

THE KANSAS FARMER

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THE FARMER'S CORRESPONDENT AT THE CENTENNIAL.

NUMBER II.

I stopped at the Japanese Bazaar this morning. It is a curious, low, frame building with a tile roof. The inmates, a dozen or more in number are busily engaged selling fancy articles, such as fans, canes, boxes of tea, grotesque crockery ware, etc., to their many visitors. It is very pleasantly situated on a little knoll, surrounded by a well kept garden and yard, and very frail looking bamboo fence, varying from two to five feet in height. In some places the bamboo canes are placed close together like pickets; and in others form a simple two-rail fence, some times surrounded by a bundle of twigs, 4 in. in diameter; and in all cases are bound together by strips of bark.

A box three feet square, with a bamboo lid from under which the water gushes serves as a fountain. The garden contains flowering plants and shrubbery foreign to our soil. The yard is decorated with huge bronze storks, standing on the backs of turtles and trying to swallow lizards or other spragling reptiles.

Leaving here I made my third attempt to enter the New England Kitchen, which is a small log building with a garden in the front yard, containing beans, beets, holly-hocks, old man and old woman, hops, etc., promiscuously huddled together. This building is always crowded and while waiting my turn I met some Topeka friends.

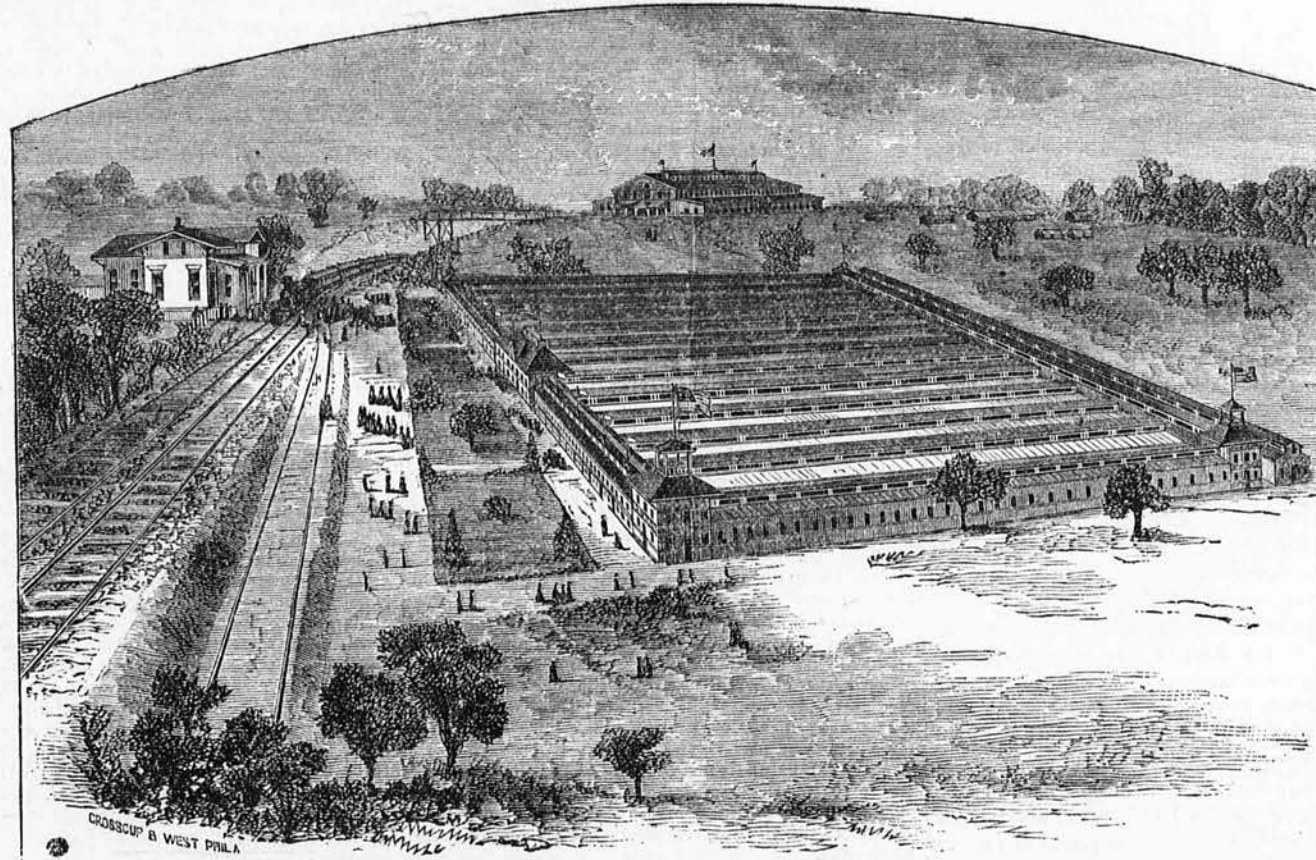
It contains many relics of the past, such as a table 150 years old, spinning wheel 200, clock 400, cradle in which some one was rocked who was born in the Mayflower in 1620. And besides these some young ladies who are spinning, knitting and serving tea to those who wish it. All this offered little attraction to me, and hurrying on to something of to day, I made a tour of the State Buildings, visiting in the following order: Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kansas, Colorado, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Iowa, Missouri, New York, Rhode Island, Mississippi, West Virginia and Arkansas.

The buildings are mostly of frame, but that of Ohio is partially stone. Tennessee is represented by a large tent and display of minerals; and the Mississippi building is covered with rolls of bark to imitate logs, and festooned with long, gray moss which is arranged with too much precision to deceive one into thinking it grew "just so." The inside wood-work makes a good display of native woods, and forms the only exhibit in this building. Arkansas and West Virginia, have a good showing of their products both mineral and vegetable. Maryland has a good mineral display. Some of the New England State buildings represent the primitive style of a century ago.

None of the other States (except Kansas and Colorado of which more anon) have exhibits in their respective buildings, unless it be a small collection of minerals, wood, insects or paintings. Most of them are the embodiment of comfort and propriety, tastefully furnished in rep, and ingrained or splint and matting, but Missouri and Virginia fall a little short of the standard, and Illinois seems out of place with her velvet and satin, and brussels. Many of them are furnished with a piano or an organ of their own manufacture; and with a large blank book and request for all visitors, or those of their State, to register name, address, and present stopping place.

It is gratifying to witness how perfectly at home every one feels when visiting the building of their own State. You would all be pleased to know how general, and how well deserved is the praise of the Kansas exhibit, both from our own representatives and those of other States. I wish you could all come and sit by her cool refreshing fountain; for which we must thank the Topeka ladies, and which, after the big show, we shall all see in our Capital Square at Topeka. Its waters play up into the tongue of the Liberty bell of which the FARMER contained a description some weeks ago. I am more proud of this, than of the fountain, and think it just to say that although Prof. Worrall, assisted by Fred. Gray, made the bell, the idea originated with the Secretary of the Kansas Centennial Commission, Alfred Gray.

The display of grains, grasses, vegetables, corn, melons, building stones, minerals and woods is good—is big! to say nothing of the cornstalks and buffalo heads. Some cases of



Centennial Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry—Located at Elm Station, on the Penn'a R. R., less than three miles from the Exposition Buildings—Length, 496 ft.—Depth, 450 ft.—Capacity for 4,000 Guests.

birds and an entomological collection also add interest to the display.

A large map of the State attracts much attention and gives a correct idea of the surface and the relative position of the principal points of interest. Here too we find a pleasant reading room and all the papers of Kansas.

But we must not forget that much of the attraction of this building is due to Col. or rather to Mrs. Maxwell the huntress, who has such a large and artistically arranged collection of animals, comprising Buffaloes, Deer, Bears, Panthers, Wild-cats, Rabbits, Prairie Dogs, Eagles, Owls, Ducks, and many other wild birds, Rattle Snakes, etc., several hundred in all, grouped on a miniature mountain, with its old gray rocks, evergreens, running brook etc. which she with her practical ingenuity and skill, erected. Besides these the Col's. exhibit consists principally of minerals of which she has a valuable and massive display. Indeed the display of minerals and woods from all States, from all Countries and from all climates, is intensely interesting and beautiful, but so vast as to be bewildering.

It is said that women always exaggerate, but I drew far too mildly when I told you in my first letter that the Rhododendron house was 25 by 75 feet, instead of 50 by 100, and made a blunder which it is better to acknowledge than over-look, when I said President Goshorn instead of Hawley. All of which is the most mortifying when one's humble letter is thrust into so conspicuous a place.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

From the proceedings of the State Horticultural Society at its late meeting at Olathe, Kansas, we take the following points of general interest:

Subject—"Can the flat-headed apple tree borer be controlled—if so, how?"

MR. SHINN—The depredations of this insect are more severe than all others combined. Experience will soon teach how to detect their presence. We can control them by proper care and treatment of our orchards. Neglect will produce the proper conditions for their attacks. Well cultivated trees, with very little pruning and fertile soil, are the preventives. I have not found any trees planted in deep, black soil, injured by it.

DR. HOWSLEY—Debility is the cause of the attacks.

DR. STAYMAN—I don't believe a borer will ever enter a healthy tree.

MR. PERLEY—I can prove that the flat headed borer will attack healthy trees. An overflow of sap will not injure them. Sap is their food, and what they need. I have found the beetle in May, and the young borer in June.

MR. BRACKETT—This matter of borers has been a serious one with the people of Douglas county. The damages have been severe, and the demand for an investigation of the habits of the insect has been imperative. Our county horticultural society resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the solution of this problem, and to determine the means of protection, if there was any. The work was most attentively and vigorously prosecuted, and all means promising any light were exhausted. Now what are the facts established by the season's work of investigation. First. That the flat-headed borer species cannot endure a vigorous flow of sap, or a healthy con-

dition of the tree. That neglect in culture, drought, then, poor soil, late planting, and severe pruning are the main causes of a debilitated condition, which invites the attacks. Now, Mr. Perley seems surprised at the statement that an overflow of sap will prevent the injurious workings of the flat-headed. He says: "Sap is their food and what they need" I admit it. So is water an essential in the maintenance of human life, and yet too much of it will drown one. Just so with the flat-headed. They will drown as soon as they have cut through the bark and entered the circulating layers of wood. Their burrows fill with sap, and as surely they will drown. Now good culture and in droughts, by the aid of mulch, this vigorous condition can be maintained. The round-headed species, found near the ground, and sometimes in the closely formed forks of the head of trees, is by nature the reverse of the other. They like shade, and no condition will prevent their attacks. For full presentation of the habits, &c. of borers, I would refer you to the report of the committee on entomology, of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, found on page 233, vol. V, report of State Horticultural Society for 1875.

MR. HINDMAN—It seems to be the general admission that certain conditions are the causes of the prevalence of flat-headed borers in our trees. Now I will offer the following resolutions and ask their adoption:

Resolved, That each and every member of our society be earnestly requested to gather all the information that they can as to the kinds of birds most servicable in destroying insects, their habits and mode of life, the best means of introducing and increasing their numbers, and to provide suitable homes for them in our orchards.

Resolved, That each member be requested to keep a diary of all experiments and facts of interest to the horticulturist and furnish a copy of them at the annual meeting of the society.

On motion to adopt, Mr. Hindman said:

There is a kind of bird which takes the larva of the borers from the trees, and a few of them in an ordinary sized orchard would soon rid it of all borers. They are called Sapsuckers or Toucans. A half dozen of such would have saved my orchard from severe injury. What I desire is to learn how we can domesticate such and make them advantageous to us. I shall undertake the work and I desire to enlist the members of this society in this direction.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. Deming endorsed Mr. Brackett's statements; would advise that the study of insects be introduced into our schools. All insects of a doubtful character can be referred to Prof. F. Snow, State University, at Lawrence, and he will promptly furnish all needed information.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF EXPERIMENTERS READ AT OLATHE, JUNE 7.

At the last meeting of this society a committee of experimenters was appointed with directions to organize by appointing one of their number commissioner of experiments and such other officers as may be found necessary to carry forward the work of the committee. That committee understood their work to be as set forth in the report of the committee appointed to prosecute this work, to embrace the following points, and to require at their hands the adoption of such measures as will in the best possible way secure the needed knowledge and make that most available to the State.

1. To make the fruits of private experiment available to the whole State.

2. To encourage and give direction to private experiments already in progress; to guard against mistakes as to results, and to make these results the property of the State.

3. To study the effects of soil and climate upon the different varieties of fruit; by securing definite information in regard to soils in different sections of the State, and then watching the progress of fruit and tree culture under a great variety of conditions for a term of years.

4. To secure the co-operation of a class of intelligent observers in remote parts of the State, who have already experimental work in progress, and who are willing to make that work available in the general interests of horticulture; these points serving as centers for their respective regions, and to be denominated experimental stations.

It was believed that much could be accomplished in this direction without cost to the State.

This committee was directed to report, (1) upon those questions that need careful experiment; (2) upon the value of several experimental stations in different parts of the State, as compared with one station; (3) upon the possibility of making private enterprises available in this direction; (4) upon the importance of securing meteorological reports from these several stations.

Your committee organized by the appointment of the required officers, and something has been accomplished, though the want of means has crippled the efforts of the committee and prevented their doing more than inaugurating a work which about now have been well under way.

The committee resolved to secure at least ten or twelve stations or centers of observation if they could be secured without expense to the society. This matter was presented to persons most likely to aid in an enterprise of this kind with the most encouraging results. Among those who have pledged their co-operation in this work may be named C. G. Wickersham, Parsons; A. Shinn, Fort Scott; Wm. Ashmead, Ellsworth; C. D. Stevens, Raymond, Rice county; S. W. Byram, Cedar Point; E. Snyder, Highland; C. C. Chevalier, Garfield; G. C. Brackett, Lawrence; J. W. Fisher, Nortonville. It has been the purpose of the committee to add to this such persons from time to time as can and will labor to promote the object in view. The immediate advantages of this move in asking the co-operation of these gentlemen cannot fail to be apparent to every one. As these gentlemen and others associated with them, virtually unite in the presentation of one great and valuable system of experiments, by which they are to virtually benefit themselves and promote the interests of the entire State, this is accomplished without adding to the cost of their present work. To illustrate the working of this system take the case of C. G. Wickersham, Esq., located near Parsons. Mr. W. has brought thirty years of experience with ample means to aid in developing a fruit farm. From the very nature of the case much of his work will be experimental. He is testing apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, figs, grapes, and small fruits, an expenditure of \$8,000 or \$10,000. He will not only prosecute the work now on hand, but will constantly test new varieties and new mode of culture. By the plan adopted he will make the work now in progress available to the interests of the horticulture in Kansas as though Hillsdale was created by this society for an experimental station solely while the cost to the State is reduced to almost nothing. Now if Mr. W. succeeds with some varieties of fruit which he is testing he will do what has failed in other parts of the State. We wait results then in some direction with interest.

Take again the case of Mr. Shinn. He has already 100 acres in fruit, and he is already testing many varieties of apples from his old home. So that his work becomes one of immediate interest. The same remarks are applica-

ble to those who are testing fruit and fruit culture upon the plains. Their work while strictly individual in its cost and prosecution, is State wide in its applications. It is seen at once that as far as the interests of horticulture are concerned, all these fruit and forest farms are virtually in our hands, embracing as they do hundreds of acres.

The successful prosecution of our work involves a careful examination of the soil of these several stations. This work has been provided for through the aid of Prof. W. K. Kedzie of the Agricultural College.

