society we earnestly protest the wholesale destruction of Quails, Grouse, and other insectivorous birds, either for food or sport, practiced in most parts of our State. Furthermore:

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Legislature, at its next session, to enact uch laws as will prevent the killing of Prairie Chickens, Quails, Plovers, or other nsectiverous birds, and shipping them to distant markets, or exposing them for sale in the markets in our own State, for a term f not less than five (5) years.

President Gale said: I am in favor of the esolutions, because the present game law s not perpetual. The past winter the little snow-birds congregated upon our grounds in great numbers, and I was curious to know on what they fed. I requested Prof. Whitman of the Agricultural College to nake an investigation, and he reported to eggs of the Grasshopper.

Mr. Wellhouse .- Large numbers of these Snow-birds have been cruelly, and wantonly killed by boys, and I am sorry to say, by some older than boys, during the past winter when it was known, or at least should have been, that they were our friends, and the friends of farmers.

J. B. Saxe .- Birds destroy insects the ear round. They destroy the parent insect in the winter and spring which would breed millions during the season.

President's Semi-annual address, made the

following report, through its chairman: REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To Kansas State Horticultural Society: We, your Committee, to whom was referred the President's address, most respectfully report that, after fully considering the same, we feel unable to improve it in any part.

We would recommend that portion refering to a system of Forestry be refered to the Committee on Forests, and they be required to report to the next annual meeting upon the best thing, in their judgment, the general Government the State and that private enterprises can do to promote the best in-

terests of Forestry.

We recommend the adoption of the suggestion that we publish our transactions semi-annually in some journal, so as to immediately reach the people, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to make such arrangements as will reach the largest number of our citizens. Also, that county organizations be earnestly requested to forward reports, which shall also be published under the authority of the State Secretary.

We also desire to call your attention to the importance of giving more more prominence to the subjects of Vegetables and Floriculture and to this end we would recommend that in future essayists upon these subjects be secured, who will attend our meetings and give us the benefit of their views and experience and that an exhibition of the products of these two branches of Horticulture be largely encouraged, especi-

ally at our semi-annual meetings.

Feeling the great importance of a more complete and thorough system of organization of the Horticultural element throughout the State, we advise our Executive Committee to use all proper means within their reach to induce the organization of local

and county societies.

We would especially recommend the suggestion to secure a permanent head-quarters at some point easy of access, where the books, papers, &c., belonging to the Society, can be kept and at which place our an-nual meetings can be held; and suggest the appointment of a committee of one to investigate the advantages of the various localities and report his findings with recommendations to the next annual meeting.

Geo. Y. Johnson, F. Wellhouse, G. C. BRACKETT.

On motion of Mr. Skeels the report was adopted.

Mr. J. B. Saxe read the following Essay, prepared by Mrs. Saxe, on the subject of THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS, BY MRS. E. W. SAXE.

I have cultivated flowers from childhood; and have ever found it an occupation as healthful and instructive, as it is pleasant and interesting. I never had the least difficulty in raising them, until I came to Kan-sas. Since then, I have not succeeded very well, although I have made an effort every year, and I hear general complaints of failure. Last year we adopted a new method of planting, and with very happy results. This year we tried the same plan, and have succeeded admirably, having planted seeds of some thirty varieties of annuals, many of them among the most delicate, such as pansies, petunias, etc., and hardly one failed to come.

I have often heard it remarked, that there found true, unless precautions were taken, especially with regard to the finer seeds, which must, of course, be covered very lightly. Bulbs, I think, will do well. I have noticed that many of our wild flowers are bulbous. With a little study and care in regard to the different habits of plants, the soils and situations which they require we can have as fine flowers here as, perhaps anywhere. One thing is almost indis pensible,—a wind-break. This can easily be obtained by planting a thick belt of silver leaved maple around your garden, and find the shade is a great benefit to many The ricinus planted a varieties of flowers. varieties of flowers. The ricinus planted at proper distances, will make a good temporary screen, and some varieties are very ornamental; their large, finely-shaped, green and bronzed leaves, and long spikes of blossoms and colored seed pods, give a fine tropical appearance, and they will at the same time furnish some protection against insects. I have, some mornings counted a dozen May bugs dead under each plant.

Our method is this: We make our beds in March or April, raking them over at intervals several times, to kill the weeds and get the soil in as fine condition as possible. If the soil is heavy, mix with it considerable sand. About the first of May, or as soon as the weather is suitable, we rake our beds making the soil as fine as possible, and place boxes a foot or so square and six in ches high, with fine muslin covers around on the beds. Raise the boxes, sow the seeds on the surface, sprinkle fine sandy soil over them in amount according to the size of the seed; for the finer ones, the slightest ne that they were feeding largely upon the possible covering, pressing it lightly with the hand, and replace the boxes. Carefully water every evening, or as often as the surface becomes dry, and if the seed is good every one will be sure to grow. After they are up, remove the cloth, and water them as they need, till large enough to transplant. Use smaller boxes for those that will not bear transplanting, and sow where they are to stand. Although the season was very unfavorable last year, by this system of over a yard and a quarter around the flow-er, and my cypress was luxuriant and splendid, growing from fifteen to twenty feet.

There is nothing that can beautify and make attractive the outward surroundings Dr Warner.—I believe in birds and not much in insects. We are suffering immense loss and from the ravages of insects; it home will follow us through life, ever bright or. Forest leaves with their autumnal tints those states, that apples and peach trees or. Forest leaves with their autumnal tints those states, that apples and peach trees or pressed until dry, then varnished and attached to a paste board frame form a fine the west; that trees would not grow where surrounding for pictures and will retain grass had for thousands of years possesed

in the parting hour. Every wmoan should frames can be made in a variety of ways. have her flower garden, and cultivate it herself. Give your girls and boys beds of their attached to the wood work have the appearance of the control own, and offer simple prizes to those who cultivate them best. Let us have flowers out doors and in every room, on every table even in the kitchen. A glance at a vase of bright blossoms will strengthen and cheer us in our cares and labors. Carry them to the sick. They will often do more good than medicine. Give them with a kind word to the children in the streets who have none, for children all love flowers, and a memory of a gift of flowers may have a happy ef-flect on their future lives. Flowers and ish, they far surpass any that can be purmusic have magnetic attractions that nothing else has. Many a father and brother might have been saved from a drunkard's grave, or a prison cell, and many a daughter from a life of shame, if home had been made pleasant and attractive. Do not say, I have no time, I will trust it to the gardener, or I am not able to work in the garden You have time if you will rise at five, put on short dress, go into the garden and work an hour at first, or less, and you will soon have strength to work two or three hours and be all the better for your other duties. If it the skill in the arrangement, look exceedingdoes tire your a little, presevere, and before the season closes, you will be repaid tenfold. Your spirits will be more buoyant, your steps more elastic, and the rose on your cheeks will rival those in your garden. If the out-door cultivation of flowers was more universal, there would be less feeble phere seems to prevade those houses that woman and delicate children, and more all a love for them, and strength to cultivate in cultivating literary tastes in the minds of them. Should we not use them for our benefit and happiness? With their aid, we can if we try, make the humblest home bright flowers, many chaste and lovely a paradise.

On motion of Mr. Skeels, a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Saxe.

Dr. De Ball .- Floriculture is a matter of importance, and should be more encourage ed. The sentiments of the essay are good, and properly applied. The moralizing and refining effects of home adornment are strong. Young men reared under such in fluences seldom ever become bad men. Our children should not be reared under the impressions that dollars and cents are the main objects for living; there are high er and nobler aims to be attained, which will crown their lives with usefulness and

The meeting adjourned until 8 o'clock. THURSDAY EVENING.

the good of mankind.

On motion of Mr. Milliken, the thanks of the Society were tendered to the Essayist. THE IN-DOOR ADDRNMENT OF HOME.

Mrs. Skeels, of Galesburgh, having prepared an Essay upon the foregoing subject, by request, read as follows:

THE INDOOR ADORNMENT OF HOME.

The subject of "Indoor adornment of Home" is one which cannot be so lightly disposed of as one might imagine. To a thoughtful mind, viewing it in the proper light, it presents important features which may not easily be set aside. We all know that home is the place where our earliest and strongest impressions are received. Hence the necessity of having its surround ings and accesories of such a character as to inculcate correct ideas pertaining to the thousand and one little matters of judgment and good taste, which all are called to decide upon during life.

Neither is it in the homes of wealth alone our hearts as the embodiment o' harmony and beauty, and where the unpretending decorations are disposed by tasteful hands it might often exhibit more of both than many a home of neglected opulence. It is truly astonishing to see how many and how various are the beautiful articles of furniture and adornment for the walls of our dwellings that can be wrought by our own skill and ingenuity, aside from the great amount of money that may be saved in this way, and also contribute largely to spend in an agreeable manner many hours that might otherwise prove dull and lonely. We cannot make our hom s too pleasant or beautiful. If God has given us the tastes and talents, it is a duty we owe to him and to our families to put forth exertions to make the best use of the countless beauties of creation which he has placed within our reach These blessings are extended to the poor as well as to the rich. They can pick up here and there along their rugged pathway something to make the place, even though it be a cabin which they call home, look bright and cheerful. Nature is beautiful and orand ornamental, even in her secluded haunts. She has wrought with her industrious hands the vines of the forest in graceul and luxuriant wreathes, carpets of grass or the earth, flowers and mosses to embel lish the rocks and the streams and every-thing that which could inspire us to admire and emulate her and to create within us a love be pure and beautiful. So complete and various are the materials

thrown around us that a walk of an hour in the country will supply us with a sufficient quantity to embellish one or two rooms handsomely. Small baskets made of pasteboard of different shapes, covered with mosses, interspersed with white and purple amaranths (golden everlasting flowers) seed pods of weeds, small shells, crystalized grasses, acorns, &c., are very elegant and and look well suspended from the ceilings or placed on brackets in a corner of 'he room. Frames around small pictures made in the same manner are very tasteful. box planting, I grew coxcombs measuring Wreathes of colored and crystalized grasses with dried flowers placed around oval picture frames give a graceful and picturesque most delicate paintings, but are far superi-

and beautiful, and pronounce a benediction their beaut, for months. Leather work Some made black with the leaves closely attached to the wood work have the appearance of finely carved wood or highly wrought metal. Others with grape vine leaves and fruit in colors have a very pretty and pleasing effect. What-nots, those pret-ty but somewhat expensive articles of furniture, can easily be made at home of plain wood posts, covered with fancy leather work, colored to imitate mahogany, the other parts covered with cones made into clusters of flowers and acorns all highly varnished un til in beauty of design and elegance of finchased at the cabinet maker's. Handsome stands for the family Bible and a fit resting place for those splendid gifts of friendship, photograph albums, can also be gotten up by home ingenuity, very much resembling the finest Chinese work. Candle sticks, flower vases, picture frames, and different styles of boxes can be made of various materials and covered with shells. These are all costly when brought from foreign shores. But nature has supplied our own rivers with a good assortment of shells which, with a litly well. The women of our land are growing more inventive each year. It certainty never entered into the heads of our grand-mothers to conceive of the one hundredth part of the pretty indoor adornments which we now enjoy. What a different atmosare dressed in the handiwork of wife and hopeful fathers and husbands. God has given us the rich blessings of flowers, the most eloquent preachers of nature; and to adornments of home have a great influence bright flowers, many chaste and lovely ideas are suggested and themes for future use originated. Surrounding objects often have a material effect on the mind of a writer in furnishing eloquent expressions and a fine finishing to his subject. Let us then throw around our husbands and children everything that will assist in develop-ing their mutual resources and make their homes pleasant and attractive. Let mothers and daughters earnestly endeavor to scatter such attractions around home, both indoors and out, as shall link the hearts of the family closely together in the bonds of happy union and assiduously put forth all their efforts to make home a "tring of beauty and a joy forever.

JENNIE H. SKEELS.

On motion, the usual thanks were voted the Essayist.

Dr. W H Warner, by invitation, read the following paper:

THE PROSPECTIVE IMPORTANCE OF KANSAS. AS A FRUIT GROWING STATE.

BY DR. WM. H. WARNER.

Of Girard. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: To direct your attention to the "Prospective importance of Kansas as a fruit-growing State," bringing to view the scenes behind the veil dividing the past and present from the untroden and unsurveyed fields of the future to present, and illumine its dark vista to the prophetic eye and unfold scenes upon the scroll of time, of beautiful landscapes, with shrubs and trees and flowers, laden with perfume, and petals vieing in color with all the tints of the rainbow, blended by the magic touch of the sun's golden rays; the full leaf of summer, trembling and shaken in its winds, branches laden with maturing fruit bending with their increasing burden; then autumn, with baskets heaped Chairman Com. on Small Fruits.

[The Secretary stated that he was in receipt of reports, from several counties, upon much that they would never come. This I much that they would never come. This I ture and rag carpet may be enshrined in and hillsides of old Kansas. Such is our task, pleasing, though difficult, laden with

> You will most naturally require a reason for the hope within us, some foundation for the assurances we may give, and proof, though it be circumstantial, of what we declare to be our earnest, honest, convictions, viz: that Kansas is and will become the fruit State of the Union, and as such its future importance will be second to none.

great responsibilities.

Shall we, then, in the lanauage of Patrick Henry, "judge the future by the past?" and strike a picture of the future by the impression of the past upon the camera of time? No. We trust the hundreds of mistakes that have been made will not be repeated, and the failures, for lack of knowledge and experience, will not occur again.

No branch of industry is more dependent upon the lamp of experience, or the test of experiment, than the cultivation of fruits in a young state, with climate and soil untried.

Though we will not rely upon the past as an earnest of the future, we shall draw many strong guarantees from its successors and records, of which none can be ashamed and which have and will stimulate many to renewed labors and unfaltering persevere-ence in this most laudable of all life's callings, dating its origin from Eden's happy days, and which has never been stained by the serpent's touch, but ever mantained its ennobling and purifying influence.---Ripe fruits nourish and cleanse the impurities of our physical organism, as their culture does

our spiritual life.

Therefore, among other reasons for our faith in the future of Kansas as a fruit growing State, we shall bring before you some of he remarkable incidents of the past, through the action and influence of this Society, for which Kansas is greatly indebted to her population and prosperity. We shall also give the opinions of eminent fruit growers which have generally been very flattering,

because founded on fact. Those of us who have made fifty or more ournies around the great sun on the path of the earth's orbit, can never forget the prophetic declarations of the pioneer setlers of the states of New York, Pennsylvaappearance. Flowers pressed and made in nia and Ohio, who, after having successful-wreathes on white card board resemble the ly planted and reared their orchards, after ly planted and reared their orchards, after felling and destroying the stately forests of

and covered the earth; nor how soon the spirit of the dauntless westerner disproved their unphilosophical ideas and theories. Trees made rapid and healthy growth upon the prairie lands of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. So, that at the settlement of Kansas, this old bug-bear had but little or no force. But worse than that, as we all recollect, the Kansas during her territorial existence stay. ed the progress of her civilization.

Kansas was organized into a te ritory only twenty-one years ago-in 1854-during one of the most turbulent political revolutions the world has ever known, and the cultiva- not ing for seed; to feed the horses that tion of her fields, of fruits and flowers was secondary in the minds of her people, or entirely forgotten.

Therefore, we cannot go back in our experiences in fruit raising p ior to the hallowed peace following our intestine war.

In 1871 President Howsley in his closing address to the people of Highland, where the Society held its first semi-annual meeting, said: "Sixteen years ago this whole State was the property of the Aborigines. Only thirty years ago your speaker saw, passing over the ground where we now stand, a triumphant war party of Indians 387 pounds; tobacco, 262,785,841 pounds; hay, returning, bearing aloft mutilated parts of the bodies of their victims. Scalps were the trophies of the times War dances took up the time and war whoops were carried upon the air. Heathenism in all its wildest pound; wool at 33½ cents per pound; tobacco forms filled the land! But now see what a wondrous change. Civilization and christianit,, the fine arts, the cultivation of fruits flowers, the beautiful emblems of a higher life now engage the minds of the in-habitants and inspire the highest hopes for

the future. The beautiful plains of Kansas seem to be well adapted to the elevation of human thought and human employment. Go to the lowlands of Holland, where it is said its chief city, Amsterdam, is on a level with the sea, and you will find the inhabitants working in the ground and mainly engaged in necessary pursuits; but go to Italy, with its mountains and its fountains, and its clear sky, and you find poets, authors and divines. And, sir, we believe the time is near when this beautiful land, with its elevated plains, its rich soil, its clear sky, and its vines and fruits and flowers will produce its full share of the intellect and culture of the world. Thus spake in most eloquent and prophetic words, in its virgin infancy, one of the worthy founders and laborers of this society. Earnest words of encouragment, timely spoken in those days were of great value in combating the old predjudices against Kansas and the exhibition of our fruits in competition with those of other states gave Kansas a reputation "to shine out in the horticultural sky, a star of the first magnitude, a comet of imposing brilliancy," early in

its history.
William Tauner, the first and for several years President of this Society, in his first address, before a meeting had been held, published in the KANSAS FARMER, January,

"For the last nine years much of my time has been devoted to experimenting with different varieties of fruit, and I am happy to say on the whole the result has been satisfactory, though attended with much disappointment, caused principally by my own inexperience and following the advice of careless or designing persons. The glimmer of uncertainty now begins to disappear. That Kansas will become one of the best fruit growing countries, I have no doubt. Her thousand hills and gentle slopes not far in the future will be thickly dotted over with well cultivated vineyards, which in productiveness will excell any of our Atlantic States and compare favorably with any part of the world."

To quote a tithe of what has been by our own experienced fruit growers, would make this article quite too long. There is little discrepency in their opinions and experiences. They had faith in the beginning that Kansas would become permanently a fruit bearing land and in their labors they have not been disappointed.

The predjuices of men living east of the Mississippi were hard to overcome and slow to yield until the boldness of our Horticulturists astonished the world by bringing Kansas-drouthy Kansas-fruits in competition with the fruits of states more than a hundred years old in their cultivation.

Then, in the infancy of our State, she entered the field of competition with all the ardor of heedless youth with "Western N. Y., where the names of Ellwanger and Barry are a host; with Massachusetts, where Wilder, Hovey and Hyde were controlling fruit spirits; with Eastern N. Y. and Ohio. who boast of the names of Downing and Warder, who have ever compelled success where they have touched tree, shrub or vine. The Horticulturists of Kansas entered the field of competition and won a victory recorded in these words: "Pennsylvania Horticultural Society awarded the Kansas State Horticultural Society for a display of fruits unsurpassed for beauty and excellence. Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1869.'

Engraven on tablets of gold. rom that hour public sentiment changed. Old prejudices were dispelled and Kansas took her stand as the foremost fruit State in the Union. Drouthy, begging Kansas was hailed as the Center State of this Union, without her peer for broad, fertile acres, boundless resources, and lucious fruits.

Her representatives brought home to us the great gold medal for the best assortment of the finest fruits displayed before a Pomological Congress, composed of members from over thirty states. An honor, the highest known to our profession.

Again, in 1871 a committee from this So ciety attended a meeting of the American Pomological Society, held at Richmond, Virginia, on the 15th of September, and returned to us with the ensignia to another victory for Kansas in the form of a Diploma of these words:

To be Continued.

out many useful hints for improvement, and passing some pungent stricture on points of prevailing school economy.

THE AVOIRDUPOIS OF TAXATION. (CONCLUDED.)

But let us compare, and see how small a thing seven thousand millions of dollars is. The census of 1870, furnishes near an average year of the decade; and the superintendent has given us tables which will aid in this strifes, broils and bloodshed upon the soil of comparison. According to these tables our great cereals were,-wheat, 287,745,626 bushele; corn, 750,944,547 bushels; oats, 282,107,-157 bushels. These are comforting figures ; but they represent the entire crop, deducting break the ground and plow the corn, or for the boy who tends it, or his mother who washes and mends his clothes and cooks his dinner. Keep nothing back, but sell the whole of itwheat at 90cts., corn, 331/2 cts., and oats at 25 cts per bushel-and it will give you \$583,846,-035 65, no mean sum of money, but it will lack \$116,653,964.35 of being enough to pay our taxes for but one year of the ten.

But we have other products, try them Cotton, 1,204,798,400 pounds; Wool, 100,102,-27,815,048 tons. As was done with the cereals, "muzzle the ox that treads out the corn," and sell the entire crop,—cotton at 16% cts. per at 10cts per pound and hay at \$4 per ton—and it will give the sum of \$369,704,921. So it will be made to appear to any one who will take the pains to cypher it, that the avoirdupois of our taxes, is over seventy-three per cent of all the great agricultural products of the country.

I have purposely confined myself to our an nual crops because taxes have to be met annualy; and I have not taken this as capital used in production, or as a mode of putting those magnificent numbers which it takes to represent our taxes, and don't want to take the trouble of cyphering in such a small retail business. They bear about the same relation to the products which I have brought in review, that the truck patch and garden do to the farm, and under the most vigorous system of slavery, indulgent masters allow such things to their slaves for pocket change.

The farmer can't pay our taxes, and he don't do it; for if he did it, he would have less than 27 per cent of all our leading products on which to subsist over twenty millions of people, besides seed and feed for his teams. The French have no skill in cooking that could compass such a result. We must have help and we do have it. But I approach the manufacturer with some misgivings; because from the nature of his business he is more than half merchant. He is liable to imbibe the genuine merchantile spirit, which is illustrated by the old Phoenicians. They would send their neighbors vessels to the bottom of the ocean for daring to follow them to their marts of trade. To swell their gains they practice concealment and seek monopoly But they help to pay taxes, and so do our mechanics and miners. The census tables make them poor, very poor, and not using one-fifth of the capital in business that we do. I don't think the tables reliable, either as to the amount of their capital or productions. Grant that one mechanic, manufacturer or miner, is, in production, equal to two farmers, their annual products would be of the value of \$874,-940,618. Add this to the farmer's products, and it will reduce the per centage of taxation to a little over thirty eight per cent. Our taxes have been levied in ignorance of their amounts, without considering the ability of the country to pay, and as if our country was boundless and its resources unlimited.

Again, the tables of occupations show that the whole number of persons, ten years old and over, engaged in agriculture, in manufactures, and mechanical and mining industries, 8,629,892. Here is the aggregate number of all our producers, who, from the nature of their employments and the mode of its levy, have no ability to shift to others the burthens of taxation, and out of the proceeds of which, all taxes, no odds how leveled, have to be paid. They are the "obscure millions" mentioned by Gibbon, whose humble happiness is disturbed by excessive taxation, the taxpayers of the nation. To meet the taxes of the closing decade, each one of them has had to pay \$811.25. Were they negro slaves, I submit whether this would not be a fair price for them in any slave market the world has ever seen? Then the auvoirdupois of our taxes during the past ten years, estimated in bone and muscle, is fully equal to 8,626,892 human chattels. Is this a part of the glorious record of the past to which our attention was called last fall?

I have not numbered with the producers and tax-payers, those engaged in personal service, transportation or trade, for from the mode of its levy, taxation has rested lightly on their shoulders. They have not been made to feel the force of its direct pressure; and I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that, to them, our usurers and town builders, we owe much of our burthen. Their influence has still been in favor of augmenting, and not diminishing the amount of our taxes. Articles of trade bear different prices at different places, and when disposed of at wholesale or retail. These differences make the margin in which is to be found the gains of transportation and trade. President Eliot, of Harvard College, will publish in the June Atlantic a paper on "Wise and Unwise Economy in Schools," throwing by the simple change of a figure, the burthen is shifted from them to the classes enumerated. Still, I do not claim that their business

and gains are not affected by the absorption of 38 per cent of the great products of the country. The effect of such absorption, is to diminish production and impoverish the country; and in this way curtail the amount of our County Grange, and also at our meeting of

stroy the revenues of the government. It is State Grange. This same resolution was bon says always tends to defeat its own pur-

Of the one handred and twenty-five or fifty millions of taxes necessary for the rapid extinguishment of our public dept, I do not complain. It is the five hundred and fifty millions equandered every year upon high priced officials, their pet corporations, and the fat jobs bestowed by them on their serviceable friends, which make up the most onerous part of our burthen. French cooking not will relieve us. There is no skill in cooking which can so serve us with a dish of grasshoppers, flavored with chinch bug, as to set well on American stomachs. Our producers are pains-taking, close-fisted and frugal in their habits. If you want to find people clothed in fine linnen, faring sumptuously every day, it will not do to neek them in the cabins of the west; you will be more successful in the pallatial establishments of our high priced officials, government contractors, bloated usurers and merchant princes. Nor will it aid us to discuses, or extend our thoughts and questions growing out of the mode of raising revenue, about which honest men have and will always differ. The truth is we are all in the same boat, with all our property rights affoat and liable to be submerged ocean deep by the force of the avoirdupois of our excessive taxes; and whether we shall weather the storm and ride the breakers, depends upon the solution of that hay and corn and oats into market. The or. other question,-whether we will hold on to chard product, and other small items have this ponderous burthen, or by our united been left out, because I am now dealing with strength heave it over-board. There is no middle course. This bold usurpation which seeks to absorb and control the property of the nation, under the fraudulent pretense that they are only using the legitimate taxing. powers of the government, must be suppress ed, or our prosperity as a people is gone; and American liberty, glorious in its day, may be numbered with the things that were.