FRUIT PROSPECTS FOR CENTRAL KANSAS.

The following letter from Mr. Robt. Milliken, Vice-President of the society, from Emporia, Kansas, gives the prospects from that portion of the State as well as some valuable suggestions:

The prospects for a fruit crop in this section are fair but not remarkably flattering. There will be a pretty fair but not excessive crop of apples; no peaches worth naming on account of the warm weather in February and cold in March. Grapes promise well so far, but have not entirely recovered from the drought of 1874. Of small fruits, blackberries never made a better showing for a crop than at present, and so of raspberries.

The currant worm has made its appearance on the gooseberry bushes in one or two places in this county. I fear, now that they have got a footing, they will destroy all our gooseberries, which will be quite a loss, as this has been one of our standard fruits.

Strawberries are coming into market quite freely and are of good size, owing to the recent rains. The supply in this neighborhood will be sufficient for our local market but there will not be a great surplus to sell for shipping.

Garden vegetables are in excellent condition and quite abundant, and if the season continues throughout as moist as it has up to this time, there will be an enormous crop of most kinds. There has been but little complaint on account of insect depredations this season, so far. The potato beetle (*doryphora ten-lineata*) is more abundant than I have seen it before. It has been increasing gradually for the last three or four years, and quite perceptibly, and I fear is going to become quite a pest, threatening destruction to the potato crop. The plant commonly called "horse nettle" or "Mexican thistle," a species of *solanum*, grows abundantly along the roadsides and in neglected spots, affording food for this insect. The question as to whether this plant is an advantage or an injury to the farmer, is one we have been discussing without arriving at a conclusion.

It is claimed that this plant saves the potatoes by affording food for the bugs, thus drawing them away from the potato; while on the other hand, it is maintained that this plant, by affording food, causes a more rapid increase of the pest, and steps should be taken for its eradication. I incline to this latter opinion but am hardly prepared to take a very decided stand on the question. While a part of our neighbors cultivate this "nettle" the rest of us are compelled to feed our neighbors' bugs on our potatoes, in the absence of the other plant, or cultivate a patch of nettles. I hope to see a more general knowledge of entomology disseminated among the agricultural part of community a step in favor of which the last legislature very wisely took. Nowhere better than in the public school can this thing be commenced and carried out to a successful termination, if the school officers will only take proper steps to carry out the spirit of the law.

There is one question in which I am as much interested as any other and one that I have endeavored to solve, but have not yet arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, and that is, "what is the best and most reliable tree for shade and ornament?" Thousands of dollars have been spent in soft maples, box elders, spruces, firs, etc., and there is nothing left to show for the outlay.

We have planted sparingly this year, not knowing what to try next. The elm, ash, alanthus, calappa and others are under trial, and promise well. I place the elm at the head of the list and the others in the order named, as far as my experience and observation extends. The cottonwood has been lauded to the skies as "the tree for the million," but has not maintained its reputation as a hardy tree.

Prof. F. Hawn of Leavenworth, chairman of the standing committee on meteorology, made the following report:

	Maximum ther.	Minimum ther.	Mean ther.	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean of thirty-four years.	Total rainfall.	Mean of thirty-four years.	M dir. of wind.
Dec '75	72	39.9	50.2	23.0	8	30.68	2.3	60	...
Jan '76	65	33.4	46.2	26.8	8	71.1	4.2	...	...
Feb '76	75	33.8	50.8	26.1	31	60.5	5.4	...	...
Mar '76	88	33.5	61.4	26.3	3	42.72	6.5	...	...
April '76	85	31.56	58.05	21.5	55	69.97	6.5	...	...
May '76	87	37.65	62.3	24.15	7	64.64	9.6	...	...
Spring	87	25.1	56.1	54.1	54	66	62	7.28	...

The most notable features of the two seasons is the low temperature of the spring and the excessive rainfall. From the 6th of April to the 6th of May there was a fall of twelve inches; the temperature 13° below the mean of thirty-four years.

MONEY! MONEY!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST CO. Topeka Kansas.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NO. XVIII.

MULCH FOR YOUNG TREES.

Although frequent articles have appeared from time to time in agricultural papers, on the subject of mulching fruit trees when transplanted, we feel convinced that the important advantages derived from mulching, are not appreciated as they should be. If it was more frequently attended to at the time of setting or soon after, not one tree would be lost where ten are without it.

Young trees having tender roots need extra attention. They suffer by drouth, and frequently in the month of August, when the ground is generally dry, they die. Moisture is what is needed, to retain moisture and to prevent evaporation, we must mulch with manure, refuse hay or straw, any rubbish is better than nothing. A good mulching obviates the necessity of hoeing, keeping down the weeds; this is one consideration in a busy time. Mulching keeps the ground loose and porous.

We had a strip of ground in our new orchard which we thought was far from favorable for the growth of trees, for the earth was hard and compact, and within ten inches of the surface was hard-pan.

When we planted out the trees, we gave them an extra mulching of half rotten manure. They done much better than we expected, the earth around them has become perfectly loose and porous, as in other portions of the orchard.

Stirring the soil frequently during a dry spell of weather, will absorb the moisture of the atmosphere. It is the same with mulching, the philosophy is the same.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

It is not to be expected that in giving our opinion, or in making suggestions, that we should be always right. Our object in these "Farm Topics" is to bring before the mind of the reader, such subjects that should interest persons who are devoted to the occupation of farming. Our object is to stimulate thought, bring the thinking faculties into play, to induce the producer to observe the different processes which Nature in its vast laboratory has in store for us.

Our most valuable knowledge is acquired by observation; but this may be quickened into life by knowing what others have said and done. We must in this age of progress, avail ourselves of the experience of others.

Farmers heretofore, have journeyed along very harmoniously together, they have not encountered very much friction, they have followed each other by adhering to certain rules; but the modern system of husbandry has opened a wider and more diversified field of industry. The chemist has intruded himself and pointed out certain truths, which are hidden to the common laborer.

Men may dig and plow, and work the old way and make a living, but if they do not avail themselves of the benefits of modern improvements, they will soon be found lagging behind.

Agricultural papers act on the mind, like stimulus does on the body. Their value consists in recording experiments and theories, to arouse attention, to set men to thinking. Different opinions are to be expected, it is the only way, by comparing notes we arrive at the best practical results.

FARM TOOLS.

Every farmer should supply himself with a few tools, such as are necessary to mend the breaks. Frequently a chisel, a draw-knife, different sized augers, a square, plane etc., if on hand, will save many hours, time during a year.

There is another consideration to be derived from a tool chest, well supplied with tools; the boys will be learning the use of tools, which cannot be otherwise then useful to them in after life. Ten or fifteen dollars cannot be more economically expended than in purchasing tools for the farm, they will pay for themselves in a year, and the boys will be benefitted to a larger amount.

HUMAN SALIVA VS. SNAKES.

An article has been going the rounds of the papers copied from a Georgia paper, which asserts that a gentleman had, by the use of human spitte destroyed several poisonous snakes. One was a rattlesnake, another a blowing adder, a third was also a "blow snake," but he refused to open his mouth, therefore the gentleman spit on a stick and rubbed the spitte upon the adder's nose, and it died. The next exploit was performed on a black-snake, as this snake is not regarded poisonous, the spitte only made it stupidly sick, from which it recovered.

We had the honor of witnessing an effort of this kind to kill a rattlesnake, but it did not work.

The master of ceremonies who had faith in human saliva, explained the cause of the failure of the experiment, after the snake was destroyed by a club; that the man who generously contributed the spitte, used tobacco, and this was an antidote. It was very unfortunate he did not think of this before.

We have referred to this snake subject to remark that it is by no means a modern discovery, for Lucretius the poet who flourished over two thousand years ago, said:

"Spit on a serpent, and his vigor flies;
He straight devours himself, and quickly die."

HEALTH.

Important to the residents of Kansas or other rich lands.

"An ounce of precaution is worth a pound of cure," is an old adage and as true as it is old. Many people are at considerable expense in

building filters for cisterns, and in nine cases out of ten these filters do not accomplish the object of securing pure drinking water and impure water is the cause of more malarial diseases than perhaps all other causes combined.

Few cisterns or even wells are free from organic matter, imperceptible to the naked eye, the water seems pure, is drank and pounds of quinine are required to eradicate diseases from the human system.

Instead of taking quinine into the human stomach put one-half to one ounce of *Pernanganate of Potash* into a cistern of one hundred barrels of water and it will do more to purify the water than all the filters you can build. The potash precipitates the organic matter in the water, is innocent and renders the water fit for use. Try it especially all ye residents of a prairie country, and you will require less quinine.

Any druggist will sell you *Pernanganate of Potash* for your cistern instead of quinine for your stomach.

Purify your cisterns and wells and you will save sickness in your family.

Neglect this and you must buy quinine and send for the doctor.

Ague, congestive chills, cerebro spinal meningitis, and other diseases are caused by miasm and are prevalent in all rich productive countries especially when we are more or less subject to these diseases. E. D. P.

A TALK CONCERNING OUR PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER—I was much pleased to see in your issue of June 7th, Mrs. E. D. Parsons; interesting treatise on "Young America," and also in June 14th, H. Adah Peck, on "We Girls."

When such able women come to the front and strive to elevate humanity, then may we hope for "Young America" of both sexes.

Every one will concede that there has been something wrong in our system of education, so far, and we are trying by every means in our power, to improve it.

The only trouble is to know how and what to do. Money enough has been expended (though sometimes not judiciously), to give our children a thorough education. But they do not seem fitted for the practical duties of life.

They are literally "cramped" instead of the mind being unfolded and its original powers brought out; and the consequence is a set of baby or doll-faced women, and unsubstantial men. Not what they could be, not what this progressive age demands. But puny and weak in mind and body from over study and lack of physical exercise, and unfit for the hard rough knocks of life.

But the "Kindergarten School," when rightly conducted is the stepping stone to better things, both mentally and physically and therefore morally.

And why should not this system be carried out in higher schools, and the mind allowed to grow naturally, instead of being cramped by a regular routine, merely memorizing facts, things, and circumstances; not the growth of mind as God intended, but a mould into which all are cast without regard to difference in organization and ability, to come out as near as possible in the same likeness. No matter how irksome the task, they must all study a certain amount of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, etc., and be able to repeat verbatim, a large part of their lessons, or be marked poor scholars. But as is too often the case, those who (under the present "high pressure system") are considered best scholars are found most unable to grapple with the "etern realities" of life and sink into comparative obscurity, whilst others like Daniel Webster receive the "wooden spoon" and are covered with ignominy at their defeat, yet win for themselves laurels in every department of life.

I repeat it, there is something wrong in our system of education, and I am glad that thinking women are getting awake to the fact. For a woman lies the hope of the nation.

Through many years, when the mind is most plastic and impressible she is the only educator, the "Master Builder." And in order to enable her to give the best education to her children, she must herself be educated not only in a few branches but in many.

Whatever culture best fits her for her work she should have, for unless she has good materials how can she make a good structure.

But something more is needed. Why is it that men, although admiring intellect in women, always flatter and caress the flashy dressed, and superficially accomplished, girls of the day, to the neglect of their more soberly dressed and sensible sisters? As long as men show so decided a preference for such accomplishments, so long will girls strive to acquire them; except a few, more strong minded than the rest, who prefer a decided independence.

But a new era is dawning, as fast as we see our errors and mistakes, we are trying to remedy them, and let us hope that the day is not far distant when children will be "developed" not "cramped."

L. E. WINSON.

Cottonwood, June 30.

The grain dealers in the vicinity of the depot having notified the railroad company that it would be impossible to handle the grain that must find a market here through the warehouses and elevators, but that the most of it must be loaded from the wagons to the cars, direct, an engineer was sent down to make surveys, and the spaces between the several switches will be filled or graded up level with the track, which will facilitate greatly the handling of the crops.—*Wichita Eagle*.

GROWING WHEAT.

A correspondent in the *Pleasanton Observer* of Linn County, Kansas, gives the following as his method of preparing ground, sowing, etc. for his wheat crop.

Prairie or raw land should be plowed in the month of May and June, and very shallow, not over two inches deep; rebreaking should be done in August, an inch or two deeper than the first time. Old ground should be plowed during the middle of July. Do not stir unless it should become very foul; if it needs stirring take your cultivator and stir thoroughly; then use harrow or clod-crusher until your ground is well pulverized. Sow early in September as you can; do not sow later than the 20th if you can help it. Drill in your wheat every time. Clean your wheat so as to get all the foulness out of it. Drill one and one-half bushel to the acre. Be careful in driving and get your drill rows straight as possible, you will then be able to get your seed even over the ground. Roll your ground immediately after drilling, which will cause your wheat to come up even. The most essential point in wheat growing to be successful is to have a good stand in the spring; and the way to have a good stand is to put the seed there in the fall.

Some may ask, What kind of wheat would you sow? From my experience I would recommend May, large May. It ripens early, and it is not liable to be damaged by the bugs; the straw is soft and easy to bind; and it can be marketed early. My second choice is Walker. It is later and more liable to be damaged by the wind and bugs than the May, and the May is therefore preferable.

THE WHEAT INSECTS IN INDIANA.

Many fields of wheat in this country have been seriously injured during the past two weeks by a little yellow worm or maggot, called, by some, the weevil and by others the midge. The weevil is a small insect that develops in the wheat after it is gathered and stored, and it feeds upon the ripened kernel. The midge is a small insect. This pest is hatched between chaff and the grain of the growing wheat and does the mischief in the larva state and before the kernel passes out of the milky condition. The weevil is a Southern insect while this is a Northern one. The fly that lays the eggs from which the destructive little maggots are hatched does not appear in sunshine and is seldom seen. It lays its eggs in June or early July which hatch out in eight or ten days when the little maggots begin at once to fill themselves from the soft wheat kernel. They grow sometimes to the length of $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. The specimens left on our table are not over one-sixteenth of an inch in length, from which we infer that they have only fairly begun their depredations. They soon go through their present stage however, and soon disappear in the ground to prepare for another campaign the next year. About the only remedy against their depredations seems to be to refrain from sowing the fields, that have been visited by them, in wheat the next year.

The bearded varieties of wheat are less often attacked by the worm than the smooth kinds. Mr. H. W. Carpenter, a subscriber living a few miles west of this City, brought us some heads of both kinds for examination and we noticed that while the kernels of the smooth heads were nearly all infested, scarcely any were to be found on the others.—*Indiana Farmer*.

SILK CULTURE IN MORRIS COUNTY.

Edgar A. Brush, Esq., who cultivates one of the largest farms in our county, and who, though when fresh from New York City was denominated a "book farmer," has been uniformly successful as a practical farmer here for the past four years, surprised us last Monday by appearing in our sanctum and opening up for our inspection a specimen box of cocoons propagated on his farm this season. Mr. Brush and his son E. R. Brush, commenced with five hundred silk-worms, and not a single mulberry to furnish food for them. While traveling in Italy some years ago they had occasion to inspect the cocoons of that climate, as well as the manner in which they were fed. They observed silk-worms being fed on hedges very similar in appearance to our Osage Orange, if not of the same species. They examined the leaf of the Italian hedge and it proved to be constructed almost precisely like that of the Osage Orange. So when the Messrs. Brush got ready to propagate the silk-worm they sent to Silksville, in this State, and procured eggs, and when they were hatched, commenced to feed them upon the leaf of our ordinary hedge plants. The worms devoured it with avidity and thrived upon the diet. It produces just as good silk as the mulberry, and the cocoons shown us look as if they would prove as prolific on this new bill of fare as on the time-tried mulberry. Mr. Brush thinks our dry climate well adapted to silk culture, and proposes to try his hand at the business on a more extensive scale.—*Council Grove Democrat*.