D. LINTON.

Richland Farm, May 26, 1875.

Latrons of Husbandry.

ACTION OF HIGHLAND GRANGE, REN COUNTY.

ED. KANSAS FARMER: I am instructed by Highland Grange, No. 1340, Reno County, Kansas, to inform you that said Grange heartly endorses your platform suggestions in regard to the abolition of all degrees in the Grange above the Fourth, and the eligibility of all members in the Grange to all offices in the State, County and National Granges, &c., Fraternally.

J. J. LANE. Sec'y Highland Grange.

ACTION OF UNION GRANGE, LABETTE COUNTY.

Resolved. That Union Grange endorses the principles of Grange Reform advocated by the principles of Grange Reform advocated by the KANSAS FARMER, favoring a representative grange government, the making of all fourth degree members eligible to any position in the Order, the abrogation of degrees beyond the fourth and the return of accumulated funds in the National Grange to the Subordinate the National Grange to the Subordinate

FRANCIS L. HAMILTON,

RESOLUTIONS OF PROVIDENCE GRANGE CREATING AN ARBOR DAY.

WHEREAS, It is an acknowledged fact, that the planting of fruit and forest trees is great ly to the advantage of the residents of a prairie country, whose climate is naturally none to moist, and subject to extremes of heat and cold accompanied by high winds, etc. And as they adorn and beautify our homes, and furnish

us with fruit, shade, etc.

Therefore be it resolved, That the 17th day of April of each year, be, and the same is here-by set apart by this Grange for the planting of forest trees; said day to be known as Arbor

And be it further resolved, That this Grange offer a premium equal to two quarters dues to the member planting on his or her land, the largest number of forest trees on Arbor day. Also the same to any member for the largest number of fruit trees on his or her land, during the month of April of each year.

Unanimously adopted, and the Secretary ordered to send a copy of the resolutions to the KANSAS FARMER, and the Jewell Co. Monitor I. A. ALLEN, for publication.

Secretary of Providence Grange No. 552.

ACTION OF OAKGROVE GRANGE SHAWNEE COUNTY. At a regular meeting of Oak Grove Grange No. 947, the following resolutions were adopt-

Resolved, That we, the members of Oak Grove Grange No. 947, are unanimously against all degrees higher than the Fourth, and decline sending a delegate to the District

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the Kansas Farmer for publication.

Anna Hopkins, Secretary.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Snow-flake Grange No. 983, June 12th, 1875, the following reso-

lutions were adopted: Resolved, That in the death of our W. M., Bro. Robert Allen, Snowflake Grange, has sustained the loss of a good and exemplary member; one that will long be missed in the

neighborhood and in the Order. Resolved, That the members of Snow-flake Grange extend to the afflicted family of the deceased, their sincere and heart-felt sympa-

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the KANSAS FARMER.

WALTER H. WISCOMBE, Secretary

OUR PINACIAL POLICY.

EDITOR FARMER: The resolution below was first passed in Falls Grange, at Cottonwood Falls. Chase county, was endorsed by transportation and trade, and in the end de- Masters and Matrons, to send delegates to the exactly that species of despotism which Gfb- passed almost unanimously by our State Grange, but for some cause was not published ne passed. Please publish it.

Resolved. Please publish it.

Resolved. That the present fintional bank system should be abandoned, and the government should issue greenbacks instead, which should be convertable into national bonds, drawing a low rate of interest, say three per cent, and these bonds should be again convertable into greenbacks; and these greenbacks should be loaned to the people in each state, on real estate security, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, thus securing a low rate of national interest, and a means by which any one with property can obtain money at a low rate of interest compelling the capital that is now absorbing the wealth of the nation in interest to seek profitable employment in developing the country, adding to our material wealth and population.

Resolved, That the legislature ought to provide by a direct appropriation, for seed and

vide by a direct appropriation, for seed and feed for teams for those of our State whose feed for teams for those of our State who crops were destroyed by the drouth and grass hoppers and now unable to buy.

HEWITT CRAIK, Secretary.

C. C. MYSER, Chirman.

It seems to me, that this is a question that should be discussed in every Grange in the State, not as the tenents of a political party, but with a view of getting a better financial policy. The first is, our national rate of interest is too high.

A policy that would reduce interest to three and two thirds per annum, that would make \$1000 worth \$1.88 a month or \$36% a year, would be the cause of national rejoicing. Many would then take an interest in developing the resources of the country, building mills and factories and building up the country.

But so long as money is worth 1 and 2 per st. per month, business must stand still, and universal bankruptcy will be the result. Give us a convertible currency with limit.

If I have money, and cannot use it to an advantage, I would at once convert it into bonds If money should become scarce and interest high, again convert bonds into currency. Hoping these hints will induce my readers to think, I am truly yours, S. N. WOOD.

FROM BARTON COUNTY.

Having been over Buffalo, the west township of Barton county, I find there is no land idle for want of seed or muscle to plant, and every where all that is planted looks very fine. The early sown fall wheat is excellent; some of the late sown is thin and weedy, but otherwise looks well. We have a larger area of corn planted than we should have had if we had been able to get small grain for seed. We have a small amount of flax that looks well.

Our county is too new to expect a great diversity of crops, but all are at work and hopeful. We had a very bad scare for a week past. The faces of some elongated, as only a grand array of grasshoppers can cause them. On the 4th there were heavy flights of the pests in the air, and there were many that stopped for supper, and as the 5th was cold and rainy, they stayed over Sabbath and on till Tuesday noon, when they left, doing little damage. On the 11th they came down in another neighborhood and stayed a day, and yesterday the air was full of them, but those here, and also those on the wing have all disappeared, at those on the wing have all disappeared, at There is no a to the same that the least, at this point. There is none in the air to-day, and I hope that the last have passed to some other land-say the Black Hills, as they cannot do a great amount of damage to poor Lo, neither can they eat the quartz or nuggets that are locked up for some tuture day. But to the scare. I suppose there is only one man hurt much; and perhaps he is wiser now by his loss, if loss it proves to be. When the hoppers came down on his grain, his lower jaw dropped down on his belt, the brine oozed out at his fingers, his knees shook like that one of old, as he beheld gaunt famine right before him, and he offered to a neighbor all he had, (being one half section of railroad land, two payments made, 100 acres broke, 50 rcres in crops, as fine as any one could sak; a good house and stabling, and sheds for stock, and otherwise well improved), for \$300, but the neighbor was too weak in the knees to invest, and the same place was sold yesterday for \$1000, and was considered a rare bargain. So much for twelve hours of grasshoppers.

I find by a circular, sent to me by A. Gray, Esq., that the State Agricultural Officers are in fear least the township trustees will be unable to attain a full report of crops and the prospects for the same; but, in this township, here is not the least danger but all are only too happy that they can make so good a re port. Yours truly. L. H. LUST.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

And now word comes from Omaha and Council Bluffs, that for fifteen miles each way from these cities, east and west, there is a heavy influx of grasshoppers, eating vegeta-tion as they go, and that they are moving northward.

Empire Grange, Michigan, 374, expresses itself as opposed to the publication of a circular by the officers of the State Grange without the authority of the subordinate grange when there is a State Grange paper ready and willing to publish the same matter contained in the circular and at less expense.

The coming insane asylum keeper to visitor: "Do you mean that man with his head bowed, his eyes cast down, and his lips moving? O yes; he was spelled down, too; but he keeps right on practising just the same; I believe his

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The Kansas Farmer.

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

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other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a pajer not equalled in
the country for originality and merit.
A special and interesting department of the paper
will be the short letters from farmers and breeders,
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branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon
the topics of the day, embacing full and complete
information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper.
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	PAIRS FOR 1875.
Statos	Place of Fair. Time of Fair
Illinois	Ottawa Sept. 18 to 18.
lowa	Keekuk Sept. 28 to Oct. 1.
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ONE DOLLAR!! ONE DOLLAR!!

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

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

IMPORTANT TO **ADVERTISERS** AND TO

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

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

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

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

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

SOUTHWESTERN KANSAS.

We have just returned from a delightful trip over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, extending to the end of the road. 12 miles west of Granada, Colorado. The occasion was the editorial excursion, comprised almost altogether of editors from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, lows and Missouri, with a few representatives of more eastern states. The party numbered nearly three hundred, and came to Kansas to see for themselves the condition of affairs, at least along the route traveled. In view of the exagerations which have flooded the east, concerning the calamities of the State the past two years, the railroad company conceived the happy idea of bringing the representatives of the middle states and the west ern press, to Kansas, where they might see and judge for themselves.

The crops, as seen from the railroad, from Wichita, and from Wichita to Larned, cannot be excelled in any state in the country to-day. it to create harmony and confidence? Over To the editors from abroad, who expected to his official title he attacks a journal that has miles of heavy crops, was a source of continual unexpected. The utmost good feeling pre- is there anything in this attack, but the per- does and no grasshoppers.

vailed among the excursionists during the trip, extending from Wednesday morning until cial position to strike at a member of the Order people presented specimens of products in membered by those who enjoyed it. While the officers of the railroad were attentive to in securing all possible information concerning the country, the absence of misrepresentaed upon. The bountiful crops of the south will send broadcast throughout the country, will materially assist in removing the exagerations which have been consequent upon our past drouth and grasshopper troubles.

We take from the Daily Journal of Commerce, of Kansas City, Mo., a few extracts resident of Missouri,an able editor and a close and accurate observer. He says:

From Topeka west, and all along the southern and northern border, the grain crop of Kansas is beyond anything ever grown on her soil, all crops without exception being good—no failure of any kind whatsoever. And in addition to the food crops, there is flax, castor beans, and as far north as Newton, cotton. The grasses, millet, timothy, Hungarian, etc. fully up to the grains. But we must confess that we cannot see the profit in turning under the rich prairie grass to grow these, when a mowing machine will cut better stock hay from the prairies, and improve the quality every year that it runs over them.

At every station on the road the people had prepared samples of all the soil products, tastefully tied up in bunches and bundles for convenient carrying, and scarcely a man on the train, but carried home with him the palpable evidences of the wonderful fertility of Southern Kansar. We would place the line of corn, as a staple, at Hutchinson, at fartherest, but if we were a farmer, anywhere from Emporia west, we would make wheat and oats and tye, and barley, the great objects of agriculture. The corn lands of the Missouri river countles, and of the eastern portion of the state, as well as of Missouri, are so ample, that competition with them is useless corn for home consumption should be the limit of right. production—for the world cannot compete with this portiont of country in wheat and the smaller grains.

As to live stock. It is unnecessary for us to tell the tale over again. A natural pasture field, extending for six hundred miles east and west and fifteen hundred miles north and south, which, from the time grass grew, has sustained more animal life than any equal area of the globe, and which has fed more aboriginal cattle than the combined domestic herds of civilization, needs no newspaper endorsement as a stock-raising region. If any thing were wanting, the vast herds of cattle train speeds along, will answer for it. Kansas can supply America with beef and wool, and have enough left for much of the old

We wish all of our readers could see what we saw in four days of last week, in going and returning over five hundred and eight miles of railway in Kansas—it would make them richer in experience, more hopeful of the future and more patriotic than ever.

But not the least pleasing thing to us was the aspect of the towns, the villages, the farm the aspect of the towns, the vinages, are tain houses and the people. No matter how small or how large the place—hamlet, village, town or city—the best building was a school house. And this invariably so. As you approach a callway station, the first object visible, and surrounded it. No matter how small or hum ble the dwelling, it was neat, and looked as though its inmates liked to live there. And the farm houses bore the same air of neatness thrift and comfort-no cows looking in at the door to watch the cooking, and no pigs seek-ing the shade under the floors—paint on the house and on the yard fence-trees, shrubbery

and flowers.

And then the people. Well clothed, neat, and "tidy, as a rule. No great louts "run ning about with one suspender, ragged shoes and "tidy, as a rule." and tangled hair as long as a horse's mane Almost everybody had a spring wagon, and a jaunty team, well harnessed, whirls the farm-er and his wife to church or to town. Men knew how far it was to the next town, and could tell you the latest news by the daily papers. We tried the experiment coming back, and found every station supplied with a daily paper and everybody posted as to the latest phase of the great Brooklyn trial.

We always liked Kansas, but never as since this last experience with her people. .

CONCERNING AN OFFICER OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

WRONGFUL USE OF OFFICIAL INFLU-

We find in the Patron's Helper, published t Des Moines, Iowa, the following attack upon the KANSAS FARMER, by W. S. Hanna, Lecturer of the Kansas State Grange.

We commence organizing county granges this month. Some five counties are now ready. I have corresponded with ten states about the pennena grange and for the information of all patrons I give Iowa the credit of having the most complete system. Send for Master Smedley's book, it will tell you all about it Having organized 150 granges, councils, etc., while acting as general deputy of two organizations. I give loss as my experience. If you do not commence right you cannot well correct the error afterwards. Kansas will not start right; besides, our out-of-tune-organ of the grange, as the N. Y. Tribune calls the Kansas Farmer, is creating great distrust in the Order, so much se that the master of the state grange has had to write a caution warning patrons from enemies within the gates, who are far worse than those without, who have slways been open enemies. Three things are necessary for our successes as an organization, cash, concentration and confidence, and these are impossible with the continued fault finding of such papers as the N. Y. World, Kansas Farmer, etc. Let them stop or seconde.

Why did W. S. Hanna write the above Was it out of fraternal good feeling? Was to see devastated fields and unsettled plains, done more to sustain the Grange than all the well improved valleys, and miles upon other papers in the State together. Does he reply to the arguments heretofore given in surprise. Even to Kansans the sight was the FARMER, in support of changes suggested?

sonal spite of a man who prostitutes his offi-Sunday evening. Along the entire line the The attack is only of consequence, as it comes from the State Lecturer, signed as it was offigreat varieties, and entertained the excursion- cially, it shows the tendency of the officers of ists with a hospitality that will be long re- this class to falsely array members of the Order as enemies, who do not blindly give adhesion to all the officers may dictate. It is the comfort of their guests, and assisted them dangerous because there is in it, a determination to crush out discussion, and to make official will the law of the Order. To such A, B, tation and exageration was frequently remark- C teachers will come the information, sooner or later, that the farmers of the country did not west, will give new courage to the farmers in surrender their independence in becoming that locality, and the good opinion our visitors Patrons, and that the membership have as intelligent an understanding of the true aims and objects of the Order, as those temporarily placed in official position. What the State Lecturer has yet to learn, is that officers of the State Grange are simply the official servants of the membership, who are trusted with the written by the editor, Col. Van Horn, a long duty of carrying out the wishes of those who comprise the Order. When the supreme egotism of an official permits him to dictate his individual will, his day of usefulness has

Deputy for State Lecturer, W. S. Hanna has never hesitated to strike at the FARM-ER. Heretofore he has been doing it, in his squibs to the press, over an assumed name, and frequently signing his slurs and cowardly ingendoes with his initial letters. These atattacks have been passed over in silence, As an impecunious school teacher, who turned his attention to organizing Granges for a living, he has probably made more money out of it than any man in the organization in Kansas to-day. The trouble with him, and others of his cali bre, is that the KANSAS FARMER, has failed to make itself their pliant, stupid organ, to blow their praises. We repeat, again and again, as we have since the first issue of the paper, that the FARMER is no organ hanging upon the favors of officials or flattering and fawning upon any man, or set of men to secure support. It has, in the past, endeavored to maintain those principles that it deemed

Upon the questions of Grange government discussed in the FARMER, we have always opened the columns of the FARMER for full and fair hearing on both sides of all questions concerning the welfare and prospects of the people. As it has been in the past, so it will be in the future. We shall maintain for the KANSAS FARMER its independence. What the people want and need is the truth, regard less of who it hurts, or where it hits. The trouble with the State Lecturer is that he imagines the officers constitute the organization, and sheep seen from the car windows, as the and a difference of opinion from them on the part of a member, is mutiny and rebellion and an attempt to destroy the Order.

We have and still continue to advocate epublican form of Grange government, withdrawing all special privileges to past Masters, the eligibility of all 4th degree members to any position in the Order, and urged the importance of returning the bond fund of the National Grange to the Subordinate Granges. Further than this, we believe it would strength en the Order to dispense with all degrees beyond the 4th. What we have heretofore presented as reasons for the above, we fully believe, and we wish to refer the State Lecturer, to the fact, that in nearly every instance, in was the inevitable school house. And of course the influence was shown upon all that ordinate Granges. the above reforms have been endorsed.

It surely cannot be forgotten by even the State Lecturer, that the State Grange at its last annual session passed the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS. The present system of degrees, above the th, being founded upon election to office, to which only a fractional part of our members can ever attain. Which is calculated to create a scramble for office, detrimental to our interests as an Order, and is a great source of jealousies, which may ultimately disorganize our Order, therefore be it Resolved, by the Kansas State Grange in session assembled, that in view of the facts set forth in the foregoing, we request the National grange to so change its constitution; that any 4th degree member in good standing, may be eligible to any position in either National, State, County or subordinate Granges, and for this we will ever alk.

Resolved, That our worthy Master be instructed to present the foregoing to the National Grange at its naxt session, and use his influence to the fullest extent to effect the change asked for.

The Lecturer further places the Master of the State Grange in a position which will be misunderstood. In the letter of Master M. E Hudson, first published in the Kansas Farm ER, May 12th, "A word of Caution," Master Hudson says:

"The last session of our State Grange passed resolutions, requesting the National Grange to amend its Constitution, so as to make the 4th degree members eligible to any office in the Order, and instructed their delegates to that body, to work to secure this change; and should I have the honor to occupy a seat in that hody I will, in good faith, carry out these instructions. While this action shows most clearly the sentiment of the Patrons of our State on this question; yet they did at the same time as heartily endorse the Pomona, or District Grange, and provided in our amended constitution for this organization in our jurisdiction."

We expect the State Lecturer to continue his petty enmity towards the FARMER, and so long as it comes from him simply as an individual, we shall pay little or no attention to it; season as formerly—there being more wheat but when he so far forgets what is due to the Order, and the rights of other members, as to use his official character to attack and falsely arraign members because their opinions do not coincide with his, we shall assist in stripping the lion's skin from him.

It is a source of regret, that any officer of the State Grange should be so narrow and conceited as to use his official position to gratify his personal malice.

From Clay County.

Condition of crops and stock, excellent. Weather warm and showery. Markets, dull.

Minor Mention.

Take More Papers .- Mr. Frew, State Agent for Illinois, lately gave the following advice to the Granges of that State: "You cannot do a more worthy and paying work at your next Grange meeting than to appoint a com mittee that will go to work and see that a good agricultural paper is taken by every farmer within the limits of your Grange."

The International Postal Union.—After July 1st a letter weighing one half ounce or less may be sent for five cents from any part of the United States to Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey and Egypt, or to any colony of any of these countries. After January 1st, 1876. France will come into this postal union. Postal cards can be sent for two cents, and newspapers, weighing no more than four ounces, for two cents.

Worth Knowing.—By enclosing 25 cents in a letter to "The J. Dixon Crucible Company," Jersey City, N. J., you will receive by return mail, one dozen No. 1 lead pencils, postage paid. Try it, and please to say that you saw the information in the KANSAS FARMER.

To O. K .- The name you ask for, is R. J. Stevenson, Maplehill, Wabaunsee county,

Meeting of the Executive Committee.-The Executive Committee of the Kansas State Grange will meet for transaction of business. July 6th, 1875, at Topeka, Kansas.

The Executive Committee of the Kansas State Agricultural Society will meet on July 6th at Topeka, to determine when and where the State Fair shall be held.

Crop Reports.

Harvesting has commenced in good earnest and winter wheat and rye are turning out splendidly, notwithstanding the fact that in some parts of the county the crop is badly eaten by grasshoppers. Farmers are jubilant over their good fortune and abundant yield. Barley and early ripening spring grains will be saved with good success, but of oats and late spring wheat, one-fourth the crop of the county is already destroyed, and unless the hoppers leave soon the crop will be light. They have been flying northward and northwestwardly every favorable day since the 8th and now they are thick as ever. Natives are just getting their wings now and are eating voraciously. Blister flies are very thick and troublesome since the 16th. They are not satisfied with potatoes, but peas, beets, cabbage, etc., are very much in their way. They do, however, manage to get over a large amount of vegetation in a short time.

Corn is growing finely of the first planting The re-plant, was eaten off by the hoppers, and is suffering for rain. Cattle are in good condition and doing well. There has been no rain here for weeks; extremely dry. The the crop yet. Potatoes very good. oats, wheat and rye crops are very light in this vicinity. Portions of this county near water courses have sufferred from the grasshoppers severely, and me damaged by army 5Z. A. BALDWIN.

From Crawford County.

Harvest has commenced. Wheat good and everything else growing splendidly. No grumblers in all the country around here. Cattle improving all the time; plenty of beef on grass. Weather fine; had a rain the night of the 18th. The market is good enough if he people had anything to sell; of course they have vegetables. A few chinch bugs can't do any harm. The weather is very seasonable, a rain every day few days. We can't W. H. MERRIWEATHER.

From Doniphan County.

All of the wheat, barley, oats, and corn are destroyed by the hoppers. They are leaving rapidly. Chinch bugs plenty but nothing for them to eat. Farmers are replanting with a rush. Stock getting fat. Rain plenty. It has been cool until the past few days. Markets: Spring wheat, \$1; corn, the same; seed \$2 50 per bushel; potatoes, none to be had Grasshoppers and chinch bugs by the million. Farms are as bare of vegetation as in winter G. A. BRIGGS. time.

From Sumner County.

Crops in this county are all promising. Wheat is nearly all cut and will yield from 20 to 30 bushels per acre; oats are fully headed out and will make a heavy crop; corn is growing rapidly and promises a good yield, though there was not as much planted this sown. The season has been very favorable for all kinds of vegetation. No grasshoppers or bugs. A good rain last night.

Wheat, rye, oats, barley and flax good; corn from three to six feet high; potatoes and vegetables want rain. Weather rather dry, although we had a good shower on the night of the 20th. Fifty new reapers and harvesters sold and at work in this county. No hoppers, chinch bugs, or any other insects to do any injury. All in good cheer.

H. C. STCLAIR.

The condition of crops and stock is very good. Wheat is very large and plump; the E. B. CREW. vesting is about one-half done. About 14,000 fore them.

acres in this county. Weather, rather dry. Corn, oats, flax, potatoes and all garden vegetables look fine. Corn, generally, about waist high. No insects of any kind have give us any trouble this year. Have had no rain for three weeks. CARTER.

From Allen County

Crops of all kinds, except wheat, good; oats and early potatoes extra; will be a fair crop of peaches; no apples; stock fat and healthy. Weather cool; plenty of rain. Markets: Milch cows; \$16 to \$20; fat cattle \$2 and \$2 50; butter 10c; eggs 11c; green hides 4c. Grasshoppers about all gone. Some chinch bugs. E. H. FUNSTON.

From Smith County.

Corn looks well yet but is needing rain; rye fine; fall wheat good; spring injured by drouth. Rain is badly needed. Markets: Corn \$1 40 per bushel; potatoes \$150; for old flour \$4; for best bacon 18c. Grasshoppers are thick : have taken some crops of wheat; have been driven from some fields with a rope. W. D. COVINGTON.

From Androscoggin County, Maine.

Hay crop average; grain ditto; more acreage in potatges and corn than usual; fruit will andoubtly be scarce; dairy products promise well; beef \$6 to \$7. Weather, wet and cold; suitable for grass growing. Markets rule lower. Hay \$15 to \$18 per ton; potatoes, 50c; butter 25c; cheese 13c to 15c; apples \$1 per bushel. Caterpillars are very numerous, destroying the foliage on forest and fruit trees in NELSON HAM. many places.

From Saline County.

Winter wheat good; will have little or no spring grain or corn without rain soon. All kinds of stock looks well. Weather very dry with high winds. The first wheat of the season was sold this week, 200 bushels for \$1 a bushel. Grasshoppers pass nearly every day going north or northwest. L. F. PARSONS.

From Leavenworth County.

Wheat half crop; oats slmost a total failure; corn, second planting just coming but looks well; stock poor, what is left is most all taken west. Weather very dry and hot, have had no rain for three weeks. Markets very dull, nothing to sell; wheat \$1 10 per bushel; corn 85c; oats 65c; stock very low. Grasshoppers very nearly all gone; chinch bugs plenty, so much so that they will injure the corn crop very much. H. C. SQUIRES.

From Butler County.

Horses and mules that had grain look well cattle in fine condition; flies bad on stock; wheat and rye fair to good; oats moderate; corn in the bottoms looks well, on the uplands not so good; cultivated and native grasses short. Wind from south and southwest for four weeks, and occasionally hot. No grain yet in market. Chinch bugs in some locali-JOE. L. FERGUSON. ties.

From Butler County.

The prospect for an abundant harvest in this county is very flattering. Corn looks well and has most all been plowed the last time; wheat harvest is about through and has yielded from 19 to 30 bushels per acre; rye, extra; oats, good. Weather a little dry, but not affecting

T. T. RIGG.

From Butler County.