MELON CULTURE.

"I have been living here in Clay county," says a writer to the *Rural World*, "for twenty years, and have never failed to raise a good melon crop, let the season be good or bad. Perhaps there is a better way to raise them than mine, but I will give mine and insure it not to fail if strictly carried out."

"As to the land, I prefer what we term second rate land, the first or second year without manure, and perfectly clear of trash and litter of any kind, with south or southwest exposure. Break as deep in the fall as possible, but in the spring plow lightly or harrow well. The object is to get the best top soil a little distance from the surface. My time to plant in this latitude is about the 10th of May. My distance of planting is eight by twelve feet, and if the land is very rich, twelve by twelve. I find the best way to prepare the seed for a sure stand is, to soak the seed in warm camphor-water, twenty-four hours. Be sure to plant deep enough to keep the seed from drying out, and no deeper."

"But the main part of the after culture is this: where so many fail with melons, I begin cultivating as soon as the plants show the third leaf, by breaking and removing any crust that may have formed on the hill, as well as to take all the hard crust from around the plants with the fingers as deep as the plants bear. I then dug up the hill deeply and prop fresh dirt around the plants. Do this as often as every ten days, and oftener if it rains and packs the ground. Plow deep between the rows once a week, and as close to the vines as you can. Continue this culture until the vines are beginning to run. Then give them deep close plowing; then don't permit the land to be stirred any more, but take a hoe and level the ground around every hill for a short distance ahead of the vine, and as soon as the vines cover that space repeat the process, until

the whole patch is level. I think this leveling process is the most important to make good melons, especially during a dry season. Year before last, when it was so dry that few raised their seed, I had plenty of melons that would weigh from twenty to thirty pounds—and just as good as a melon could be. The foregoing is my plan. Who has a better one?"

SEASONABLE HINTS.

New sown lawns are liable to be crowded with weeds. There seems no better remedy than to hand-weed, filling the holes made with earth in those cases where the roots are large. In some cases this hand weeding will have to be done for two or three successive years. The seeds of the common Plantain, for instance, do not all germinate the first year. It is often three years before they all grow. The greatest labor is during the first year of sowing, however. The increased encouragement of the grass helps to keep down weeds.

Ornamental hedges that are thin at the base receive much encouragement from cutting back the strong top shoots. Indeed, this applies to all growths, trees and shrubs, evergreens included. Any check to the more vigorous shoots while growing encourages the weaker ones. Remarkably beautiful specimens of anything may be had by noting this. The branches are rendered uniform in vigor by this sort of watchfulness, and can be made regular from bottom to top.

Plants set against walls and piazzas frequently suffer from want of water at this season, when even ground near them is quite wet. Draw away the soil around each plant so as to form a basin; fill in with a bucketful of water, allowing it time to soak gradually away, and when the surface has dried a little, draw in loosely the soil over it, and it will do without water for some weeks. This applies to all plants wanting water through the season. If water is merely poured on the surface, it is made more compact by the weight of water, and the harder the soil becomes, the easier it dries; and the result is, the more water you give the more is wanted.

It must, however, be borne in mind that much injury often results to the newly planted trees from summer watering. The cold water cools the ground, and we need some warmth in the soil to encourage new roots to push. Still, trees must have some water when the ground is dry, but it must be used with caution.

Amateurs may have some rare or choice shrubs they may desire to increase. They may now be propagated by layers. This is done by taking a strong and vigorous shoot of the present season's growth, slitting the shoot a few inches under the base, and burying it a few inches under the soil, or into a pot of soil provided for the purpose. The young growing point of the shoot should be taken out in the operation. By the English mode of making the slit, a great number of the shoots will be broken and spoiled. Anything can be propagated by layers; and it is an excellent mode of raising rare things that can be, but with difficulty, increased by any other.—*Horticulturist for July*.

THE PERIODICAL CICADA.

It will appear this summer around Alton Ill., in Indiana and various Southern States. "Brood X (*Trideclia*), 1802-1875.—In the year 1875, and at intervals of thirteen years thereafter, they will most likely occur in different parts of Texas. According to Dr. Smith they appeared in vast numbers in some parts of Texas in 1849, though he was not able to get any particulars.

Brood XI (*Septendecim*), 1859-1876.—In the year 1876 and at intervals of seventeen years thereafter, they will in all probability appear in parts of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Illinois and Indiana. According to Dr. Smith they appeared from Raleigh, N. C. near Petersburg, Va., in 1842 and 1859; in to Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus and Iredell counties, in the same State, in 1835, 1842 and 1859; in the valley of Virginia as far as the Blue Ridge on the East of the Potomac river on the North, the Tennessee and North Carolina lines on the south, and for several counties West, in 1808, 1842 and 1859; in the South part of St. Mary's county, Maryland, dividing the county about midway East and West, in 1815, 1842 and 1859; in Illinois about Alton in 1842 and 1859; and in Sullivan and Knox counties, Ind., in 1842 and 1859."

The above predictions are taken from Prof. Riley's chronological history of these curious insects, commonly known as seventeen-year locusts. It would result that aside from the Southern States mentioned and in which we already get news of their appearance, the cicadas appear around Alton and in Sullivan and Knox counties, Ind. We shall be very glad to have our subscribers in the localities mentioned inform us as to whether the facts the present year will verify the correctness of the predictions. We shall also be glad to hear from our Texas readers as to whether the insects appeared in any portions of that State in 1875, according to requirements of brood X. Notes of experience may either be addressed to us or to Prof. C. V. Riley, St. Louis.

A GOOD HIT.

A farmer who objects to subscribing for an agricultural paper on the ground that he knows as much as the editor, or more, about farming, manifests a maximum amount of ignorance in reference to the true objects for which agricultural journals are established. Suppose all the progressive, thinking farmers during the past fifty years had surly refused to communicate any new improvements or discoveries that they had made to the public through the medium of the press—the inevitable result would have been that we would still be plowing with wooden mold-board plows and using wooden pins for harrow teeth.—*Colman's Rural World*.

DRESSED BEEF FROM KANSAS.

The shipment of dressed beef from Kansas to this market is a complete success, and is likely to effect a material reduction in cost to the consumer, while at the same time a more wholesale article will be furnished. The refrigerator cars used in transportation are what is known as the Lyman patent, and they are run through from Kansas City to this market in six days. The beef is of excellent quality, and comes out of the cars in as good order as from the slaughter-houses of Brighton. The firm which consigns the beef to this city have been shipping a similar article to Philadelphia, and the press of this city notice a decline of several cents a pound in the price of beef in that market as a consequence.—*Boston Advertiser*.

The harvest in Southern Kansas is well advanced, and the wheat may be said to be safe in all respects. The amount of wheat produced this year is wonderful, some counties producing more than a million bushels. In the Walnut, the Verdigris, the Neosho, Cottonwood, Arkansas, and other valleys, the yield is simply enormous. The Arkansas valley alone will have five million bushels for export.

port. Taking this as a basis of circulation, we would place the crop of surplus wheat in Kansas this year at from fifteen to eighteen millions of bushels. Indeed, we might place it even higher than this and not be beyond the possible result.

For example, take a few counties: Harvey county, of which Newton is the county town, had, last year, 7,000 acres—this year 27,000. The average yield last year was thirty-three bushels, and this year about the same—an increase of over half a million bushels in one county. Sedgwick, in which Wichita is situated, last year had 16,000 acres, and 33,229 this year—which will give a surplus of 600,000 to 700,000 bushels. These are samples of the entire Southern portion of the State.—*K. C. Journal of Commerce*.

A Correspondent in the *Salina County Journal*, from Gypsum Creek in Salina County says: "As in nature there is a calm after a storm, so there is now a lull in the excitement after the storm of worms on our wheat. In soldiering, we find the tright is greater when the attack is unlooked for. We had begun to feel secure in our crop of wheat, and felt that nothing short of a storm of hail could prevent us from having a good yield. But to carry our army illustration a little farther, we, like prudent soldiers after an assault, have been looking around in order to ascertain the extent of damage done, and find that some of us were more scared than hurt. This voracious worm, and unprofitable consumer of wheat, came, as it were, in a night and perished in a day. At first some farmers discovered that their wheat was being eaten, but could not discover the eater, and in some fields it seemed to be an invincible as well as invisible foe. At last, by close observation, a green worm was seen ascending the wheat stalks late in the evening and descending early in the morning. But only in a very few places has the damage been considerable, and now, after a run of something less than a week, they have almost disappeared. A very early red wheat was but little damaged. Some pieces of later red wheat were injured one-half; some pieces of very early white wheat damaged a good deal, and later white wheat very little. Altogether, we think the whole extent of the injury done in this neighborhood does not amount to near one-fifth of the crop. Taking into the account the much larger breadth sown that last year, we think the yield will be equal to or greater than last season. Where this worm has gone or how, or where it secreted itself in the light of day while working on the wheat, is a question of more importance to us than who struck Billy Patterson or who killed cock robin."

Hon. Chas. S. Martin brought into our office, last week, some wonderful specimens of rye. The wonder is, the rye, (white variety) has heretofore had a heavy beard, and this is almost entirely without beard. Last year, before the grain had matured, the spring crop of grasshoppers (progeny of the hoppers of the previous year) ate off the beards from the rye blades, in some cases destroying the heads. After the hoppers matured enough to leave the country the rye matured, producing a crop of 17 bushels to the acre. Seed from this was planted last fall, and the present crop—three fields being planted from the same seed—has very short beards on some blades, and none on others. It averages about six feet high in the field, and will produce, this harvest, about thirty bushels to the acre, the long heads being full of plump kernels.—*Osage City Free Press*.

The best advertisement Harvey county ever had is her crop this year. It is an advertisement of a reliable and substantial kind. The result of it will be, that every foot of her land will be in demand before another season. Where people see that crops will grow and money is to be made, they will go. The enhancement of the value of all property is sure to follow. The prosperity of a rapidly growing community, and the wealth producing power and social advantages of thickly peopled country, are putting in an appearance.—*Newton Kan.*

Mr. James T. Reynolds of Kansas City has been out in the counties just west. While on his way back he drew a very high colored picture of this section. Mr. R. lived down here and knows what he talks about. He says when you look over the United States it will be ascertained that the winter producing portions are very limited, and that with few exceptions it simmers down to Southern Kansas, California, Oregon, and Idaho. This will operate favorably on this section and advance the price of land as in California, where the crops, though larger in yields are more uncertain and much further from market. The superiority of wheat for flour will also keep the prices up, and he thinks there is no reason why wheat should not start off as stiff as ever this year.

A good deal of the corn that he handled from this section was sent to Milwaukee, Wis., and used in the distilleries. The distillers were highly pleased and gave him round prices. He was present and saw one mash worked up and says that it produced two quarts and a fraction more high wine to the bushel than any other corn they had used in 1875.

He was much astonished at the quantity of wheat in this section must make it very wealthy. He says that wheat men, in Kansas City, think the wheat producing region begins a short distance north of here and extends down through the Indian Territory into Texas, and that it is bound to be the great winter wheat country of the Nation.—*Independence Kansas*.

Maj. Crane, of Durham Park, has gone to Canada to attend the sale of some celebrated Short-horn cattle. One of the most noted Short-horn breeders in the country disposes of his entire stock. We look for some valuable additions to the high-toned quadrupeds of Mr. Crane. The sale which we mentioned, that occurred on the 14th inst., leaves Mr. Crane's Durham Park Herd the largest herd of pure Short-horns in America.—*Peabody Gazette*.

Notice ad, elsewhere of Mr. Sedgwick's Norman horse just arrived from Illinois. He was purchased of Daniel Kelley, the great stock man of that State, at a cost of \$1,000. We visited his stables yesterday and must say that for beauty and perfection, he surpasses anything of the horse kind we have ever seen. He is as docile as a kitten; works any and everything, and his every feature, shape and disposition indicate thorough breeding.—*St. Mary's Times*.

DESPONDENCY, if allowed unchecked, will often produce a morbid condition, so that the least unsatisfactory affair that happens will swell into terrifying proportions. The mind being warped often imparts torpidity to the body, all of which more frequently is the effect of inaction of the liver than from any other cause, and by resorting to Simmons' Liver Regulator the mind will often find relief with the body.

A New Jersey editor lost his best gold pen and holder a few days ago. After making a thorough search all over the office, and accusing a dozen tramps of its theft, he happened to remember where he last placed it, and bending down the top of his pants, discovered no less than fourteen penholders of various styles which he had lost during the last two years.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

AMONG THE PATRONS.

Pavilion Grange of Wabaunsee county, has commenced in a small way the co-operation plan of buying and selling. The members at their meetings club their orders together and buy in bulk. They also send their butter to St. Louis, getting double the price offered near home. They have taken \$35 out of their Treasury and bought such things as every family needed, and sell them to the members at cost, thus saving to the members fully 50 per cent. They have turned the money many times to great advantage, and have had such uniform good success, that they will soon start a Co-operative store with a Stock Company.

The Secretary of the Grange, Hiram Keyes, is acting at present as Agent and is a thoroughly honest and capable man.

The Patrons' Commercial Association of Morris county, located at Council Grove, was organized January 3, 1876, with the following officers: President, John P. Stover; Vice-President, L. J. Woodard; Secretary, G. W. Coffin; Treasurer, W. D. Kahl; Jas. Coffin, Agent.

Directors: Isaac Hammond, H. S. McCullister, F. M. Hinton, J. B. Harris and C. M. Smith.

The stockholders held their 2nd, Quarterly meeting on the 3rd inst., and your correspondent was invited to be present. Judging from the proceedings of this meeting and from a careful inspection of their books, I should say that the Grange movement had not proved a failure in Morris county. It was not deemed advisable to publish the amount of business transacted, but I will say to those interested, that it was immense, and the dividends were proportionally large. It is a financial success.

Mr. Coffin, the Agent, is the Ass't Steward of the State Grange, and was one of the ten Lecturers appointed at the last session of the State Grange.

A great share of the success of this Association, is due to his untiring energy and indomitable perseverance, and the Patrons of Morris county should congratulate themselves that they have secured the services of such a reliable and conscientious gentleman.

W. W. C.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENT'S SADDLE-BAGS.

No. IV.

Whenever I can make it convenient in my travels, I meet with Subordinate Granges, and I therefore avail myself of an opportunity of visiting Mission Creek Grange, Wabaunsee county, on the 17th ult. Bro. Geo. Blakely, is Master and J. W. McComb, Secretary. This Grange is in a very prosperous condition, and is reaping the benefits, which is sure to follow to those Granges which adopt the co-operation plan of buying and selling. Also, on the 1st inst., I met with Santa Fe Grange, Morris county.

After the regular business of the grange was transacted, a subject for discussion was offered by a committee appointed for that purpose. The subject was handled in a masterly style by the members, and I have seldom been permitted to hear so much eloquence as was displayed upon this occasion. Bro. H. H. Knox in particular grew very eloquent, and while listening to the debate I felt that the educational features of this Grange had not been neglected.