The crop prospect in this county was never better; harvesting almost over. There is 1,718 acres of fall wheat in this township, which is six miles square. The prairie grass is good and stock looks well. Farmers encouraged with the bright prospects. No grasshoppers, chinch bugs or potato bugs.

EDWARD STRATFORD.

From Wilson County.

Condition of cattle, sheep and horses good: crops the best ever known here; wheat troughout the county will average 20 bushels per acre; harvest is on. Weather could not be more seasonable. Markets: Wheat \$1; corn 50c; new potatoes \$1: butter 10c; flour \$3 per hund.; cattle 21/2c per hund. Grasshoppers gone; chinch bugs doing no damage; no injury from drouth, floods. T. J. HUDSON.

From Jackson County.

Wheat and rye being harvested, are better han expected a week or two ago; need rain badly; oats will be short and light; corn doing well; stock fat and sleek; no sickness. Weather hot, 100° in the shade for some days. Chinch bugs have made their appearance in adjoining township south of this; potato bugs doing but little damage. F. M. GREEN.

From Edwards County.

All crops growing finely; stock could not well do better. A splendid rain yesterday, the 23d, doing inestimable good. Markets: Butter 25c; corn, \$1. Grasshoppers plenty in places; the long, black potato bug everywhere, appetite ravenous; also a new brown beetle, larger than the Colorado bug, eats everything green. C. L. HUBBS.

From Russell County.

Harvesting going on rapidly. Winter grain fine, farmers say it will average 20 bushels per acre; spring grain being hurt by drouth; corn growing finely with fair prospects. The grasshoppers did but slight damage. Stock in fine condition, never better. Gardens suffering from drouth, but most families raise sufficient for themselves. Improvements progressing rapidly. No floods or tornadoes. Weather, hot, hoter, hotest, 114° in the shade, cool breezes at night and air perfectly balmy. Potato bugs bad. No drouth, floods or torna- yield will be about 25 bushels per acre. Har Our people are all rejoicing at the prospect be-

From Reno County.

Harvest progressing rapidly; grain splendid: oats and barley will be light, unless sown very early; flax ripening, has made a good growth, is well filled; corn continues to grow rapidly, is more than making up for the potato beetles, but doing no damage. No late spring. Had a light shower on Sunday night, a fair one Wednesday night. Market: New potatoes, \$1 60; turnips, 40c; corn, 95c; no oats in market. The new mill in Hutchinson is about enclosed. No hoppers, except those covered with parasites; not so many natives as formerly; a few chinch bugs, but are doing no damage.

From Nemaha County.

Corn good; winter wheat one half crop; spring wheat poor; rye about one half crop; flax a failure; oats rather light, perhaps onehalf crop. Weather warm and dry, but we are not suffering from drouth. Markets: Wheat, spring, 75c per bushel; wheat, winter, 85c; corn 95c; rye 80c. Grasshoppers have destroyed a large portion of the small grain and a small area of corn. They are G. W. Brown. nearly all gone now.

From Marshall County.

Winter wheat in this part of the State was badly injured by the cold winter and dry spring; rye, of which there was a large be the seperating machine, let us have it, but amount sown, is good; spring wheat, barley and oats are good; corn backward, but looking well. Grasshoppers have done much damage; they have, at this date, nearly all left, generally going north or northwest.

From Washington County. The hoppers have been flying about two weeks. On the 15th it was a very hot day and the wind in the northeast at noon, it was colm and they came down pretty thick. On the 16th at noon they left as others were passing over; they did not do much damage. I notice they have traveled northwest, north, northeast, west and east. The dry weather is injuring the small grain greatly. Corn looks well, never bad a better prospect for a good crop. The farmers have worked with a will. Fall wheat was badly frozen out, not more than one-half to two-thirds of a crop; rye fine

From Pawnee County.

Wheat, oats and barley a perfect success wheat will average over 20 bushels to the acre and of number one quality; sufficient small grain raised to feed and seed the county the coming year. Corn at this time, June 25, looks fine and promises a good yield. No chinch bugs. Grasshoppers have been passing over the county since June 8th and are all going northwest. The did no damage here. B.

From Pottawatomie County. Corn promises well; stock never looked better; tall wheat and rye generally harvested spring wheat very poor. Had a good rain the night of the 26th. Markets: Old wheat \$1, but little in the country; nothing else in this locality. No insects to do injury; adrouth at

an end for the present; no storms.

From Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Corn, oats and rye good; wheat thin, in some places a complete failure. Weather, generally dry, an occasionl shower. Market: Wheat \$1 40; corn 80c; rye 90c; oats 65c; flour \$3 75; corn meal \$1 90; hay \$20. Grass wheat that will compare with any, they would very poor. Second crop of potato bugs hatch ing out. The first crop did but little damage. H. T. SMITH.

From Madison County, Florida.

Corn fair, would have been excellent but for drouth; cotton very good, stand and condition good. Weather warm and dry. Markets: New York, Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla. The drouth has continued for seven weeks. No insects; no pests; no floods; no tornadoes. JOSEPH TILLMAN.

From Santa Clara County, California.

Hay two-thirds crop, secured in good condition; barley and wheat one-half crop. Barley nearly harvested. Wheat will be ripe for heading 1st July. Stock of cereals light. Weather fine; heavy rain on 16th; unprecedented for season year. Markets, inactive but firm: hay \$13 to \$16; barley 40c; wheat \$1 60, potatoes 3c to 4c per lb.; fruits of all kind above the average price for the season. Short crops in cereals caused by drouth; fruits by H. M. LEONARD. crop, injured by frost.

From Knex County, Ohio. Wheat, not a half crop; corn, large crop put in, small for season on account of cold and dry weather, four-fifths winter killed; timothy, short on account of weather; oats, good prospect. Weather cold and dry this morning. June 19th. We had a small frost. Markets: Wheat, \$1 10 to \$1 75; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; rye, 60c; wool, 40 to 45 per lb.; hogs, \$5 75 to \$6, gross; butter, 16 to 20c. Potato bug has made its appearance. The health of the people is good; no prevailing disease.

JOSEPH LOVE.

From Warren County, Ohio.

Wheat, one-third of an average; oats and spring barley, good; corn, medium, one-tenth more planted. Too much wet weather. Stock in good condition. Rain fall for May, 485-100 inches; June to 20th, 5 52-100 inches. Markets: Wheat \$1.20; corn 65c to 70c; hogs 7c; cattle 5c to 6c. Potato bugs abun-I. P. SCHENCK.

From Buck's County Pennsylvania.

Potatoes, buggy; wheat, very slim; grass, short; oats, the same; corn, doing well. Almost dry enough to scare us. Markets: wheat, 1 40; corn, 95c; oats, 65c; butter, 30. No storms of any kind.

From Minnehaha County, Dakoto Ter. Wheat, oats and barley very promising, not so forward as last year; potato crop looks well; corn backward. An abundance of rain. Markets: Wheat, 75c; oats, 75c to 80c. A few grasshoppers.

LETTER FROM ALLEN COUNTY. We are having an early spring and a good one, but the young hoppers are eating everything. We sowed no wheat last fall, because the grasshoppers stayed too late. Very little oats has been sowed, for we did not raise the seed here last year. But more than the usual breadth of corn has been planted, and nearly all in last of April. Plenty of rain and land was never in better condition for crops than now.

Out of your numerous good instructions, the problem of our National science is the most earnestly looked for. I hope that those already suggested will not be dropped, but continue a vigorous showing up to the people. The granger should waste no time in taking more degrees, but sharpen up their wills for real work. But if the Grange has in its members more ignorance than wisdom, the two elements must be separated before long or that noble Order will be lost, and if a Fifth Degree officers and privates must go in the hopper for winnowing or the operation will surely need

repeating.
The friends of reform must not be fettered much longer, for there is work lost at hand and ahead. Industries of every kind must be freed from their shackles. Bribe and present takers should be coupled and hung on the same limb, while honesty and skill should be rewarded, and at a premium. Office-seekers may run in what name they choose, but the voter should only look for the man. I am free to say that a continuance of voting for party names alone must finally result disastrously to

Allen county is a good one, and with a few exceptions, the people indure the hard times with wonderful patience. Odensegis ten miles southeast of Humboldt, a city of considerable note, (but of course you are acquainted) its railroads-the M., K. & T. and the L., L. & G. -besides the prospect of finishing the already graded road between Ft. Scott and Humbolat makes it a trading point not even surpassed by the city of Lawrence. Lumber, agricultural implements, dry goods, etc.,etc., have often been shipped to other towns by teams as well as railroad. But Humboldt has the farmers from Neosho, Woodson and Wilson counties. as well as their own county traffic.

N. P. W. I am respectfully,

NESS COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR: We farmers like to hear from all parts of the State these grasshopper times. The hoppers have not done any serious damage to us as yet. This is a frontier settlement, and the farmers are in good spirits. Such prospects for good crops were never seen here before; everything that has been sown or planted is looking splendidly. I have lived in Illinois, Indiana and Nebraska, and never had such fine prospects for a crop of vegetables and grain as at present. It is supposed, by some, that nothing will grow this far west, but if they were here to see the rye that Bookseller and Stationer, is six feet four inches in height, and winter change their minds. The season has been TOPEKA, - - - . . . KANSAS, very favorable. We have the best show for potatoes that I have ever seen anywhere. The potatoes are in bloom, and young potatoes will soon find their way to the tables of many J. Young.

The Board of Directors of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society met at the court house, on Saturday last, to consult about making arrangements for holding a fair in Saptember. The feeling among the members of the Board is for a vigorous prosecution of the arrangements for making our next county fair a success in every way. The Secretary of the Society has been instructed to request the adjoining County Societies to co-operate with and join Shawnee County in holding a fair at Topeks on the 22d, 28d and 24th days of September next. The Board of Directors request the hearty co-operation of all of the members of the Association and desire as many of the people as can to enroll themselves as members. floods; also, potato crop; grapes two-thirds The following provision of the By-Laws is an inducement to become a member before the 15th of July: "Any person who shall become a member of this Society on or before the 15th day of July, 1875, thall be entitled to a certificate of membership, admitting himself and wife and all members of his family under 16 years of age, to all fairs and exhibitions held by this Society during the year." The privileges of membership and cheapness of admission to the fair grounds should induce a large addition to the membership. We trust that a large addition will be made to the membership and strengthen the hands of the Board of

The Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. H. Johnson, on account of expected absence from the State, has resigned his office and Mr. S. H. Downs was elected to fill his place.

FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

In young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the change of life, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription manifests such a positively remedial influence as to call forth the loudest praise from all who use it. MR. JOHN A. KIMZEY, Druggist, of Knob

Noster, Mo., writes as follows: "Dr Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., Dear Sir—Your medicines sell better than any other I keep, and give universal satisfaction. The people are especially delighted with your Favorite Prescription, and it seems to be a favorite among all that have ever used it." It is sold E. K. S. by druggists and dealers in medicines.

New Advertisemenrs.

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

IMPORTANT SALE

SHORT-HORNS

Thursday, July 22d, 1875.

"ASHWOOD" and "EDGEWOOD"

HERDS, numbering about 60 Females and 15 Bulls, will be sold publicly, without reserve, at ASH-WOOD. Mine from Athens Station, E. L. & B. S. R. R., and S miles east of Lexington, E. J. in this offering will be found a large number of first-class animals. Among the families represented may be mentioned:

Imp. Rose of Wicken, Imp. Pride of the West, Louan, Masurka, Rose of Sharon, Duchess of Goodness, Minna, Moss Rose, Daley, Duchess of Sutherland, Gem, etc.

Also, the following sires :

SHORT HORN CATTLE,

The property of J. S. LONG. Monroe, Jasper Co.

Wednesday, September First, 1875,

On the Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa.

On the Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Iowa.

This herd was established in 1865, and no public for private sales of helfers has been made up to this time, and the purchases made from the different herds in the east during that period, together with the natural increase, has enlarged the herd so as to render it necessary to be reduced in size. The sale will comprise the entire herd over one year old, except few not in sale condition. Since the herd was founded, care has been used to secure the services of the best males to be found in the country. Among them 8th Duke of Goodness, Plumbwood Lad, Breastplate Jr., Major Duncan. The females are representatives of many of the most popular families of the day, and as for the individual merit of the emtire lot, we can safely say are equal to any herd of like size ever offered for sale in the west.

Terms of sale, six months credit, without interest if paid when due; if not, ten per cent. from date. Notes payable at First National Bank, Newton, Iowa. Liberal discount for cash.

Liberal discount for cash.

J. S. LONG, Monroe Jasper county, Iowa.

Col. J. W. Jury, Auctioneer.