W. W. C.

Council Grove, July 5.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—SIR: I wish to talk to the Patrons of Eastern Kansas, through your valuable paper, as I believe this is the surest way of getting anything of importance before them. I want to say to the farmers living on an air-line from Topeka to Fort Scott, that we need direct communication with the world at large, and there is only one way to get that; it is to run a R. R. from Fort Scott to the Capital. It would open up a very fine portion of farming country. Say from Garnett in Anderson county, all the way to Fort Scott, is almost a continuous valley of the best kind of farming lands. Then you can see that we in the eastern portion of Allen and the western portion of Bourbon counties, are about midway between two R. R. Here is a span of forty miles between the M. R. Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R. and the L. L. & G. R. R.

We farmers must cart our produce say, 15 to 25 miles to market. Take corn for instance at 20 to 25 cents per bushel, two days to draw a load to town of 25 to 30 bushels, how much do we realize for that load of corn. And again, if any of us inlanders want to go to any point of the compass, it requires one day's travel to get to a place to start.

There was lots of big talk a few years ago about a R. R. on this same line and two or three surveys made and that was all there was of it, all noises died away, and the R. R. was buried. We want this road resurrected, it would be one of the best paying R. R. in Kansas as any one can see by looking at the maps.

J. J. CLOSE.

The first sack of Texas flour shipped from Dallas to Galveston, Texas, was sold at auction for \$905, and was purchased by Brazilian coffee importers, who will send it to Dom Pedro.

THE GRANGE NOT PARTISAN.

From the Declaration of the Purposes of the Grange, we take the following as pertinent to the present season of political fervor, and as sound always:

We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the grange—National, State or subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meeting.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country.

For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a grange member, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen—to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power (legitimately) to influence for good the action of any political party to which he may belong.

It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every grange member; that the office should seek the man, not the man the office.

We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no criminal and hold that progress towards truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy.

We desire a proper equity and fairness; protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy the sons and daughters of an American republic.

We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes, we shall recognize no north, no south, no east, no west.

It is reserved by every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

WOMAN NEEDS THE ORDER.

Woman needs the Order far more than does the sterner, harder sex; and the Order needs her for man's improvement. Her gentle influence, her innate tact in all matters of good taste and propriety, her instinctive perceptions of righteousness and purity—all these are needed in the Grange, and also in society at large, from which she is now so much secluded, but into which our Order would introduce her. The unkindness is therefore extended to community—especially to the rising generation, who are to be moulded and furnished for usefulness by her instructions and example. How shall she be the proper and efficient educator of the young, without being liberated in part from her confining pursuits? How teach, unless herself instructed by some such institution as ours? For it is noteworthy, that, while the man usually improves in general knowledge and business ability after he enters active life, woman too frequently retrogrades. When she reaches the period at which her children need home instructions most, she has nearly forgotten the lessons of her school days, and finds that the children of twelve years old have outstripped the mother of thirty or forty; or, rather, that she has receded from her twenty-year-old attainments, until she is unable to recall the lessons that were familiar during her teens. There is no necessity, no just reasons for such a state of things. Side by side with her husband, should she advance in knowledge and wisdom, that she may be his helpmate in all things. Onward and yet onward, before her advancing children, should she be enabled to progress in useful knowledge, that she may guide their tender feet in the ways of literature and science, while she trains them to lives of virtue, usefulness and peace. And he is an enemy (whether ignorantly or knowingly) to woman's improvement in knowledge, usefulness and happiness, and to the welfare of society, who by any means would prevent her escape from an inferior and hampered condition, into the elevated and enlarged area of usefulness and happiness which our Order is opening before her.—Mentor in the Grange, by Rev. A. B. Grosh.

THE GRANGE ENCAMPMENT AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The worthy master of the Tennessee State Grange who is visiting the Centennial Camp in a letter to the Tennessee Grange of the Patrons' Encampment:

"It is possible, do you suppose, that they have actually put up all that building? See, what a beautiful front yard! See, it is laid off, and beautified with beds of flowering plants. Let's go in and see more. 'Ho, Brother Maxwell! how are you? how is Tennessee? So glad to see you.' Why my good Brother Whitehead; here you are! How is New Jersey? 'Why! Sister Shankland, of Iowa. Well, is not this a pleasant family meeting? It is truly, and it is the home of our great Grange family of the world. It is national in its means that made it, and world-wide in its spirit of fraternity. We intend everybody to feel at home here; for we intend to admit only those whom Patrons can vouch for moral standing. Now register your names there, and we will show you your rooms; rest and refresh yourself; come out all of you and feel as if you were at home. Well, we would walk all over it, if we were not so tired. It is simply a success in the way of a building and in the way of arrangements for everything necessary to the comfort of guests. 4,000 can be accommodated at one time, and the meals are equal to any boarding house or hotel. It is a fact and no mistake. It is so. People may laugh and talk and guess it will be a failure; but it is a success, and a complete one. Come one, come all, and my word for it, it is what it purports to be—a home with the spirit of a family in it. The family is here in large numbers, and will cheerfully greet all who come. It is not worth one's while to praise or to puff it. All one would ask, that can add to the happiness and satisfaction of any Patron or good man or woman, is here; and the only regret will be that all of your immediate family is not here to enjoy it and see the world in one view.

But as soon as farmers assemble in secret conclave, *cui bono* is the immediate and suggestive inquiry. The simple cause of this is the fact, that farmers are the larger class of citizens in this agricultural country of ours. For a minority to combine for any purpose is not a matter of serious concern, because no

fears are aroused. Mechanics' Unions, Medical Associations, or Lawyers' Leagues, are merely cliques for professional benefit. No one fears sinister results from such combination. But when the farmers combine, fear is excited because this class are a vast majority of the people, and a combination amongst them forbodes no good for the public. This is the selfish or prejudiced view of many who are not qualified to join the Grange. But it is unreasonable, to say the least, for were this majority to co-operate for the public as well as for their private benefit, it is not reasonable to suppose they would be guilty of any steps that would tend to disrupt society, for being themselves. There is neither reason nor argument in the opposition existing against the Patrons of Husbandry, because of their performing their ritual with closed doors. Far less reason is there in the opposition to the Order, because it admits women as members.—*Rural Cultivator*.

Last Saturday at a meeting of the Manhattan Grange it was decided to appoint a committee of five to take such steps as may be deemed advisable to secure the erection of a cheese factory and creamery at this place. A great deal of interest was manifested on the subject, and we feel confident that the enterprise will succeed. If it does, it will be a splendid thing for the farmers hereabouts, as it will enable them to sell an increased amount of milk that is now wasted.—*Manhattan Nationalist*.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

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

I wish to know what ailed my calf. It was tied to a stake near the house, where its mother could come to and suckle it. One morning while we were milking we saw it pull back on its rope, then it began to whirl round and round with its head turned to its rump, and continued so to do till exhausted and fell, then kicked till it died.

It all the time kept bellowing with pain, and there was foam or slobber at the mouth. It died in about half an hour, it was not swelled.

I also have a calf I am feeding, does not suck the cow—but has had new milk. It took wind colic, I suppose, swelled all up and would soon have died, but I stuck a knife into its left side, near the back and back of the ribs. This let out the gas, and it got well but would not eat much, and when it did it swelled up again. I have stuck it now or 5 different times. It eats very little, is very poor, its dung is very light colored.

I have about made up my mind to knock it in the head the next time it swells, but first will wait an answer to this.

I once before had a calf I stuck 4 times, but it ate well and got over it. C. A. THREASHER.

The disease of which the calf died was either apoplexy or tumors on the brain.

In the early stages of apoplexy, bleeding at the jugular should be resorted to and a full Saline Purgative administered.

Tumors on the brain are not amenable to treatment.

Flatulency is a very common disease amongst horned cattle. Succulent food and fermentation the cause. In ordinary cases, give the following drench:

Ginger and Gentian of each 1 oz., Aromatic spirits of Ammonia 1 oz., water or beer 1 pint.

Should this not afford relief in 30 minutes the drench may be repeated with the addition of a small quantity of Carbolic acid say 2 to 3 drops. The treatment you pursued, was perhaps correct, with the exception that a troca is the poorest instrument with which to puncture.

AMERICAN BERKSHIRE RECORD.

We have received Volume 1 of the American Berkshire Record, published by the American Berkshire Association. There has for years been a growing feeling among breeders of pure bred swine that some course should be adopted to protect legitimate breeders, as well as the purchasers. This Volume is the first attempt in the country to record the pedigree of swine, and we believe it will serve a very excellent purpose to the breeders and purchasers. It contains the premium essay heretofore published in the FARMER and a paper upon the "Origin of the Improved Berkshire Breeders of Swine" by Dr. H. J. Detmers of Kansas. Over 210 pages are devoted to pedigrees; the book also contains a number of illustrations of fine animals. It is finely printed and substantially bound, and is a Volume no breeder can afford as a matter of business to be without. Address A. M. Garland, Sect'y Springfield Ill.

We are pleased to notice the action of the State Teacher's Association at their late meeting at Valley Falls. It was but right it should urge upon the Republican party the renomination of the present incumbent, Gen. John Fraser, State Superintendent of Public Instruction as a candidate for a second term of office. We feel assured that they only expressed of the united sentiments of the educators of the State. We are all aware the Gen. is no politician, and consequently could not if he would, and would not if he could, manipulate the political wires to obtain what he so richly deserves.

He has given seven of the best years of his life and as we personally know, a large percentage of his salary toward placing the University in the enviable position which is so gratifying to the pride of every Kansan.

Nor is this all, he has taken into the office of Superintendent a ripe scholarship, a conscientious and laborious industry, and has carefully canvassed the public school system of the State from turret to foundation stone, he has introduced a number of needed changes in the administration of the duties of his office, and by his complete and careful revision of the school blanks, has saved many dollars to the State.

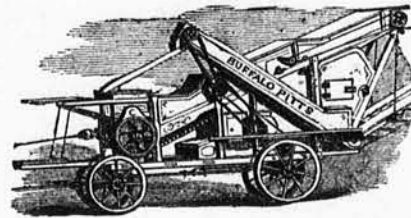
The new school laws just published is a model of careful compilation and the rulings have never been equaled in any previous edition in regard to perspicuity, consistency and conciseness.

His article on "The Public School System of Kansas," in the Agricultural Report for 1876, fully testifies to his careful painstaking, and thorough research through a mass of unclassified detail what would have bewildered and discouraged one less capable, energetic and persevering.

A second term of office would give opportunity to remedy the defects in the school system, first here discussed, and enable him to carry out measures for the permanent improvement of the Public Schools of the State.

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Missouri.



BUFFALO PITTS THRESHER,

With the Famous End Shake to Riddles, with either Horse Power or Steam Engines.

All Pitts Machines are not alike. The Buffalo Pitts is the only "Farmer's Friend." Be sure you buy it, and no other.

Threshers—If you would have a machine that will earn you the MOST MONEY with LEAST EXPENSE for repairs, and give your customers the best satisfaction, buy the Buffalo Pitts.



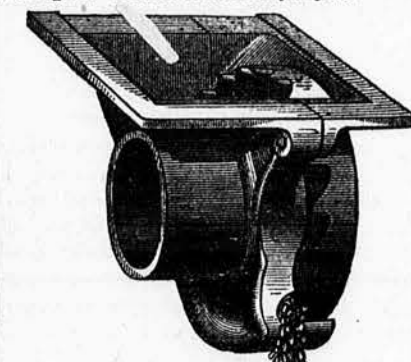
FARMERS—If you want your threshing well done, if you want all your grain saved and cleaned fit for market engage a Buffalo Pitts, and if there is none in your neighborhood, help some good fellow to buy one, and thus benefit your neighbors as well as yourself.

SMITH & KEATING, AGENTS, KANSAS CITY.



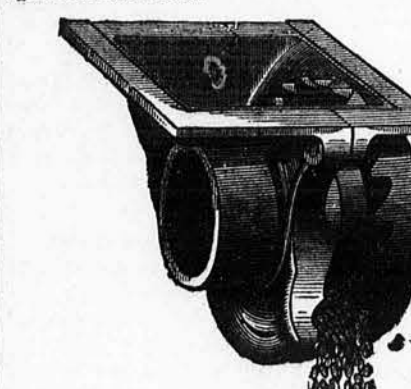
THE AMES THRESHING ENGINE.

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



View of Feeder set for Small Quantity.

THE NEW FEED BUCKEYE DRILL, which regulates the quantity of grain sown without change of gears, is positively the best Drill in the world. It is acknowledged by manufacturers and dealers all over the grain growing portions of the world, to be the leading drill in the market. Its reputation is not confined to the United States, but it is favorably known in England, Germany, Russia and other parts of Europe. Farmers have long demanded a positive force feed which could be regulated to sow any desired quantity, anywhere between one-half bushel of wheat to three bushels of oats in an instant without change of gears, and not be compelled to change a peck at once. They are tired of carrying so many cog-wheels, hunting out combinations to find the quantity, and then often get them wrong or discover that some of the wheels are missing. All this annoyance is avoided in the New Feed Buckeye. You can regulate it for any quantity desired. It has an adjustable rotary disk in the feed cup and so arranged that all the feeders are set at once, by merely moving the indicator on the end of the hopper and tightening a thumb-nut.



View of Feeder set for large Quantity.

THE CELEBRATED

Prairie State Corn Shellers.

Six Styles Hand and Power in Stock, for

Farm and Warehouse Use.

DICKEY FANNING MILLS,

For Perfect Cleaning of Wheat, Barley,

Oats, Flax, Castor Beans, and all

Kinds of Seeds.

Bain and Schuttler Wagons,

BUCKEYE DRILLS,

Three Spring and Platform Spring Wagons,

GARDEN CITY PLOWS and

CULTIVATORS.

Haine's Illinois Header.

And other First-Class Implements and

Field Seeds.

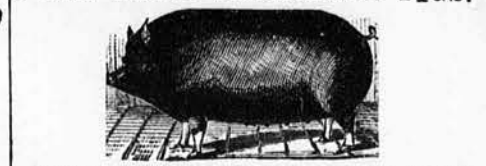
Send for Illustrated Circulars and Price Lists. Sent Free.

SMITH & KEATING,

Kansas City, Mo.

Manufacturers Agents for the State of Kansas.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.



The undersigned would announce to the farmers and breeders of the West that he has now over 100 head of

THOROUGH BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, from Imported and premium stock. Correspondence solicited. Address

SOLOMON ROGERS,

Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

Agricultural Implements.

W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

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

The Best Assortment of Seeds, in bulk, West of the Mississippi river. We will guarantee Grange prices on all the above for cash. Call and see the goods and verify the facts. W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

IMPORTANT TO FLOCK MASTERS

—AND—

Sheep Owners.

The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition

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

PRICE LIST.
For 800 Sheep, 200 lbs., (package included), \$24.00
" 400 " 100 " " " 13.00
" 200 " 50 " " " 7.00
" 100 " 25 " " " 3.75

MALCOLM MCLEWEN, Scotch Sheep Dip Manufacturer, Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

General Agent for State of Kansas, DONALD MCKAY, HOPE, Jackson County, Kansas.

\$25 & \$50 PER DAY

CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE

Great Western Well Auger



WE MEAN IT!

And are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

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

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

All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous, and all Coals, Slate and Hardpan.

And we MAKE THE BEST OF WELLS QUICKSAND.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Want every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our 14 inventions; come, see, Address

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO., BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA.

State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

STALLIONS AT NORWOOD STOCK FARM,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

NORWOOD.