N. B. The day after this sale, at same place, Dr. G. Sprague, D. M. Flinn and Mack Flinn, sell a large herd of Short Horns.

WILL O. KING,

183 KANSAS AVENUE,

School, Law and Miscellaneous Books,

Reward

STOLEN, near Topeka, Kansas, on Saturday night, June 26th, 1875, a light gray mare, slighty dappled, about 16 hands high, 6 years old, branded W on right shoulder. Had heavy mane and tail when storight shoulder. Had len. A fast tretter.

Stolen! Stolen!

A Sorrel Stallion.

Handsome build; 5 years old; shod all round; branded P on left shoulder, scar above the brand; good traveler. The thief is 18 years old, blue eyes, light auburn hair, 5 feet one inch haigh. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the animal.

Will the Patrons please have this read in their Grange for the beneat of a member JOHN T. PRATHER.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

On, or abount the 13th day of June, 1875, one five year old Bay Mare, 16 hands high, black mane and tail, legs dark up to the knee, front legs a little bow-od, and having a bare spot on the left hind leg, near the fetlock. Also, one Borrel Mare, 16 hands high, small star on the forehead. Had on, when she left, a leather halter; both shod on front feet. A liberal re ward will be paid to whomsoever will give information of their whereabouts and recovery.

CHARLES JASPERSON,
Carbondale, Osage Co., Kansas.

THE BEST FAMILY JOURNAL IN THE WEST.

PRICE LIST

RURAL BOOKS

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD,

Any of the following named books will be forward ed to any address, FOSTAGE FAID, upon receipt of the price. To Granges wishing to purchase libraries, large or small, a liberal discount will be given:

Slack's Trout Culture.
Stewart's (John) Stable Book...
The Dog. By Dinks, Mayhew, and Hutchison...
Thomas (J. J.) Farm Implements and Machinery
Thompson's Food of Animals...
Tim Bunker Papers...

White's Gardening for the South
Window Gardening.
Woodward's Cottages and Farm Houses.
Woodward's National Architect.
Woodward's Suburban and Country Houses.
Woodward's Country Homes.
Woodward's Graperies, etc.
Wright's Pratical Poultry Book.
Wright's Pratical Poultry Reeper.
Youatt and Spooner on the Horse.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle.
Youatt on the Hog.
Youatt on Sheep.

Also, the following sires:

2d Duke of Oncida, 4th and 11th Dukes of Geneva, 14th Duke of Thorndale, 18th and 14th Dukes of Airdrie, 2d Duke of Wicken, Maynower, Breastplate, Muscatoon, Malvolto, Geneva Lad, etc.

It is confidently asserted that a more favorable opportunity for procuring really choice Short-horns is rarely presented. Examination of the hords is invited. Catalogue's ready about June 20th, and sent to applicants. Terms made known in Catalogue. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. KINNAIRD, Chiceburg, Ky.

B. S. CUNNINGHAM, Admy, Thompson's Station, Ky.

P. C. KIDD, Auctioneer.

THE CLEN FARM HERD.

Public Sale!

AND STATIONERY.

Staple and Fancy Stationery, Chromos, Copying Presses, etc., and all goods usually found in first-class Book and Stationery Houses. Pictures Framed to Order. A large stock of Choloe Wall Papers, Croquet. Has on hand for the trade Flat Papers, Letter, Legal and Foolscap—Envelopes in quantity. Correspondence solicited. Address.

Will O. King,

Topeka, Kansas.

I. WILLITS, Topeka, Kansas.

From the Subscriber, on the night of June 28th, at ottonwood Falls, Chase county, Ransas.

Strayed or was stolen from the subscriber living 8 miles north of wichita Kansas, on the night of 13th of June, 1875, a brown Horse in fair condition, three white feet large star in forehead, white spot on nose, Collar marks, branded P. W. on left shoulder, weight about 1200 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to his recovery, W. F. DIXON, Wichita, Kansas.

Strayed or Stolen.

10 DOLLARS PER DAY AGENTS WANTED to sell the improved Home Address Johnson, Clark & Co., Boston, Mass.; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo

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

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMES. TOPERA, KAW., June 30, 1875 Money Market.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

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

WHEAT—Per bu: Spring, for seed.

Fall, No. 1

No. 8

No. 8

No. 4

CORN—Per bu: Mixed

White, No 1

Yellow,

OATS—Per bu. No. 1

RYB—Per bu.

BARLSY—Per bu.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbe—Fall, No. 1

Fall, No. 8

No. 8

CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbe.

Corn Chop 1.80
Corn and Cate Chop 1.80
Corn and Cate Chop 1.90
Wheat Chop 1.90
HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY
Corrected weekly by Hartsook & Gossett, and Bischof & Eruss, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather

| Frank Forester's American Game in its Season. 3 00 | Frank Forester's Field Sports, 8vo., 2 vols... 6 00 | Frank Forester's Field Sports, 8vo., 2 vols... 6 00 | Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing, 8vo., 100 | Engravings... | 8 50 | Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen.8vo 8 00 | Frank Forester's Morse of America... 8vo., 2 vols.10 00 | Frank Forester's Horse of America... | 1 50 | Fuller's Farm Drainage... | 1 50 | Fuller's Grape Culturist... | 1 50 | Fuller's Grape Culturist... | 1 50 | Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist... | 1 50 | Fuller's Barns, Out-buildings, and Fences... | 6 00 | Harris Insects Injurious to vegetation... | 4 00 | Harris Insects Injurious to vegetation... | 4 00 | Harris on the Pig... | 1 50 | Henderson's Gardening for Profit... | 1 50 | Henderson's Gardening for Profit... | 1 50 | Henderson's Pratical Floriculture... | 1 50 | Henderson's Pratical Floriculture... | 1 50 | Henderson's Pratical Floriculture... | 1 50 | Hoopee' Book of Evergreens... | 1 75 | Hoopee' Book of Evergreens... | 1 75 | Hoopee' Manual of the House... | 1 75 | Johnston's How Crops Grow... | 1 75 | Johnston's How Crops Grow... | 1 75 | Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry... | 1 75 | Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry... | 1 75 | Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry... | 1 75 | Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry... | 1 75 | Johnston's Agr Topoka Produce Market.

Medium
Common
GGS—Per dos—Fresh
HOMINY—Per bbk
VNEGAR—Per gal
POTATORS—Per pu
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per dos
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Turkeys,
Goese,
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders
Clear Sides
Hams, Sugar Cured
Breakhast
LARD—Per lb Breakfast. D—Per lb. BAGB—Per head. Leuchar's How to Build Hot-Houses. 1 10
Lyman's Cotton Culture. 1 80
Miles on the Horse's Foot. 75
Mohr on the Grape Vine. 1 90
Monckton's National Stair-builder 6 00
Monckton's National Stair-builder 6 00
Mrs. Cornelius's Young Housekeeper's Friend. 1 50
Mrs. Cornelius's Young Housekeeper's Friend. 1 50
Mry Vineyard at Lakeview 1 25
Conion Culture. 75
Conion Culture. 75
Conion Culture 1 75
Parsons on the Rose. By Samnei B. Parsons. 1 50
Pedder's Land Measurer 60
Percheron Horse. 1 00

Kamene City Market. EARRAS CITY, June 29, 1875.

The following are wholesale cash prices from OATS—Per bu
BYB—Per bu—No. 8
No. 8
BARLINY—Per bu—No. 3
No. 8

GRAIN.

PRODUCE.

APPLES—X bu
BERSWAX—Per ib.

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.

Medium
Medium
Modium
Mod PRODUCE.

LING BYOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

Prime, av. 1,300 to 1,500.

Prime, av. 1,300 to 1,550.

Fair to Good, av. 1,100 too 1,550.

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

Medium Native Stockers.

Good butchers' cows.

Medium butchers' cows.

Texas Cows, fat,av 800 to 900.

Corn fed Texans; fat av 1,00 to 1,300

Colorado Texans, av 800 to 1,000.

Calves, each.

Calves, each.
Calves, each.
Bilch Cows.
Bilch Cows.
Fair.
Yorkers
Stock, average 185 bs.

St. Louis Market. GRAIN—Per bu. Wheat, No. 8 Red....
No. 9
Corn., New mixed
Yellow
White
Oats, No. 3 mixed
Earley, choice...
Rye
LIVE STOCK.
CATTLE—Native steers, her cost

5,500 Texas Stock Cattle

FOR SALE. Shall Expect to have in Kansas, Barly in July :

1,900 Steers, three to ave years old; 400 Steers, two years old; 1,000 Yearlings, male and female. Also, Early in August,

1,600 Cows, two to six years old, and about 600 Young Calves.

dress W. B. GRIMES,

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

SIMPLICITY IN DRESS.

The ladies of the Union Grange, Hermon Maine, are each to have a calico dress, all made up alike, from the same piece of print, which is to be worn to their meetings and

grange gatherings.

This uniformity of dress will doubtless tend to a habit of unity in other things, thus adding the accomplishment of that which is the purpose of every granger. And again it is an example recommending and favoring economy that may be productive of much good. The observance of this plan removes at once the possibility of any untoward influence that might result from an undue display, and rivalry in dress; it affords relief to those who feel unable to maintain an expensive style, and yet cannot smother the desire of enjoying all the advantages that are supposed to be the results of an obsequious devotion to fashion.

This unity and simplicity of attire can, of course foster no sense of the inequality which the opposite course might suggest, but will dispel the apprehensions of any one that she might be at a disadvantage by not being able to make as good show, in dress, as those with whom she is associated.—Dirigo Rural.

The comments of the Rural in regard to economy, simplicity, rivalry, etc , would sound very well if addressed to a class of weak mind ed children, but applied to the thousands of farmers' wives and daughters, who comprise the feminine portion of the Grange, we consider it far from complimentary or even kindly advice, and we do not think the example set by the ladies of Union Grange at all worthy of emulation; neither do we believe it will be found conducive of good to the Order.

Surely no one who slights a sister because she is plainly dressed, can be called a "good granger," putting her in a dress uniform with that of the plain sister, cannot make her so, even if the dress were homespun; and women who cannot associate with others who are better dressed, without feeling envious and unhappy, and can be flattered into complacency because her rich sister condescends to put on a calico dress, is too narrow minded to make a very "good granger" either. Even the good Quakers have realized the impracticability of wearing a uniform. Young Quakers are hard to find, and it has been the unworldliness and the unbecomingness of the costume, to all except handsome women, that has more than any other one thing, driven young men and women from their ranks. Although their dress is composed of fine linen and cloth of the softest texture, they can no more make themselves "birds of a feather" than can Patrons, and it is folly to try it. We have heard more than one woman say that she thought the Grange was doing a good work in teaching the country people to have a little more pride of appearance, and that they had noticed a great improvement in the style and tastsfulness of the dress of the members since their

Our attention was first attracted to the subject some months since by Mrs. John G. Otis, who is one of the most earnest and devoted members of the Order we know, and a woman who thinks it a sin to sacrifice health and mind and unnecessary time to dress, but who, like all sensible women, realizes that woman cannot exert her greatest influence for good, unless she is well and becomingly dressed. We don't want to see the young people driven the uniforming of ourselves, old and young, grave and gay, all in the same piece of calico Calico dresses are not such a rarity in the grange room, or indeed, in any room now-adays, that they would be odd or unbecoming Necessarily, it 'is just as possible to be appropriately dressed in calico as any thing else but to try to dress a whole Grange in a be-, coming manner out of one piece of calico, is an absurdity, and we think our western sisters will see it so.

If it pays a woman to'do anything, it is to make herself look well in the eyes of her best friend, her husband, and she does not need to make herself a fashionable devotee to do

FLOWERS IN KANSAS.

We presume there are few amateur flower growers in Kansas who have not experienced some of the same discouragements of which Mrs. E. W. Saxe speaks of in her essay, read before the late meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, and from our own ex perience, we are convinced that it is more difficult to grow them successfully here than in more eastern States, principally, we think, because of the hot, dry winds, and we think the suggestions in the two following extracts may help us to have more flowers. A writer in the Rural Carolinian says:

"Plants growing in the open ground and fully exposed to the sun, are frequently ruined by the very means taken to save them-by watering in hot, dry weather. Generally, merely the surface of the ground is wet, and the moisture soon evaporates, leaving the soil dry and hard—almost impervious to air as well as to the dews. But this is not the only, nor the greatest evil which results from the ordinary slight waterings, which plants get. The temporary, superficial moisture causes the roots to seek the surface, where, in the intervals between the waterings, the heat and drouth destroy them, and the plants become stunted or die outright. The remedy lies in a more thorough irrigation, and in a different mode of applying the water. In the case of young trees and large herbaceous plants, the best way is to carefully scrape away the soil around them to the depth of an inch or two, forming a hollow basin into which sufficient water should be poured to moisten well the

plants, which cannot be treated in this way, make holes with an iron rod or a sharpened stake several inches in depth and fill them with water, which will thus reach the deep-

And Jennie Seaton in the Florists Friend gives her plan thus:

"First, I take either the old manure from the last year's hot bed, or thoroughly decayed leaves and mix wish good loam and sand, half and half, and the same proportion of manure or leaves. Now fill up little light boxes, or old tin pans with the compost well pressed down and watered, and take a few strips of a heavy paper box or of paste-board, inch wide and make divisions to keep the seeds from running together, or getting mixed after plant-ing. Then after the seeds are lightly sown, cover the surface over with a thick woolen cloth, or several thicknesses of paper, and water them daily over that. Put the boxes into the hot-bed, or if that is not at hand, place them on the mantel piece over the kitchen fire place.