Half-brother to Blackwood, record of 2.31 at three years old. Lulu record of 2.15 and the fastest three heats ever trotted. May Queen, with record of 2.20, will be allowed to serve a limited number of mares besides his owners.

Texas—\$50 the season, with privilege of returning such mares next season as may fall to get in foal. NORWOOD was got by Alexander Norman, is 16 hands high, weighs 1150 pounds, and was bred by Gano Hill, Bourbon County, Ky. First dam by old Cockspur, second dam by Cherokee, third dam by Tiger Whip.

Manchester.

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

Texas—\$30 the season.

JERSEYS.—Cows, Heifers and Bulls for sale, of purest blood. E. A. SMITH, Lawrence.

Eggs For Hatching

From ten varieties of pure bred Land and Fowls, Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns and Ducks and Geese. Everything warranted to lay, express. Prices to suit the times. Fowls at all times. Address J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Leavenworth County.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE

I can fill orders now for a few choice pigs, finest style and quality, at such prices as all can afford. Characteristics—Short heads and legs, broad and heavy withers with EARLY MAT, None but the best sent out. Order early. F. D. COBURN, Pomona, Franklin County, Kan.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

To Advertisers.
 127 Advertisers will find the *Kansas Farmer* on file or reference at the Advertising Agencies of
 Chandler, Lord & Co., Chicago;
 Rowell & Chesman, St. Louis, Mo.;
 E. N. Freshman & Bro's, Cincinnati;
 Geo. P. Howell & Co., New York;
 S. M. Pettibone & Co., New York;
 Bates & Locke, New York;
 L. S. Rorer & Co., New York;
 Wm. J. Carlton, New York;
 S. M. Pettibone & Co., Boston;
 T. Evans, Boston;
 N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia;
 M. H. Disbrow, Rochester, N. Y.;
 C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago;
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 St. Louis Advertising & Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
 One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 2 00
 One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1 00
 Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, 5 00
 Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, 8 00
 Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 15 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
 One insertion, per line, (nonparel) 30 cents.
 One month, " " " 15 " per insertion
 Three months, " " " 12 " " " "
 One Year, " " " 10 " " " "

THE "FARMER" AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Mr. Paul Butz, a prominent wholesale and retail nurseryman of New Castle, Pa., writes under date of June 12th, 1876, saying:

"I am happy to state, that the small advertisement I had inserted in your valuable paper this spring, brought me more satisfactory returns than the eight other agricultural papers I advertised in, put together. I consider your paper the best advertising medium in the West."

Mr. Geo. P. Allen of Leavenworth, a large grower of Hedge Plants and nursery stock, in a letter dated June 15th, 1876, says:

"I consider the *FARMER* the best medium for advertising anything in connection with agricultural interests, in the State."

Mr. C. Pugeley of Independence, Missouri, a breeder and shipper of fine stock says:

"I find your paper gives me better returns than any paper I advertise in."

AN UNPROFITABLE BUSINESS.

A Grange paper published in Ohio, comes to us this week half its usual size, asking the Patrons to come to its relief to save it from speedy death. It proposes to issue \$5 bonds to the amount of \$7,500 to be repaid at some future time by the publisher.

It was a straight-forward, manly appeal for help, to an organization that cannot afford to lose as earnest a friend as this journal has been. Had the publisher studied somewhat deeper the human nature that lies beneath all business enterprises, we think this appeal would never have been made. We have seen a half dozen such appeals lately, in one form and another, from papers specially identified with the cause of the Patrons of Husbandry. In every State the rapid and unusual development of the Grange, has brought out journals claiming to be the special champions of Grange principles, relying upon the Order for support. In many cases they have relied more upon their special professions of loyalty to the order, to give them claims for support, than upon any special merit they possessed.

It has been quite popular with this class of temporary publications, to ridicule the old established agricultural journals of the country that have for years and years consistently and earnestly labored for the progress and advancement of the agricultural interests, and but for which the present great organizations among farmers would never have been possible. Officers of the Grange filled with zeal and the importance of their new official duties unable always to dictate the course of the old established papers or to use them as "organs" in many instances, done what was in power to place them in bad repute with the farmers. These are patent facts applicable every State in the country where well established agricultural journals have been published. A long time has elapsed to examine the result of undertaking to push upon the farmers of the country a class of papers, which depended altogether upon the Grange for support.

We are unacquainted with any well established agricultural journal that has not given the Grange support and encouragement, as a means of progress among the farmers of the country, and between them and the journals especially devoted to the Grange there should be no antagonism. Publishing a paper for farmers or any other interest or class of people, is a business, and not a matter of charity to a party. People take a paper not as a philanthropic investment, but because it gives them the worth of their money. If the publisher lacks the business ability or breadth of vision to make his journal successful, let him stop his whining and begging and scolding the farmers and the Grange, and go into some other business.

The journals established upon business principles, combining in their conduct, capital and business ability together with meritorious and entirely sustained editorial management, and the appreciation due them, and in result there will seldom be found complete non-support. The point we make is, that a paper is a business, and the doing and begging done, the worse it is a paper, and that the readers take it as evidence of approaching ruin. We say to our friends in the "business," to publish fair, outspoken and just journals, upon the cash basis, and thus leave their readers of the everlasting whining about non-support.

THE LITTLE BIG HORN MASSACRE.

On Sunday, June 25th, Gen. Custer with a battalion of over 300 men and officers met a large force of Sioux Indians under the command of Sitting Bull and were entirely destroyed—not a single man of the command escaping death. It is the most fearful disaster since Braddock's defeat.

The facts are in brief as follows: Gen. Terry in command of the Department of Dakota, with his headquarters in the field near the mouth of Big Horn river in Montana, learning of a large force of war-like Sioux on the Little Big Horn river, planned a short campaign, which contemplated an action with the Indians, with all the available forces united, including the infantry under Gen. Gibbon and the cavalry under Gen. Crooke. According to the official report of Gen. Terry, Gen. Custer as soon as he found the Indian trail did not follow the original plan agreed upon, but rapidly pushed forward and attacked a large force of Sioux, which he found in camp upon the Little Big Horn river. Custer disposed of his force for battle according to General Terry's report as follows:

Major Reno, with three companies (A, G and M) of the regiment, was sent into the valley of the stream at the point where the trail struck it. Gen. Custer with five companies, C, E, F, I and L, attempted to enter about three miles lower down. Reno forded the river and charged down its left bank, where he dismounted and fought on foot until completely overwhelmed by numbers, when he was compelled to mount and recross the river and seek refuge on the high bluffs which overlooked its right bank. Just as he recrossed, Capt. Belton, who with three companies, D, H and K, was some two miles to the left of Reno when the action commenced, but who had been ordered by Gen. Custer to return, came to the river and highly concluded it was useless for his force to attempt to renew the fight in the valley he joined Reno on the bluffs.

Captain McDonald, with his company, B, was at first at some distance in the rear with a train of pack mules. He also soon came up to Reno. This force was nearly surrounded by Indians, many of whom, armed with rifle, occupied positions which commanded the ground held by the cavalry, ground from which there was no escape. Rifle pits were dug, and the fight was maintained, though with heavy loss, from about half past two o'clock of the 25th inst., until 6 o'clock of the 26th, when the Indians withdrew from the valley, taking with them their village. Of the movements of Gen. Custer and five companies under his immediate command, scarcely anything is known from those who witnessed them, for no soldier or officer who accompanied him has yet been found alive.

OUR INDIAN POLICY.

The terrible death of the gallant Custer and his command, again arouses the country to a discussion of our present Indian Policy. While we believe the heroic Custer and his three hundred brave men were worth more to this country, than all the Indians in it, we cannot participate in the wild schemes for extermination which find expression among the ignorant people.

Our country has pursued a policy in dealing with the Indian problem so varied that this massacre is but a logical result. The Government has assumed that the Indian was the ward of the Nation entitled to life annuities and privileges not accorded to other citizens. They are fed and protected and clothed during the winter, to enable them to pillage and rob, and murder during the summer. Every new outrage is compromised with a new treaty which the Indian has learned by experience with his white brother, is not made to be kept. Solemnly the Government gives to the Indian forever and forever, certain domain which it pledges its honor shall remain forever sacred to him as a happy hunting ground. As soon as the white man's pioneer cabins or his railroads reach the lines of the Indian's treaty grounds, he demands of the Indian to vacate and another solemn treaty is made, to be broken as soon as the convenience or profit of the white man demands it. So the farce goes on. The treachery of the white man and the Indian combines to give us an occasional Indian war, in which some gallant soldiers and millions of tax money are used to pay the penalty. Meanwhile the Indian Bureau furnishes rich pickings to the thieving contractors and speculators to whose interests it is to have the present state of things continued. What is the remedy? We answer, if there is a claim, either equitable or from sentiment, that the Indian may justly make for a home, let it be fully met and paid. A quarter section of land or a half or a whole section given to the Indian upon which, like other citizens, red, yellow, white and black, he may be enabled to earn his living. Declare every Indian a citizen, and make him amenable to the same laws that govern and protect all citizens of whatever race or color, while according to no special or class privileges.

THE 4th OF JULY 1876.

Throughout the length and breadth of our land the 4th of July just passed, was celebrated with a patriotic fervor by the whole people, never before exhibited.

The processions and displays of every kind far exceeded in interest any previous celebrations of this National holiday. The orations as given by the press East and West, were prepared with more than ordinary care, and present a brilliant array of oratorical talent of which any Nation may be justly proud. These evidences of National pride and patriotic fire, may be taken not so much as tributes to the past one hundred years of American liberty, but as earnest expressions of the people for the future preservation of the republic.

Throughout Kansas the day was enthusiastically celebrated. Here in Topeka, the procession, the orations, music and exercises were of the most successful and satisfactory character.

Minor Mention.

PATRON'S ENCAMPMENT AT PHILADELPHIA.—We are indebted to the Hon. R. H. Thomas, Secretary of Pennsylvania State Grange, for the excellent picture of the Patrons' Encampment, which has been described in our columns heretofore. The Encampment is a success and a credit to the Order.

THE COLORADO FARMER.—The *Colorado Farmer*, published at Denver, Colorado, comes to us changed and much improved. The *Farmer* is published weekly by Stanger and Whitbear, and in every way merits the liberal patronage of the farmers of Colorado. We certainly wish our contemporary abundant and permanent success.

STEAM THRASHER.—We witnessed the other day at the farm of Mr. Golden, the first steam thrasher that has been introduced into Shawnee county. The machine is owned and run by Mr. J. K. Waysman & Sons who are extensive and enterprising farmers of this county. The engine was the "Mansfield," manufactured by the Mansfield Machine Works, Mansfield, O., and the Threshing Machine by C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio. The success of this thrasher, although making its first run, was assured, and among the labor saving implements of the day none is more certain to win a permanent place than the steam thrasher.

THE SELF BINDER.—Through the kindness of Mr. Rice, we were enabled to witness the operation of a Gordon Binder attached to a McCormick Reaper. The Reaper was at work upon the farm of Mr. Rice, three miles East of Topeka, where it had been in successful operation for ten days past. We had witnessed these machines operate while in exhibition at fairs and contests to having had much skepticism as to their practicality for field work. The above machine had been in successful operation for ten days past and has given Mr. Rice entire satisfaction. We saw the machine tested in thin and heavy grain, where it was standing in good condition for the machine, and also where the grain was down and tangled, in every instance it handled the grain well, binding regularly and what was entirely unlooked for, left a cleaner field than is done when bound by hand. Mr. Rice stated that there were improvements that could be made which would add to its value, and that the company had several competent machinists in the State examining the work of the machine with a view to perfecting the combination. Mr. Rice is of the opinion that the saving of the binder is at least fifty cents per acre.

In the harvesting of our large wheat crops here in the West, any implement that will expedite the work, without increasing the number of hands to be hired and decrease the average expense per acre, will be a boon to our farmers. The self binder is one of the coming useful inventions, and whatever the defects of the present binder may be, there is no question of doubt but the inventive genius of our time will fully supply the demand for a perfected machine.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT.—No good farmer can afford to neglect dirty grain. A modern quality of grain, well cleaned, brings a better price than the oldest grade in dirty condition.

Dealers and farmers who wish to see the Best Grain and Seed Fan in the United States will find it on exhibition in south end of Agricultural Hall at the Centennial. It is manufactured by A. P. Dickey, Racine, Wisconsin.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL.—Elegant room with private board can be had by any of your friends at a nominal price, close to the Exhibition grounds, by addressing C. H. Crawford, at this office, 303 Cherry St., Philadelphia.

WANTED.—On the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, a firm of 50 acres. No improvements required, in exchange for Dry Goods and Sewing Machines. These goods can easily be sold for cash, and gives a farmer who is anxious to sell a chance to do so once.

Address HAGEMAN, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

SPECIMENS WANTED.—Prof. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, sends the following request, which we hope will be responded to by some of our public spirited readers:

EDITOR FARMER: I wish you would announce the fact through the *FARMER*, that I desire to get a large number of the worms, (*Leucania albilinea*), which have been preying on wheat heads, and that whoever sends me a hundred or more will confer a favor. The worms should be enclosed, along with some wheat in a tight tin box, and upon receipt of the package, I will refund the amount of postage or expressage to the sender. Yours Truly, C. V. RILEY.

COL. TRUE'S SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—Col. True of Newman, Kansas, in a recent letter, informs us he has sold his Ellington's 2nd Duke, and has bought to place at the head of his herd Sucker Boy 2nd, bred by Albert Crane of Durham Park, Kansas. He contains in his pedigree the blood of imported Duke Aldred and Fanny Yammeter and Miss Young Mary. Col. True is carefully building up one of the best young herds in the West.

PIANO TUNER.—A musician of twenty-five years experience, Mr. Gustave Hayden, organist of St. Mary Church, attends promptly to all orders for Piano Tuning and Repairing. Orders left at E. B. Guild's Music Store, Topeka, Kansas.

We are in receipt of some unusual fine silk cocoons from Mr. Crozier, at Silksville, in Franklin county. The extreme busy season prevents Mr. Crozier from continuing his interesting articles on silk culture at present. He says, "our crop is really very fine, and we think, will be appreciated in the Kansas Centennial building very soon. We begin to reel silk next week. Orders came from France a week ago for 1,000 cocoons of eggs."

INDEPENDENT REFORM STATE CONVENTION.

A Delegate Convention of the Independent voters of the State of Kansas will be held in Representative Hall, in the City of Topeka, on Thursday, the 17th day of July, 1876, at the hour of 11 a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

Governor,
 Lieutenant-Governor,
 Secretary of State,
 Auditor of State,
 Treasurer of State,
 Attorney-General,
 Superintendent of Public Instruction,
 One Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,
 Five Presidential electors.

All counties entitled to representation in the House of Representatives for 1876, and no others, will be entitled to representation in said convention, as follows, to-wit: Two delegates from each representative district.

It is recommended that the primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention herein called to be held on Saturday, July 22nd, at such hours as may be designated by the Central Committee of each representative district or in the event that there is no such committee or that it shall fail to act, by the Central Committee of the County.

It is also recommended that in addition to the delegates herein provided for, one alternate be elected for each delegate.

U. F. SARGENT, CLK.
 J. H. MOSS, Sec'y.

Farmers, read advertisement of Kansas Wagons in another column.

Crop Notes.

From the report of the department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. for May and June, we take the following summaries which will be found of general interest:

WINTER WHEAT.

In the Northern States the condition of the weather, in April and May, were generally favorable for the grain-crop, and it has suffered very little from insects attacks or other injuries; though the crop of winter-wheat on the ground is generally tardy, yet, owing to extensive injuries from the open winter, the prospects are not favorable for a large yield. Among the States in the entire northern section, which grow winter-wheat to any extent, Michigan alone comes up to average. Previous reports indicate that that State was favored above the others with a more permanent covering of snow. New York averages about 18 below good condition. In several counties the fact is noted that drilled wheat stood the winter better, and was generally more prosperous than that sown broadcast; also, that while the crop was badly winter-killed on poor or poorly cultivated soil it came through unharmed on that well fertilized and cultivated. The only counties reporting above average are Wayne and Erie, 110, and Ontario and Montgomery, 105; which except the last named, are among the heavier counties. The heaviest winter-wheat county Monroe, returns 90; Livingston, the next heaviest, 50, though that sown early on well drained land is promising; Genesee is 55.

The average condition in Pennsylvania is 93. Lancaster, the great wheat county of the State, returns 105. "The Fultz wheat has the best appearance wherever it is sown, and the general feeling among farmers is that it is the wheat for Lancaster county." The old Mediterranean wheat, long grown there, "does not make a full crop any more, and is more subject to the fly and also to lodge." York, the next county in production, also promises above average. Delaware, Tioga, Bedford, McKean, and Fulton report 110; Forest, 105; 16 counties 100; the remainder range from 95 down to 50, Lawrence, Columbia, and Montour being the latter figures.

In the South Atlantic States the mild winter has been followed generally by very favorable weather, resulting in a condition of extraordinary promise. In Delaware, 105, and Maryland, 108, there are no drawbacks of any kind reported, and no counties below average, the range being from 100 to 120. In Virginia, 112 only seven returns out of sixty-eight fall below average. A hard freeze about the last of April did considerable injury to a previously very promising crop in several counties. Injuries from the presence of the fly are noted in Fairfax, King George, Madison, Clarke, James City and Middlesex. They are not represented as serious except in Clarke and even there have not reduced the promise below average. Rust has appeared in Prince William, Richmond, Lancaster, Middlesex, and Dinwiddie, but was mostly confined to the blade, except some pieces sown late, the crop was far advanced before its appearance to be seriously injured.

In North Carolina, 104, while in a large majority of the returns the condition range from 100 to 125, it has been reduced in Moore by the fly, in Lincoln by an insect never before seen resembling the cabbage-louse; and in Gaston, Nash, Duplin, Stokes, Wilkes, and Lincoln by rust. In Person, where the condition is very fine, Fultz wheat is the favorite.

Farther South the rust has been more general and damaging. In Georgia it has reduced a very promising condition to 10 per cent. below average; in Alabama, 12 per cent. below; Mississippi, 25 per cent. below; and in Texas the grasshopper, to a small extent, and more generally the fly, have conspired with rust to bring the condition down to 21 below. In Arkansas, owing to the almost exclusively to rust, the condition is reduced to 73. Ravages of insects are noted only in Benton, in which both chinch and Hessian fly have been at work. In Tennessee, also, the complaint of rust is almost universal, but, being mainly confined to the blade, it has not reduced the condition below average.

West Virginia appears to have escaped all drawbacks, except slight injuries from winter-killing and a late freeze, and rises 6 per cent. above average. The crop in Kentucky suffered extensively from dry weather in May. Owing to this cause chiefly it fell 8 per cent. below average. The presence of rust is noted in three counties, and there were slight injuries from winter-killing and freezes in the spring.

In the States bordering the Ohio on the north, as previously reported, the open, changeable winter was very disastrous to the crop, reducing the condition, with respects to promise, to 66 in Ohio and Indiana, and 78 in Illinois. The thinness of that which escaped winter-killing or freezing out is generally assumed, though "the fly and bug" are reported in Indiana, and injuries from wet and freezing weather in Vinton and Wood, Ohio; from drought in Winrock and Dubois, Indiana; from the hard freeze in March in Effingham and Williamson, Illinois.

Beyond the Mississippi, among the winter-wheat States, Missouri falls about two per cent. below average condition. The principal causes of reduction reported, are an unfavorable start, owing to the protracted drought last autumn; more or less injury by the fly in Douglas, Stone, Phelps, Dallas and Wright; rust in Boone, McDonald, Johnson, Mississippi and Reynolds; and chinch in Shelby.

In Kansas, the condition is extraordinarily good; out of 43 returns all except 5 are above 100, and many of them range from 110 up to 200. In Shawnee, rust has reduced a fine promise to half a crop, and its appearance is noted in three or four other counties. The average for the State is 108. In Nebraska, which grows very little winter-wheat, the condition is 110.

Only three returns from California fall below average, the others ranging from 100 to 125. But two of the three, Santa Clara, 85 and Stanislaus, 75, being the two heaviest wheat counties, the State average is brought down somewhat below 100. In the former counties, while early sown wheat is in good condition, "late" wheat will not yield more than half a crop; "in the latter the fields are very foul, owing to the extensive wet weather, and the heads have not filled well."

SPRING WHEAT.

Average.—The States reporting a decrease of acreage, compared with the previous crop, are Vermont, 6 per cent.; New York, 13; Kentucky, 15; Illinois, 12; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 4; and Oregon, 3. The States reporting an increase are Pennsylvania and Nebraska, 4; per cent.; Texas (which reported an increase of 21 per cent. last year) and Ohio, 16; Arkansas, 7; Michigan, 5; Indiana and

Minnesota, 10; Missouri, 12; and California, 6. In the latter State, there being no distinct dividing line between winter and spring wheat, the variations in acreage are affected by a somewhat capricious classification. The returns indicate about the same acreage as last year.

Condition.—Among the Eastern and Middle States the condition is lowest in New York 94; it is 100 in Maine, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. In the Northwest, while it is 1 per cent. above in Wisconsin and Minnesota, it falls 3 per cent. below in Iowa. The reduction is ascribed mainly to drought, though ravages of grasshoppers are specified in one county. Missouri falls 8 per cent. below; Kansas rises to 98, and Nebraska to 100.

BARLEY.

Average.—The entire acreage of spring-barley has been increased nearly 3 per cent. over that of last year. The States reporting a decrease of Tennessee, 2 per cent.; Kentucky, 8; Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, 5; Illinois, 3; The States returning the largest absolute increase are New York, 4 per cent.; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 9; Minnesota and Kansas, 17; Missouri, 6; California, 7. Texas, which in 1875 increased its acreage 5 per cent. over the previous year, has advanced that 13 per cent. An increase of 7 per cent. is reported in Vermont and 12 in Massachusetts.

Condition.—The general condition of spring barley in New England is good. It is average in Michigan, 1 per cent. above in Minnesota, and 7 per cent. above in California. In the other States in which barley is an important crop it falls below: New York and Iowa, 4 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 2; Kentucky, owing to the drought and late freezes, 19; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 3; Wisconsin, 1.

Winter-barley.—Except in Missouri, 92, the condition of winter-barley is above average in all the States producing it west of the Mississippi: Arkansas, 11 per cent.; Kansas, 3; Nebraska, 25; California, 4. Georgia reports 1 per cent. above, Texas 1 per cent. below.

FRUIT.

The apple crop of the New England States is generally a above average. In York, Maine, myriads of caterpillars hatched out about May 20, but the subsequent cold weather appears to have effectually disposed of them. In Oxford, last year, they left a record of damages behind them.

In the Middle States the bloom was abundant; the apples are above average and peaches below, the peach regions of Delaware reporting a very depressed prospect. Other kinds of fruits are promising.

Of the South Atlantic States, Maryland promises a full crop of apples and at least a half crop of peaches. In Virginia both these fruits are less prosperous. A cold spring with hard frosts following a mild winter, in several counties, cut down a previous fine prospect; apples are less than an average and peaches one-third. South Carolina complains of extensive injuries by frost. In Pitts a blight injures the ends of the limbs and the fruit; apples eight-tenths of an average and peaches one-half. The freeze extended to South Carolina and Georgia, though fair crops are expected on high lands. Warm winter succeeded by cold in spring caused great destruction in some localities. These States promise about three-fourths of a crop of apples, and less than half a crop of peaches.

The Gulf States are still more chary of promise to these two crops, but in the tropical and semi-tropical parts of Florida there is fair promise. In Santa Rosa unusual alternations of warm and cold weather caused successive bloomings on peach-trees. Autauga, Albany, complains of a small insect injuring fruit, boring into the sprig just below the bud. In several counties, in the Gulf region, severe frosts were felt. In East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the thermometer falling to 29°, strange to say, the bananas escaped, while the peaches, plums, and nearly all the grapes were killed, and apples and pears greatly injured; whereas, in previous winters, when the thermometer has fallen as low as 10°, neither tree nor fruit of these varieties was injured, while bananas were entirely killed. Severe frosts were noted also in Texas.

The inland Southern States indicate about eight-tenths of an average crop of apples, but not over a fourth of a crop of peaches. Here untimely frosts did their work with greater effect in many sections from the warmth of the winter.

The States North of the Ohio will, on the whole, probably turn out a full crop of apples, the deficiency in Illinois and Indiana being more than made good by the large surplus in Michigan and Wisconsin; Ohio is above average. Injuries from frost seem to have been more local in their character in this region, though several counties complain of them as severe. Michigan will have a full peach-crop, but the others not one-half average.

Of the States West of the Mississippi River, the Northern portions promise a surplus crop of apples, while Missouri and Kansas drop below average. Iowa will have an unusual crop of peaches, while Missouri and Kansas will be about half average. Untimely frosts are noted in the Southern sections, together with local hail storms.

On the Pacific coast, California promises a full crop of apples and a surplus of peaches; Oregon a full crop of apples, but not quite of peaches.

From Barton County.

July 6.—The harvest is about ended and stacking nearly all done. Everything in fine condition. The weather has been pleasant and quite comfortable, so that harvesting progressed rapidly from the start. The crop of winter grain is fair, rather better than was expected a month ago after the straw became affected by the rust. The straw, however, was not so much affected as the leaves. The berry is somewhat plumper, better filled out, than last year, though the straw may be shorter. Complaints come from different quarters of damages to the wheat by a worm. I have not seen it, and cannot find out what kind. Spring grains are rather poor, owing to lack of seasonable rains. Corn is fair, promises unreliable. Potatoes about all destroyed by the blister bugs, safe to say half have gone. Immigration is about over for the summer. Nearly as many returning as going up. Finances easier. Weather dry. B. B. S.

From Miami County.

June 26.—Corn in rather bad condition, very foul. Wheat good, mostly harvested. Oats good, mostly headed out. Weather dry at present, prospect of rain, rather warm. The heavy rains of the last two weeks have raised the streams and put farm work behind. C. G. UPTON.

From Labette County.

Wheat never looked so well as it does now. Oats look very well and corn though planted late, is doing fine. A large quantity of soil being broken for wheat, and farm matters look up in spite of wet weather and late frosts, which late frosts by the way, killed our peaches. Small fruits as blackberries and raspberries are going to be abundant, I notice a few cherries and strawberries in market.

Wheat harvest is upon us. The yield is not heavy, but the heads are well filled. No chinch bugs. E. F. J. June 25, 1876.

Mr. H. H. Craine of Seymour, has had the largest yield of wheat heard of. He had 27 bushels of wheat to the acre on 50 acres, and lost a good deal on the ground by being badly lodged and afterwards trampled. The variety was Fultz.—Independence Kan.

Neal Wilkie, of the State of Butler, a gentleman who has 500 acres of wheat, came to Wichita on Thursday, bought of Houck Bros. a heading machine, on Friday morning commenced cutting and threshing. At sundown he had thirty-five acres of wheat cut, threshed and sacked and the next day he hauled it to Wichita, distance of thirty miles, and sold it for one dollar per bushel. Sam Houck says that beats killing a steer, tanning his hide and making a pair of boots and putting them on the same day. Mr. Wilkie ought to have taken three more steps, viz: had some of it ground and given his harvest hands biscuit from the wheat for supper.—Wichita Eagle.

After call was offered at auction the first car of Kansas wheat, of the new crop, received in this City. This lot which was in good condition and graded No. 4 was shipped from Wichita by N. H. Heath to F. Schwartz, and sold to J. W. Adams & Co., at \$1.23. A car of the new Kentucky, grading No. 2, was also sold immediately following, to Teasdale & Harrison, \$1.12.—St. Louis Republican.

It will be seen by the above that Nat Heath shipped the first car of wheat not only from Wichita but from the State. This is a feather in the cap of the wheat grower. Mr. Heath was an extensive buyer last year and is well known to our farmers, as a liberal gentleman in his dealings.—Wichita Beacon.

The wheat harvest is about over. The grain is all cut, and stacking is rapidly going on. Some little threshing in the field has also been done, but only in cases where a machine could be immediately obtained, and the grain put into the granary about as fast as it could be stacked. The yield seems likely to be reasonably good, but as far as can be judged from what little threshing has already been done, will not, on the river bottoms, be as large as last year, in consequence of injury from floods of a month ago. On the uplands, however, the crops is the best we have ever had. The acreage of grain is about one-third more than last year; and the quality, if no bad weather sets in before stacking is completed, will be better. For the last two weeks the weather has generally been good for harvesting, and no wheat has yet been injured by rain after cutting. To sum up, the probable crop of this township will be about 70,000 bushels; and the entire amount produced in the country directly tributary to this point, not much less than 120,000 bushels.—Neodesha (Wilson Co.) Free Press.

New wheat is making its appearance on our market. The sample is better than last year but some express disappointment at the amount of the yield. The market will open at about seventy cents. There are so many causes which will influence the changes in the price, many of them not fully determined that it is impossible to predict what the later market will be.—Rice County Gazette.

The Las Vegas Gazette of June 24, says: The wool clip of New Mexico this year, will be much larger than ever before. The decrease in price will be compensated by the increase in amount.

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

The receipts of cattle for the past week ending, Sunday July 9th, was 3,064 head. Shipments for same time 2,801 head, nearly or quite all changed hands, and market closed active at quotations:

Choice fat native shipping steers.....	4.40@4.60
Good fat native shipping steers.....	4.25@4.40
Good butcher steers.....	3.75@4.10
Native stockers.....	3.40@3.50
Choice corn fed Texas steers.....	4.00@4.10
Good Texas steers.....	3.00@3.20
St oxen.....	3.25@3.60
Choice fat cows.....	3.25@3.50
Good fat cows.....	3.00@3.20
Fair cows.....	2.75@3.00
Common cows.....	2.00@2.50
Bulls or stags.....	2.00@3.00

Receipts 927 head. "Drive out" and shipments 903 head. Market advanced 23 to 30c on packing hogs since our last, closing firm at quotations:

Packing hogs.....	5.75@5.80
Stock hogs.....	5.50@5.60

Receipts 2,063. Shipments 2,063. Nominal at quotations:

Mutton grades.....	3.00@3.25
Stock sheep.....	1.50@2.00

ART IMITATIVE OF NATURE.

It is not the amount, but the conscious action (so to speak) of the pressure which gives perfection to the truss used in hernia. What is wanted is a pad acting like the human finger, forcing back the bowels exactly where it protrudes, and exercising no irritating force elsewhere. This is obtained in "Eggleston's Sensible Truss," which has a cup pad containing a movable ball, accommodating itself immediately to the abdominal lesion, and gently holding back the protruding intestine. The value of this improvement has been recognized by the leading surgeons, and the instrument is fast coming into general use. It not only becomes a support but permanently effects a cure, and no strangulation can possibly occur while this truss is kept in position.—Interior.