Soon the seeds will sprout, then remove the covering and take away from the fire; give all the light and air you can so they need not run up "spindling." When the third and fourth up "spindling." When the third and fourth leaves appear, make paper boxes in this way: Take thick brown paper, cut strips six inches long and four inches wide, lap the edges over one inch, then baste together with strong thread; cut four sligs up one and a half inches at equal distances, in one end, and then turn them inward, and you have a little paper pot which you can fill with the compost above mentioned, pack down closely and transplant the seedlings into it. I have such pots that I have used for three years, and have various kinds of seedlings in them now, just transplanted, for I have learned how to run a knife around the edge of the paper and turn out the plants without injuring them, (I always water such pots with a teaspoon). Or you can water them directly in the border, only opening out the bottom to allow the roots to strike downwards, and the paper will keep off the cut worms and root lice. Dig out a good sized hole and mix in some well-decayed manure with the soil, then set in the paper pot; water it well, wetting the paper thoroughly and press the soil closely all around it; the soil must be

tiny pots filled with verbenas, pansies, asters, balsams, stocks, petunias, phlox, etc., and my plants are the envy of all my neighbors.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES ON THE LAWS OF HEALTH.

I stood, last week, by a grief-stricken young mother, who, with pale cheek and tearless eye, bent in speechless agony over her dying child. It was her first born. It had lain in her encircling arms six short months. Now it was torn from her love; and, helpless and desparing, she watched the feeble life ebb slowly away.

I could not say to that poor mourner, "you, yourself, unhappy mother, are the destroyer of your own child! Your thoughtlessness, your ignorence, your waste of the golden years of life, before this tender child was committed to your care, have caused this agony—this death.' And yet those stern words to her, and to multitudes like her, would have been strictly true. Of what use to her in that sad hour, were her many accomplishments, her grace, elegance, and literary acquirements. The fundamental study, the knowledge of the taws of health, had been entirely omitted in her education; and now her child was dead, and no after knowledge could recall her dead to, life. As a young girl, no habits of atten-tion and respect to the requirements of physical organization had been implanted by her mother, and she had entered upon the respons-ibilities of family life with no idea of what was needed for the care of health, or for the wel fare of her children.

Nature's laws are inexorable. No beauty no love, no agony will avert the penalty atsached to the transgression of physical law.

The child, placed in unhealthy conditions, dies, though long life is its birthright. The ares, or bowed down with cares, withers in her early bloom. The young mother, fragile as a flower, too feeble for her privileges and her duties, is wrenched from her orphan children, or sinks into a querulous invalid.

It is, then, essential that physical laws should be earnestly studied, for the practical guidance of life. There is an order of nature that must be observed in education, in life and by that order the physical takes precedence of the mental. The body builds its temple for the soul to dwell in. The physical powers mature before the mental faculties; and although the cultivation of our two natures hould always go hand in hand, the development of the physical nature must always precede and be the foundation of all mental cul

It is far more important to a young lady to possess a strong, active, graceful body, a clear, healthy skin, a bright eye and cheerful disposition, than to be mistress of many accom plishments.

It is of much weightier moment to the young matron to know how to manage her thorough acquaintance of all that concerns the physical well-being of a household, the pre-vention of sickness, the promotion of vigor and cheerfulness, is of fundamental importance to he young ruler of the precious home king-

If she knows how to ventilate her house thoroughly, in winter as well as in summer, to prevent injurious odors, to distribute an imple allowance of air to the lungs that must nhale it, to look upon stagnant air as a deadly enemy by night as well as by day—then her children will not die of fevers, nor be ainted with scrofula.

If she can select a healthy and nutritious diet for her household, insure its preparation, vary it in quantity and quality according to the needs of each member—then she will keep her household in good temper, from the oldest to the youngest, and her doctor's bills. will be only nominal.

If she understands the proper use of water, the moral as well as the physical advantages of exercise; the importance of dress, with due regard for warmth, lightness and points of support, as well as of fashion—then her children will live and not die. She will reign like a queen in the midst of her subjects. She will reach a good old age, surrounded by her children's children, and her memory will be cherished long after she is gone.

Surely hygienic knowledge, possessing such power for good and bearing so directly upon the noblest work of woman, is worthy of time ground as deeply and as widely as the roots extend. When the water has soaked in, the dry earth should be returned, which will prevent a speedy evaporation. Among small

generation of American women understood the laws of health as well as they understood the toilet, and expended the same interest in putting them into practice that they devote to dress, they might have saved one half of the children who will die in the next generation, diminishing half its sickness, and increase by a third the averge duration of life.

In what other way could they make an equally valuable contribution to the national welfare !- Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell.

A DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

It was noon, of a hot mid-summer day, and two hired men lounged on the grass in front of the door enjoying the shade of a large elm. The busband lifted his eyes from his paper and said: "Mother I wouldn't ask the men to do chores between hours." That was all. But isn't that the key to it all? Picture to yourself the three strong men resting and readas they ought to have a right to rest and read during the noon hour, and this worn mother, faint from her heavy burdens of the merning, and the out-giving of her life to another, reproved for saking for a pail of water. But do not blame the man over much. Hearken to a few secrets from that woman's

teachings.
When I was a little girl, two young -ladies were graduated at a seminary and returned home to our village. Within a twelvemonth both married. This woman of whom I have been telling you married a professional man, college bred. A farm, with grist mill and been telling you married a professional man, college bred. A tarm, with grist mill and water privileges, was inherited by him within the year after marriage, and closing his office, that was not greatly beseiged by clients, he hied him back to his native village and his tarm. "Hired men" in abundance, took care of the mill and worked the farm. Unaided, the ambigious wife did the housework Early breakfast, milking, care of milk, calf ing the clouds were lowering; the east meadow was spanned by swaths of cut grass.
"Take your men right along," said this wife;
"I'll feed the calves." "I'll churn this morning," she said in another like emergency, teaching that a burden more was of less mo ment than a few forksfull of grass. When the children came, a "girl" came to help for a short time, but a "girl was so wasteful," and "the work isn'nt done as I do it." And of course the husband counted the dollars saved and grew to think that what a woman did was clear gains. Gradually the fair girl became a middle-aged woman, with large jointed hands and wrinkled face, and truth compels me to add, a rather coarse and scoiding wo-man. At this time the husband is about closing a lecture tour through the Middle States He is a shrewed, enligtend man. The wife is at home feeding his chickens. This husband and wife have grown far a way from each other. This wite says to young wives, "It isn't your duty to go without necessary sleep when your baby is little, nor to rise early and lie down late for the sake of the dollars 'help' costs. Don't do it my dears."

The other young wife began life under less fovorable auspices. Would you know how she saved herself from the bitter heritage? They went directly to a farm where the "hired men" swarmed about to be ted and housed. "Hubby," she said, "I cannot wash for these men nor clean the kitchen after so many heavy boots. If they must have it done here send for S—— to help me on washing day." A stout woman came, to whom the day's work each week was the means of sending her boy to an advanced school. And if heavy ironings or cleanings loomed mountain high before this young housekeeper, stronger arms soon made of them mole hills. And with new vigor, instead of weariness, these hard days became really easy days. came a high pulse and throbbing temples. Stooping down to the oven a black mist swam before her eyes. Her physical being seemed calling for rest. "Is it my duty to force this body of mine to go on at any cost?" she asked her self. And she felt it was not. Going out from the Grange by any such exhibition as young girl, over stimulated with studies and heat under the shaded porch, she said: "I am dizzy and faint. You must help dish up the dinner, then send over to H--'s and try to find a girl to help through harvesting." A darling baby boy soon made the "girl a fixture in that home. When, after a restless night in that home. When, after a restless night with baby, this mother nestled down beside her boy for a morning nap while he took his, her old school mate was up often at four o'clock, hurrying the dairy work and break-fast away before baby awoke. This wiser woman did not forget her old friends among the bookshelves and magazines, and new books found their way into the farm house. cometimes they were read while baby was going to sleep, often under circumstances per-sons of more leisure would regard as prepos perous; but they were read. The eldest daughter writes foud letters to "mamma" from a stylish city home, while the first born, a fine fellow just out of college, is avowedly proud of his handsome mother. Her husband has represented his district at the State capital, but the wife has not fallen behind; she remains a companion. The marriage that began at the altar has resulted in the perfect marriage that only years compass, making one in heart French, or play the piano. The one branch of knowledge does not exclude the other; but a thorough acquaintages of all that there are not harden and mind, as the servant of God makes one in name. O wives and mothers, look about you! See to it that there are not burdens resting upon you that wrong your children, your husband and yourselt.—N. Y. Tribune.

RECIPES

A glue which will resist the action of water is made by boiling one pound of glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.

The Scientific American says: Tubs and pails saturated with glycerine will not shrink and dry up, the hoops will not fall off, and there will be no neccesity for keeping these articles soaked. Butter tubs keep fresh and sweet, and can be used a second time.

LEMON JUICE IN DIPTHERIA. -In the clinical lecture by M. Bucquoy, lately delivered, he expressed his preference for lemon juice as a local application in diptheria, to acids, chlorate of potash, ritrate of silver, perchloride of iron, alum and lime water. He uses it by dipping a little cotton wool, twisted around wire, in the juice, and pressing it against the diseased surface four or five times daily.

RAW BEEF FOR DYSENTERY .-- Take half a pound of juicy beef, free from any fat, mince t very finely, then rub it into a smooth pulp, either in a mortar or with an ordinary potato masher, and then press it through a fine seive. Spread a little out upon a plate and sprinkle over it some salt, or some sugar if the child prefers it. Give it alone or spread it upon a buttered slice of stale bread. It makes an excellent food for children with dysentery .-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUDSON'S Practical Farm Account

REFERENCE BOOK

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

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

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

THE FARMERS ACCOUNT AND REFERENCE BOOK WILL BE published about September 1st 1875. All orders and correspondence should be addressed J. K. HUDSON,



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



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

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al Musi/

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Boarding ranges from \$3.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the the Shops, which is not exactly institution needs performed.
The NEXT TERM begins August 20, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.
For further information apply to
J. A. ANDERSON, President,
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milite: A Washburne, Treasurer; S H Downs, Secretary.

RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of association give the plan and rates. Onr plan is to insure farm property belonging to Patrons. Our rates are based upon the experience of the Michigan Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association.

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan.

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The Kansas Farmer

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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. How to Post a Stray, the Pees, Pines and Penalties for not Posting.

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

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

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

up a stray.

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

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

many piaces in the township, giving a correct describation of such stray.

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

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars it

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

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

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

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

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

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene-

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

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

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

Fees as follows: Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,
"head of cattle,
To County Cierk, for recording each certificate

and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER,

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above
mentioned for each animal valued at more than 10.00, Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection

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

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week ending June 16.

Allen County-H. A. Needham, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Samuel J. Stewart; Cottage Grove Tp, one three year old cow, mostly white, red neck and head, some white in face, both horns off, marked with crop and underbit in left ear, swallowfork and underbit in right ear. Appraised at \$11.

COW—Taken un by Watson Stewart, Cottage Grove Tp, one six years old black cow, left ear cropped, right ear undersloped. Appraised at \$13.

MARE—Taken up by David Tate, Osage Tp, one pony mare, sight years old, clay-bank color, id hands high, left hind foot white, star in forehead, harness and saddle marks. Appraised at \$25.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Trompeter, Mission Tp, May, 1875, one black horse, eight years old, '4 hands high, split hoof left fore foot, shoe on said split hoof, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$60.

HORSE—Taken up by Wyett Winkler, Irving Tp, May 4th, 1875, one dark bay horse, twelve years old, three white feet, black mane and tail, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

Butler County-V. Brown, Clerk.