MONEY TO LOAN AT TEN PER CENT INTEREST.

MONEY TO LOAN at 10 per cent, per annum, on improved, productive real estate, including business property. COMMISSIONS LOW, at the State Savings Bank, Topeka, Kansas.

"Your Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science."

"Gov. JNO. GILSHORTER, of Alabama."

"It has proved a good and efficacious medicine."

"C. A. NUTTING."

The great Rocky Mountain Resorts. Grand beyond comparison. Hot Sulphur, Soda, and other Springs, and Baths. Snow-capped mountains, cloudless skies. The climate a sure cure for Asthma. Those predisposed to pulmonary affections are restricted to health. The route is by the Kansas Pacific Railway from Kansas City to Denver. Send to Beverley R. Keim, General Passenger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive pamphlets.

COMPLETED JUNE 10th, 1876.

The extension of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway from Ferguson Station to

The St. Louis Union Depot, (Eleven miles) was completed June 10. All Passenger Trains now arrive and depart to and from the Union Depot, where connections are made with all Eastern and Southern lines. This new extension passes through the beautiful FOREST PARK; also, the most interesting and picturesque portion of suburban St. Louis and surrounding country.

This company has just published a beautiful colored engraving entitled "A Bird's Eye View of St. Louis," showing the new Union Depot, the entrance to the tunnel under the city, the bridge over the Mississippi river, and the Relay House, East St. Louis.

For copies of this engraving, free, address C. K. LORD, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,

IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when

taken with Quinine, are productive

of the most happy results. No better

cathartic can be used, preparatory

to, or after taking Quinine. We

would advise all who are afflicted

with this disease to give them a

FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and

as a simple purgative, they are un-

equaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on

the lid, with the impression DR.

McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER

PILLS bear the signatures of C.

McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the

wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or

storekeeper giving you the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, pre-

pared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh,

Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists

and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give DR. C. McLANE'S

Liver Pills a trial, we will mail post paid to any

part of the United States, one box of Pills for

twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Jacksonville Female Academy.

47th year opens Sept. 13, 1876. Advan-

tages in all departments unapproached. Send for Catalogue.

E. F. BULLARD, Principal, Jacksonville, Ill.

CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

Money and Fun!

By using and selling Sewell's Illustrated Campaign

Letter ENVELOPES; also numerous Envelopes.

Send ten cents for ten assorted samples, and terms to

agents, to ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher, 115

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GUNS

Revolvers, &c., latest styles; lowest prices.

Sent anywhere, c. o. n. for examination, Price

List free, Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

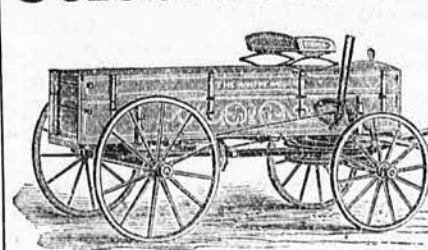
WELL AUGER!

The best in the world. Send for our

The Kansas Manufacturing Company.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Celebrated Kansas Wagon!



Report of Committee on Wagons and Buggies.

We have examined the different wagons presented for

our inspection and find the Kansas wagon, as manufac-

tured at the Manufacturing Company, to be a superior wagon in every

respect. The finish is of the best, the iron is of the

best quality, the workmanship cannot be excelled, the

facilities sufficient to supply all the wagons we will be

likely to need, and the price is low.

After a thorough examination of three different make

of buggies, that the buggies made at the Manufacturing Company

are cordially recommended to the convention as the cheapest and

best buggies that we have any knowledge of. But would re-

commend all the brethren to patronize wagon shops in their

own locality whenever a good article can be had at a reason-

able price.—Resolutions Committee of Kansas State Grange.

And Also all kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foremen in the United

States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin hubs

and Indiana spokes and felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our work

is finished in the most substantial manner with all the latest improvements. Every wagon is WARRANTED

to be the best of its kind, and to give satisfaction. Every wagon is WARRANTED

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Important for the Ladies!

THE undersigned is offering all the latest and most

stylish lines of

MILLINERY,

Including a large variety of

Spring and Summer Hats & Bonnets,

From \$1.50 to \$15.00, trimmed. Without trimming

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No. 9, G. G. Ribbons at 25 cents per yard, No. 12 at 37½

cents per yard and other goods at like figures.

My stock of Ladies' Millinery is very full and com-

plete and are offered at the lowest rates.

Parties at a distance ordering goods will receive

prompt attention. Address

MRS. E. C. METCALF,

210 KANSAS AVENUE. TOPEKA, KAN.

E. B. GUILD,

Topeka, Kan.

New Stock of

Accordeons, Violoncellos,

Harmon

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

O PRAIRIE, MY PRAIRIE.

BY GEORGE H. PICARD.

O Prairie, my Prairie, in God's hand held lovingly,
No picture fairer than thou art, no vision cast so
smilingly;
The winds grow soft that pass thee by and oft caress
thee tenderly,
And brightest, bluest sky hangs o'er thy face,
perpetually.

O Prairie, my Prairie, how like a sea thy broad
face, how billowy,
Waves and wavelets of yellow gold-ripe grain rise
peacefully,
A gentle summer sea, all jewelled swaying calmly,
In the radiant blaze of noon-tide in silence and
divinely.

O Prairie, my Prairie, no limner ever used so skillfully
The colors, the Master Painter lays on the so lavishly,
The shadows and the faints of light that bind thee
royally.

The mellow witchery that binds us to thy love
eternally!

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

HANNAH EARLE'S MISSION.

BY M. STRATTON BEERS.

[CONCLUDED.]

"Better bathe your head with what is left
hadn't you? Miss Hannah." George said.

"Have you headache? I thought I never
saw you so pale and interesting before—oh!
Red!—or do you prefer red roses to white
ones?"

"Red ones, always! on cheeks of young
girls. Now shall we go? Miss Earle."

"Yes, please! and the three walked togeth-
er to George's carriage which stood a little
way off, Gil. Ross uniting the horses while
George lifted Hannah in the carriage and ar-
ranged the curtains to shut out the bright
rays of the setting sun.

"Thanks Gil," and then as they drove away
—"pity Gil. Ross will drink and gamble, and
be so reckless at times; I can't help but like
him. Does the jar of the buggy hurt your
head so, my poor little girl?"

"No, the riding doesn't make my head worse,
but I—I—Oh, George!"

And Hannah was crying as hard as she
could cry; George was frightened now and in
good earnest and quickening the pace of the
horses, he drove rapidly to Mr. Earle's and
thinking she needed to rest, he bade her good
bye at the gate, begging her if illness proved
more than a headache, to send him word at
Oakley without any delay.

Hannah promised him she would do so, and
went slowly in, meeting her mother on the
porch, and telling her, that her head "ached
harder than ever it had before."

"Better go right up and lie down a dear,
sleep if you can, and I hope it will be over by
morning."

So Hannah went up stairs, into the room in
which she had slept almost ever, since she
could remember, and carefully closing the
door, she took from her pocket the note Gil-
bert Ross had given her on the picnic grounds.
Now, on the moment she first touched it to
hide it away from George, she had deter-
mined she would never read it, but would write a
note to Gilbert telling him she could not give
George Reed up, even for the love and riches
offered her by himself, and with it enclose the
note he had given her.

But alas! here too, her resolutions failed
her; on taking the note from her pocket she
found it contained a ring, and her curiosity
compelled her to open the envelope just to see
what kind of a ring it was, not to read the
note at all, oh, no! her mind was made up as
to that, and as to what she would write Gil-
bert, and she would write it the very first
thing, and have it ready to send to the office
by the children in the morning; then she
would lie down, and see if she could not sleep
off her headache and the dreadful heartache,
which had driven her almost wild for over a
week; she felt that she could not sleep until
she had done all in her power to do, to make
straight, the much that had all gone crooked
ever since her ride with Gilbert Ross.

She tore open the envelope, and there drop-
ped into her lap a beautiful diamond ring;
she examined it in perfect amazement: a dia-
mond ring! and intended for her! she tried it
on her finger; it was a perfect fit, she wonder-
ed how he could have guessed so nearly; she
looked it over again, outside and in, and
started to read Gilbert Ross' initial and her
own, with the date of—yes! of the Sabbath
evening before, the day she had promised to
be his wife instead of George Reed's.

Her eyes fell down on the note lying on her
lap; "This ring is our betrothal ring, my be-
loved! and not half good enough for such a
queen as mine shall be when once you are mine
all mine; and this horrible sickening suspense
is over." Hannah turned the letter over and
read on clear to it end; then went back to the
beginning, and read it again and again. Such
a picture as it was of the ease, and luxury and
happiness in store for her, if she only kept her
promise to him, and become his wife; round
and round her weary aching heart, did the
temper spin his toils, so closely and firmly,
yet so quietly and gently that she never
once guessed his presence.

I have told my mother," he wrote, "of your
promise to be mine, of your taking my reform-
ation as your 'mission in life'; and what do
you thing she did? she clasped her hands

together and exclaimed, 'Thank heaven! my
son; with so good a wife as Hannah Earle,
added to my prayers for you, surely you can-
not lead a worthless life, or die an unbeliever's
death.' So you see, little one! there is another
heart to break than mine, if you fail to be true
to me, and to the fulfilling of your 'mission,'
for mother's heart is set on our marriage, I
would say as much as mine, if this could be,
but that would be impossible; but so much
that I think 'twould kill her, as well as me,
to have it be any other way. I have promised
her that next sabbath I will bring my sweet
little wife home to dinner, and that henceforth
she shall have a daughter to cheer her lonely
hours.

All of Gilbert's letter we cannot give you,
we wish we could, for we think you would
have more charity for Hannah when you
know the rest of our story; His plans were
well laid out; and needed only caution on
both their parts, and the non-intervention of
Providence to have everything run smooth.

Hannah read them all over, and over, until
the light faded so that she could not see to
make out the lines; and then she crept softly
into bed having written no letter to send Gil-
bert in the morning, but with a firm settled
look of resolutions upon her features, such as
had never been there before.

Hannah Earle had chosen her mission.
Later when the mother came softly in to see
if her child was better, she found her sleeping
with one hand hidden under her pillow, but
she never once guessed that the hand clasped
a letter from Gilbert Ross, or that one of its
fingers was encircled with a diamond ring
that was his gift.

Kneeling beside the bed, the mother prayed
for her darling, whom she knew had been
struggling to decide between right and wrong
for many days; prayed that she might be kept
from committing any act she might herself
deeply regret, and which would wound an
honest, loving heart.

Did God hear and answer? not in that
mother's time and way surely the daughter
needed a lesson of which the mother did not
dream.

Hannah was paler and more absent minded
than ever the next morning, but she said her
headache was nearly all gone; during the
forenoon her mother asked her if she still felt
that she could not become George's wife? the
question was unexpected, and Hannah
dropped the butter-ladle she was using, into
the churn from which she was taking the
freshly churned butter, and the fishing it out
of the buttermilk gave her time to think.

"Why? mother," she asked.

"Because I cannot help seeing that you are
worried and troubled all the time, nor feeling
that until you cast aside these feelings of dis-
content so unnatural to you, you will continue
to be just so miserable. What brought about
such a state of feeling Hannah? I never saw
any sign of it until that wash day."

"I can't tell you what brought it on mother;
but I am more determined each day I live
that I never could be happy myself or make
any body happy about me, if I have to work,
and worry, and fuss. I tried so hard to tell
George all this the other day, but could not,
I am going to write it to him to-day."

"But—Hannah—what will you do better, if
you break your promise to George, we can offer
you no different life than the one you pro-
fess to dislike so much; and I cannot but
think your own heart will cry at the sinfulness
and cruelty of so doing. George loves
you, and trusts you; and I always thought, and
still think that you love George."

"But I hate the life a farmer's wife must
ever live, there is no use talking, mother; I
will not marry George: I shall write him to-
day and have this worry over, I was a fool for
promising him." And Hannah rushed off
down cellar to avoid further conversation.

Mrs. Earle's heart was heavy all that day
and the next she made several attempts to
talk with Hannah again, but all to no pur-
pose; she felt sure that as yet she had not
written George, and hoped that she would not
before she saw him praying something might
happen to change her feelings.

Friday's sun set in a huge bank of dark
clouds, from which the lightning flashed
continually, "making ten times better show
than the fire works did on the fourth day of
July," Benny Earle said, as he sat on the
porch with his father watching it. Hannah
stood leaning on the well-crook watching it too
and wondering if it would rain before morn-
ing; she heard her father say, "Somebody gets
a shower before midnight, and I wouldn't
wonder if the storm came here; well, let it
come, the corn needs a drink and so do the
potatoes." Then she heard nothing more of
the talk until her father called her impatiently.

"Hannah, why don't you wake up, your
mother has called you twice to come in to
worship."

"I didn't notice she was speaking to me,
father, I was thinking."

"Better say dreaming! the sooner you come
back to your sober senses my girl, the better
for you and all concerned; you are making a
fool of yourself I do believe; do take the ad-
vice of your mother and father, and a sensible
view of life, and be our own happy daughter
again."

The family were all waiting in the sitting
room, and Mr. Earle waited for no reply from
Hannah; together they passed in; he read, the
parable of the prodigal son, not from any
thought of its special application to any one of
his family, but because it happened to be the
next chapter in course; Hannah heard it every
word, and her conscience made her very
uncomfortable. She was glad when the read-

ing was over and the prayer ended; she did
not hear the prayer, the low constant mutter-
ing of the distant thunder deafened her
hearing for anything else she could make it
seem to night like nothing else than the
warning voice of a wrathful God.

Gradually the Earle household settled
themselves for the night; up stairs at the
little table Hannah sat writing rapidly; In
one envelope she enclosed Gilbert Ross' letter
put with it a note she had just written and
then addressed the envelope to her father. A
second note was addressed to George Reed,
"to be given to him as soon as he comes."

These finished, she blew out the lamp and
laid down until she was sure each of her
sisters were sleeping soundly, then she rose
again and dressed herself very plainly in a
gray alpaca; over this she put a long water-
proof which entirely covered it, and dropping
her hat and a light shawl out the window, she
crept softly down stairs.

As she passed out on the little porch
through the wide open door, (for it was the
habit of Mr. Earle to leave the front door
open during the night in the warm weather),
the sitting-room clock struck eleven.

She went out the gate and down the road,
walking rapidly until fairly out of sight, then
slackening her pace she anxiously scanned the
threatening storm.

"One whole hour to wait; and the storm
will surely come before that and unless Gil-
bert happens to come sooner than twelve,
mother will be sure to go up stairs to see the
windows are all right, I will be missed, and
the whole family be roused, my letters will
be found, and father will overtake us and—"

A flash of lightning blinded her and caused
her to rush almost frantic with fright, on to-
wards the little bridge that spanned the
little stream into which she had thrown
George's note only the sabbath evening before
it seemed an eternity to her since then, and it
had been but four days, she seated herself on
the mason-work of the bridge, and tried to
calm herself; nearer and nearer came the
storm; in the distance she could hear the roar
of the wind or the rain, growing louder and
louder each moment.