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

PONIES—Also one dun colored mare pony, six years old, bald face, one white hind foot, branded JHC. Also one bay mere colt pony, three years old, star in forchead, both hind feet white. Dun pony appraised at \$20.

Bay Don's Proprised at \$15.

PONIES—Taken up by J. J. Brown, Little Walnut Tp, PONIES—Taken up by A. J. Hann, Parker Tp, May 6th, Proprised at \$15.

PONIES—Taken up by A. J. Hann, Parker Tp, May 6th, 1875, tone sorred mare, three years old, 14½ hands high, ten or twelve years old, one has his ears split, branded B on the left shoulder; the other has a dim unknown brand on each shoulder; the other has a dim unknown brand on each shoulder the other has a dim unknown brand on each shoulder the other has a dim unknown brand on each shoulder and the letter B on the left. Appraised at \$40.

Crawford County-J. H. Waterman, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. H. Collins, Baker Tp, May 18th, 1875, one roan mare, six years old, cord mark on left hind leg, collar and harness marks, white strip in forehead. Appraised at \$40.

Douglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Edward Black, Eudora Tp, May 20th, 1875, one dark brown horse, six years old, 15 hands high, hind feet white, white spot on left fore foot, star in forehead. Appraised at \$30.

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. MULE—Taken up by John Warren, Easton Tp, May 22d, 1875 one mare mule, ten or twelve years old, 14 hands high, harness marks, no other marks or brands. Appraised at \$20.

Montgomery County-J. A. Helphingstein, Clerk PONY—Taken up by Latayett S. Shadley, Drum Crekk Tp. May 10th, 1875, one bright bay horse pony, five years old, left hind foot white, small white star in forehead, rope mark on right hind leg, letter "B" or figure "S" on left shoulder. Appraised at \$35.

Morris County-H. W. Gildemeister, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by L. M. Hill, Elm Creek Tp, May 14, 1875, one light bay mare, ten years old, black mane and tall, branded "L M N" on left shoulder. Appraised at \$20.

McPherson County-J. R. Wright, Clerk.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by Martha Thomas, Wetmore Tp ebruary 2d, 1875, one white speckled heifer, two years February 2d, 1875, one white speckied neher, two years old, no marks or brands.

HORSE-Taken up by A. T. Williams, Wetmore Tp, May 12th, 1875, one bay horse, eight or nine years old, 15% hands high, branded "P B" on left shoulder, small star in forehead, shod all around, saddle and harness marks, had on when taken up, a rope head halter.

Neosho County-G. W. McMillin, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Havoland, Eric Tp. one bay mare, three years old, 14 or 15 hands high, thin in flesh, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$25.

Riley County-W. Burgoyne, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Russell Platt, Bala Tp, May 17th, 1875, one bay mare, twelve years old, 18 hands high, no marks or brands.

Reno County-H. W. Beatty, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Marshal Batty, Reno Tp, one sor-l mare, six years old, 14 hands high, branded T I on left hip. Appraised at \$50 COUT—Also by the same person, one horse colt, three years old, 14 hands high, four white feet and white face. Appraised at \$40.

Summer County-Stacy B. Douglass, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by George W. Bowyer, Wellington Tp one bay yearling horse colt, 12 hands high, right hind foot white

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Franklin Peterson, Toronto Tp May 8th, 1875, one sorrel mare, five years old, saddle and harness marks, no brands or blemishes perceptible. Ap-praised at \$35.

Stray List for the week ending May 26.

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

Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by James Hartman, Kapioma Tp, May 6th, 1875, one brown mare pony, eight years old, some white on left fore and hind feet, saddle marks, had small bell on. Appraised at \$25. HORSE-Taken up by Wm. Dean, Shannon Tp, one grey horse, ten years old, 15% hands high. Appraised at \$40.

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

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

praised at \$40.

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

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

die marks. Appraised at \$35.

MARR—Also one bay mare, nve years old, 14 hands high, star in forenead, white stripe on nose, harness marks, right fore foot white. Appraised at \$35.

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

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

Clay County-E. P Huston, Clerk. STERK—Taken up by Peter Young, Mulberry Tp, April 28th, 18th, one light brown steer, two years old, white spot on right hind leg, white spot in forehead, bob tail. No other marks or brands. Appraised at \$14. Crawford Connty-J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. Timmerman, May 14th, 1875, and dark bay stallion colt, two years old. Appraised at Davis County-C. H. Trott, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Reynolds, Jackson Tp, February 1st, 1875, one bay mare, four years old, 18 hands bigh, white in face, no other marks perceivable. Apprais-ed at \$25. COLT—Also one sorrel mare colt, one year old, white in face, no other marks perceivable. Appraised at \$16. Doniphan County-Charles Rappelye, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Mrs. Elizabeth Whitson, Marion Pp. April 17th. 1875, one fica bitten gray pony, shows on ront feet, six or seven years old. PONY-Taken up by Pat Philburn, Iowa Tp, May 11th, 875, one sorreil or chestnut mare pony, ten or twelve ears old, with three white feet and a white stripe in her ace. Appraised at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J. P. Johnson, Belleville Tp, May 3d, 1875, one dark brown mare pony, eight or nine years old, both hind feet white, a few white hairs in forehead, fourteen hands high, head haiter and rope on. Appraised at \$25. Howard County-M. B. Light, Clerk.

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

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

MULE—Taken up by G. W. Arrasmith, Oxford Tp, November 19th, 1875, one bay mare mule, 13 hands high, four years old, lame in left hind hip. Appraised at \$20. years out, inne in fett mind in P.
PONY—Taken up by Richard Lamasney, Gardner Tp,
April 26th, 1875, one brown mare pony, 14 hands high, eight
years old, branded on left hip "A A." white in forehead.
Appraised at \$25.

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

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

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. HORSE.—Taken up by John Cullison, Sherman Tp. May 18th, 1875, one spotted strawberry roan horse, nine years of the strawberry roan horse, nine years less marks. Appraised at \$30. MARE—Also one bay mare, eight years old, 11 or 12 hands high, star in forehead, small white spot on right hind leg, heavy main and tail, freah harness marks. Appraised at \$30.

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

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

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Oakes, Gypsum Creek Tp.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Oakes, Gypsum Creek Tp.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Oakes, Gypsum Creek Tp.

crop off left, branded with the letter "M" on right hip,

crop off left, branded with the letter "M" on right hip,

iive years old. Appraised at \$55,

white teer, right horn loped

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

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

Marshall County-J. G. McIntire, Clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by Gerard Kock, Guittard Tp. May ith, 1875, one roan filley, three years old, 14 hands high, lack main and tall, legs black up to knees. Appraised at Montgomery County—J. A. Helphingstein, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Freel, Rutland Tp, April 8th, 1875, one bay mare, five years old, star in forehead, white strip on nose, white hind feet. Appraised at \$20. Mitchell County-L. J. Best, Clerk.

CONY—Taken up by Hascall Skinner, Cawker Tp, one ack pony, four years old, branded by the numbers "66" left stille. Appraised at \$22. Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Groves, Paola Tp, April 19, one dark brown mare, three years old, white spot in fore head. Appraised at \$25. nead. Appraised at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by C. C. Cox, Paola Tp, April 9th, one plack horse pony, eight or nine years old, branded on left shoulder, brand very dim. Appraised at \$30. Neosho County-G. W. McMillin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. J. Morris, Grant Tp. one light fron gray mare, 13 hands high, four or five years old, light collar marks. Appraised at \$12.00. Rice County-W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

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

RSES—Taken up by E. G. Glimore, Wabaunsee Tp.
1st, 1878, one span of work horses, seven or eight
y a sold, weight about 1100 each, one a dark sorrell with
a white stripe in face and white hind feet, the other s
black horse, both had halters on. Appraised at \$150.

C. O. D.

THE Second Edition of SPALDING'S TREATISE is now ready for delivery by the publisher, Gro. W. CRANE, Topeka. It is a large book, beautifully printed and well bound, is a complete compendium of the laws govern-

ing business, &c., and should be in the hands of every Merchant, Mechanic and Professional Man. The book is much larger and better than the first

edition and well worth double the money. Price \$7.50 cash in advance, or by Express, C. O. D. Send and order the book, or send for circular for further infor-

\$10 REWARD.

Strayed or Stolen, ROM my premises, just west of Emporia, on May 11, 1875, a DARK BAY MARE, five years old, white star in forehead, white spot on upper lip; shows a large circle of the white of the right eye, and a narrow white circle above the hoof of the left hind leg; fore feet lately shod.

The above reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery.

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EVAN DHU.

Bay Horse; foalded 1870; bred by H. Mix. Towanda, Pa., sired by Ryadyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American Eagle, son of American Eagle, Duroc (791.) grand dam by Young King Herod, son of King Herod.

The get of this horse can be seen on the farm.

The get of this norse can be seen on the farm.

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

ROBERT MACGREGOR.

Chestmut Horse; fosided 1971; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record 2:39.) dam sister to Lady Whitman—record in the 5th heat of 2:31%—by Seeley's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc.

Mejor Edsall by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of Goldsmith Maid) son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian—dam by Vermont Hambletonian son of Imported Messenger. Duroland's Young Messenger Duroc by Messenger Duroc by Messenger Duroc by Sir Archy Duroc by Duroc (791.)

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

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

TERMS—\$50.00 the sesson—season ends July 18th.

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H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prise Ponitry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Pigsons. Fifteen First Prises, 1878.

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Beautiful bay Stallion, 15 hands 3 inches, high is very fast; his style and fine action, together his unbroken pedigree, render his stock very dewith his unboked pedigree, reads in the control of the control of

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THE FINEST LOT OF POLAND CHINA AND BERKon hand, for sale at the dairy farm of R. R. Saffold, one
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We pack eggs in the most a provide manner and surrantee satisfaction.

Send for prices of eggs and towls. Address.

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TO FARMERS OR TEAMSTERS. A number one Span of Horses and Wagon. The Horses have done no work, since last October; have been well fed, and stabled, and are in number one working order; they are perfectly trustworthy, in any place; also one of them is a good Buggy Horse. Any one wishing to purchase, call at 210 Kansas Avenue, they will be sold reasonable, or address was. E. C. Matolar, Topeka Kansas.

One box of Ourry's Instant Enk Powder will note agint of ERST BLACK INK in five minutes.

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

THE BEAUTY OF BACHEL.

Mademoiselle Rachel told me one day, at the Duc de Morny's, where I was speaking of her beauty, "You don't imagine—all of you who think me beautiful now-a days—how ugly who think me beautiful now-a days—how ugly I was at the beginning. I, who was to play tragedy, had a comic mask. I was laughable, with my horned forehead, my nose like a comma, my pointed eyes, my grinning mouth. You can supply the rest yourself. I was once taken by my father to the Louvre. I did not care much for the pictures, although he called my attention to the tragic scenes of David. But when I came among the marbles a change came over me like a revelation. I saw how fine it was to be beautiful. I went our from there taller than before, with a borrowed digthere taller than before, with a borrowed dignity which I was to turn into a natural grace. nity which I was to turn into a natural grace.
The next day I looked over a collection of engravings after the antique. I never received a lesson so advantageous at the Conservatoire.
If I have ever effectively addressed the eyes of my audience by my attitudes and expressions, it is because those masterpieces so appealed to my eyes." Rachel said this so admirably that we were all moved by her words; for she talked better than anybody, when she had a said this a Paris gamin. "Oh, I chose not to talk like a Paris gamin. "Oh, I forgot," she continued, "I must tell you that if I have become beautiful as you say, though I don't believe a word of it, it is owing to my daily study how not to be uglier than I am.

I have eliminated what there was of morstrous in my face. As I was in the season of strous in my lace. As I was in the season of sap when I took the idea of making myself over again, after the ancestral rough-draft, everything, with the help of Providence, went well. The knobs of my forehead retired, my eves opened, my nose grew straight, my thin line were rounded my discardaged testing. thin lips were rounded, my disordered teeth were put back in their places." Here Rachel smiled with that delicate smile which was so enchanting "And then I spread over all a certain air of intelligence, which I do not pos sees." She was interrupted by so many compliments, which were the simple truth, that she could not continue the story of her imperfections. "Well," she still said, "the good thing about it is that I did not try to be beau-tiful for the sake of a man, as other women do, but for the sake of art, disdaining the 'commerce of love,' as the philosophers call it." Rachel was applauded that evening as never before. There were not more than 50 persons at M. de Morny's, but they were the top of the basket of all Paris, a parterre of dilettanti, which is much better than a par-terre of kings. And yet she had not been acting.—Paris Correspondence in the Tribune



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One five years old, the other two years old, both reg istered in Herd Book. For sale, cheap, apply to CHARLES KEARNY, Wathens, Kannas.

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