Once she sprang up with a sudden resolve to
go back home; but finally she sat down
again and watching the angry black clouds
waited for the coming of the storm, and of
him to whom she had sold herself for ease and
wealth; she kept saying to herself "It cannot
be all wrong, for will I not help Gilbert to be
a good man and a comfort so his mother."

One by one, the great drops began to fall,
unheeded however, by the girl, who having
succeeded in partially quieting conscience, sat
unmindful of all but the wish that Gilbert
would come soon.

A bright flash of the lightning showed her,
still far up the road a carriage coming at a
dashing rate; but in the blackness and dash
of rain that followed accompanied with a fur-
ious wind, Hannah had all she could do to
maintain her position on the bridge; her hat
was blown, she knew not where; harder came
the rain, not in drops, but great blinding
sheets, driven by a wind that seemed to gather
force each moment; the flashes of light came
still, but the rain made it impossible to see a
foot beyond her.

Sinking down she clung to the side of the
bridge and strove to see, in the momentary
flashes of light, the carriage that she knew
was coming.

At last horses feet struck the boards of the
narrow bridge, but before the shout had left
her lips of "I'm here Gilbert!" they had dashed
over it and away, while she had seen to her
horror, that one wheel was off the carriage,
and the seat was unoccupied.

The carriage was Gilbert's own, she had
recognized both it and the team, as, scarcely
missing her crouching form it had sped past
her.

A terrible fear possessed her now; there was
nothing left she thought but to get back
home; to get in unnoticed in her drenched con-
dition was not to be hoped for, beside she felt
sure her letters had been found and read, and
that her story was all known. She thought of
the sorrow she would meet in her mother's
glance, and the bitter reproach in her father's,
and her strength was not equal to the task;
beside she had started towards home, gone a
few steps and found she could not face the
storm of wind and rain, so she did the only
thing she could do, sat down in the wet grass
and bowed herself to the pelting of the storm.

The rain came in torrents, wetter Hannah
could not have been had she stood to her neck
in a river, she shook with the chill of the
rain, the excitement of her recent fright, and
the dread of what was yet to come; she pray-
ed to die, and end the misery that she thought
would never end only with death.

How long she waited, she did not know, she
hardly realized that the storm had abated at
all; she had ceased to think of anything, only
that she was cold; when she saw Ray com-
ing with a lantern, he did not see her, and was
going past, when she made out to call him.

"He turned the light in the direction of the
sound, then shouted—
"Father! here is Hannah! I have found
Hannah!" then to her said:
"Oh! sister now could you have listened to
Gilbert Ross?"

Hannah made no reply, she shook too hard
to speak; she made an effort to get up and
walk, but shook too hard for even that.

"Hurry Father! do hurry!" and Mr. Earle
did hurry, and when he found Hannah, he
fairly lifted her in his arms, and would have
carried her alone up the hill to the house, only
Ray would not let him.

Into her mother's bed room they took her;

and many loving hands assisted in disrobing
her of the dripping garments which clung to
her still shaking form; and in preparing her
for the bed which, dressed in soft wooly blank-
ets waited to receive her. Never one word of
reproach from one of them all, since Ray's
first remark, on finding her and that she had
not understood; just little love laden sen-
tences, whispered low; and warm caresses on
hands and cheeks, that told of pity, not anger;
all this from human love, and forgiveness;
could the Divine be less?

When the dawn came the shivering had
ceased, but in their stead came burning heat,
and a wild look in the tired one's eyes, that
made Mr. Earle send an early message for the
doctor.

A short examination confirmed their worse
fears, the excitement and exposure had
brought on brain fever, and the weeks passed
and the months came ere Hannah began to
feel that for her, there remained any mission
to perform; of the one she had chosen, nothing
remained; all had been finished on that night
of the fearful storm. Before his father's own
gate Gilbert Ross had been found with the
lightning's track visible from the crown of his
head down the right side to his foot; to the
hitching post hung a part of a halter, and all
supposed he must have just been in the act of
unhitching the horses, when the flash came
that checked his course and frightened the
team so that they broke away and ran.

Nothing was kept from George Reed; all
the letters she had left were shown to him;
but of the grief that wrung his heart none
knew, as after hours of studying them over, he
said to Mr. Earle.

"Poor child! she did not love me so much
as I had hoped; I shall never press my suit
farther, if she lives, and finds that she cannot
be happy without my love, she will let me
know; it is all hers, I could not love another
as I love her."

Whether he kept his resolution good, and
Hannah sent him the tidings he longed so
much to know, I cannot tell; I only know that
one day when life and its duties seemed un-
usually trying to me, and I was thoughtlessly
wishing I could live without labor; the
face of the dear old friend, to whom I was
lamenting looked suddenly sad, and asking
me to go with her to her room, she took from
a tiny box a diamond ring saying, "I came
near losing my soul, for the love of things like
these, and an inordinate desire for a life of
ease and plenty, and now when anything
seems hard, I have only to open this box and
take one look at this ring, and I am ready to
go back to my duties, humble though they
are, with a chastened spirit that would suffer
anything, bear anything, for his sake who
appointed me to all their walks in life. I pitied
my mother and shrank from all her life, be-
cause it was full of care for a large family of
children; God has never given me even one
child to care for. I pitied my mother, and
shrank from such a life as hers, because it was
filled with labor from one day's end to another;
My husband took me to his home, a weak,
nervous invalid and for years I was waited up-
on by him and his Aunt Mary as tenderly as
though I had been a babe in the arms of my
mother, and when health came to me
again, I was only too glad to labor at anything
rather than to exchange toll for ill health.
Shall I tell you all my story? it may help you
in making a wise decision some day and save
you from making other hearts than your own
ache, and I think I will just have time to tell
you before Mr. Reed comes home from the
city; and then if you like, some day when at
loss for a theme to write on, you can put what
I shall tell you into your own words for some
girl as foolish as I was forty years ago to read."

Here is her story as nearly as I can remem-
ber.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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in their letters to advertisers that they saw this
advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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Restore your Sight!
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Patrons' Commercial Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

Let us Smile.

THE COLORED SUBSCRIBER.

The edition was off (and the carrier too).
And the editor—he was most awfully off.
For his rent and a host of small matters were due;
And his assets were naught but a cold and a cough;
But a visitor came to this slinger of ink—
It was Pompey, the boot-black, who stood in the door,
wagging wisely his head with its African kink.
While a pair of clemens just covered the floor.
"Massa boss," he remarked in mellifluous tones,
"Ise excluded to 'scribble dis paper of yours;
Suckumstances is sich dat de cold in my bones.
Will acquire me to quit the perfashun I go on;
An' den fack, Massa boss, hab suggested to me
Dat a more proper ting could hardly be did
Dan hab a good paper to read an' to see.
An, dat's why Ise come up fur to make you a bid.
Then the editor rose with his face all aglow,
And his eyes had the gleam of that heavenly fire
Which the pure and the great can experience and know.
When necessity and genius combine to inspire.
"You are wiser, my boy, than the most of your race,"
Said the editor, bright, with a smiling cheer,
"I will find your name in my book a good place—
I suppose you will want to subscribe for a year?"
"Well, I tell you, Marso Boss," was the halting reply,
"De condition ob de kentry is mighty jubose,
An' de folks in de fix ob sich letters as I
Hab to watch an' to scratch patty toible close;
But Ise got to make haste—it is mighty nigh night,
An' Ise got to go back all de way to de creek;
But I'll do fur de paper what's fair an' all right—
Put me down fur de weekly fur de term of one week!"

Profanity in Texas is against the law, \$100 worth each time. They think of enforcing the law for a month and paying the National debt.

The use of the editorial "we" prevails in the South, as will be seen by the following remark in the *Paris (Tenn.) Intelligencer*: "If we escape the hog cholera this season, there will be a large surplus of pork next winter."

This is the kind of weather that makes a man wish either that Adam hadn't been so successful as a backslider, or that some Patriot would invent a pair of linen trousers that button on around the neck and have arm holes.

"My son," said an affectionate mother to her son, who resided at a little distance, and expected in a short time to be married, "you are getting very thin." "Yes mother, I am, and when I come next I think you will see my ribs."

To the demonstration of Professor Huxley that the horse is an evolution from the rechinpus, the *Buffalo Express* very pointedly responds: "No reputation is safe these days. This scandal would never have come out if the horse hadn't been running for something."

A New Jersey editor lost his best gold pen and holder a few days ago. After making a thorough search all over the office, and accusing a dozen tramps of its theft, he happened, to remember where he last placed it, and bending down the top of his ear, discovered no less than fourteen penholders of various styles which he had lost during the last two years.

It is said that if a man is walking for health and enjoyment, four miles is the best gait. This may be true as regards health, but for enjoyment we remember one night when it took us four hours to walk a mile. It happened, however, that the old folks had gone to camp meeting and she had the night key, and as far as health was concerned we didn't really care, if it took all night.

The few men who are still earnest advocates of the theory that lager beer does not intoxicate, still cling fondly to the good old custom of winding the clock at two a. m. with a hair brush.

Uncle Sam's harness Oil not only fills the pores of the leather, but effectually closes them against the insidious influences of water, weather, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

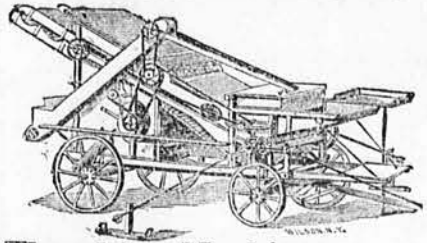
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Send for our 64 page pamphlet, which we furnish free, containing valuable Tables, Recipes, Postal Rates, Calendar, &c. Also a full description of our "Garden City" Clipper Plows, Cultivators, Sulky and Gang Plows, Harrows, &c.
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WANTED. MEN OF GENTLE APPEARANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$30, \$50, or \$100, for a permanent, remunerative business, suitable for either sex. We guarantee a profit of \$70 a week, and will send \$1 samples and full particulars to any person that means business. Street-talkers, peddlers, and boys need not apply.
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Was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clark's Anti-Bilious Compound.
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Farmers desiring to secure the services of good Harvest or Farm Hands can do so by applying in person or by letter, stating the number of hands wanted, wages willing to pay, and the length of time wanted to hire for. My charges are \$2.50 per head for First-Class Men, which are the only kind I shall attempt to furnish.
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Care Parmelee and Haywood, Topeka, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

Do not sell your corn at present prices, when it would bring you twice as much for good Chester White Pigs. Send in your orders and I will ship you a first class pig.
C. H. OLMSTEAD,
Freedom, La Salle County, Ills.

WANTED.

Men to travel and sell goods to
wanted dealers. No peddling. \$50 a
month, hotel and traveling expenses
paid. Missouri, Manchester Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Farm Stock Advertisements.

NORMAN HORSES

Have made the Breeding and Importing of Norman Horses a specialty for the last 20 years have now on hand and for sale 100 head of Stallions and mares of terms as reasonable as the same quality of stock can be had for any where in the United States. Send for illustrated catalogue of stock.
E. DILLON & CO.,
McLean Co., Illinois.

Importers and Breeders of
NORMAN HORSES.
Office with Aaron Livingston, Bloomington, Ill.
Imported stock for sale on reasonable terms.
Address, Shirley, McLean Co., Illinois.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS
Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.
Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin.
Address: **GLICK & KNAPP,**
P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

BOURBON PARK.

D. A. ROUNER.
Eight miles west of Newark, Missouri, Breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE.
The Herd embraces Young Mary's, Young Phyllis, Galathea, Rose Buds, Rose Mary's, Lady Carolines, Desdemona and other good families.

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

TRADE MARK.
PAT. MARCH 7th 1875
FATTENED
ADULTMAN-TAYLOR STEAM STACK.

FARMERS and THRESHINGMEN who want to buy or employ the best Thresher in the world, and who want to make the most money and save the most GRAIN, should write to the ADULTMAN & TAYLOR Co., Mansfield, Ohio, for one of their 36-page pamphlets, which will be sent free by mail.

A. HOUSTON & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
AND STATE AGENCY
Patrons of Husbandry of Illinois,
FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF
FARM PRODUCTS, FAMILY SUPPLIES, FARM-
ING IMPLEMENTS.
304 N. Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. THOMPSON & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Grain, Seeds, Hides, Green and Dried Fruits, Butter
Eggs, &c. Particular attention given to Wool,
192 S. WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Cook Evaporator
Victor Cane-Mill.
21,000 COOK EVAPORATORS are in use, and
10,000 VICTOR CANE-MILLS, all warranted.
They have taken
FIRST PREMIUM at 120 State Fairs.
All attempts, thus far, to equal these marveled Ma-
chines by other contrivances have signally failed
on trial. Planters can't afford to risk crops of Cane on
light, weak, unfinished Mills that break or choke, or on
common pans or kettles that do second-class work, and
only half enough at that. The *Sorgo Hand-book* and
Patent and Free.
BLUMER MANUFACTURING CO.,
601 to 603 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O.
Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam-engines,
Corn Crushers, Farm, School and Church Bells.

\$70 A Week!
At Home!
Ladies & Gentlemen
In search of honorable, per-
manent and profitable em-
ployment, can obtain the
same by securing the agency
of our **UNIVERSAL**
"FRIEND."
We offer energetic persons
everywhere, the best
chance ever offered to
Make Money.
and will cheerfully send \$1
samples for 25 cents to per-
sons desiring to test the ar-
ticle, or particulars *free*.
Address:
C. P. RAY & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

"THE VIBRATOR"
1000 SOLD LAST SEASON
WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION
This is the famous Threshing machine that has
"swept the field" and created such a revolution in the
trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAV-
ING principles.
THE NICHOLS SHEPARD & CO., "VIBRATOR."
THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, & inevitable
with other styles of Threshers, can be **SAVED** by this
Improved Machine, efficient on every job, to more than
pay all expenses of threshing.
FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and
like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and saved
as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.
AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain and
seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.
IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were substantially
the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit
or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work,
when others utterly failed.
ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wanting complica-
tions, such as "Endless Aprons," "Rattles," "Beaters,"
"Pickers," etc., are entirely dispensed with; less than
one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals;
easier managed; more durable; light running; no cost-
ly repairs; no dust; no "littering" to clean up; not
troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.
FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are pestered
the large saving made by it will not employ infa-
- and wasteful machines, but will insist on this
proved Thresher doing their work.
FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse
Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed
and made EXPRESSLY for STEAM POWER.
TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz: our im-
proved "Triple Time" and our "Four Speed" (Wood-
bury Style), both "Mounted" or "on four wheels."
IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising,
apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illus-
trated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes,
Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

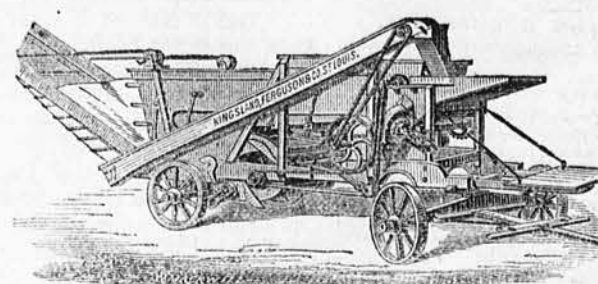
Nichols, Shepard & Co.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE PREMIUM HAY PRESS
OF
THE UNITED STATES.

No 3
This Press is warranted to compress Hay so tight
that TEN TONS can be shipped in a railroad box car.
Manufactured and for sale by
GEORGE ERTEL, Quincy, Ill.
Send for Circular.

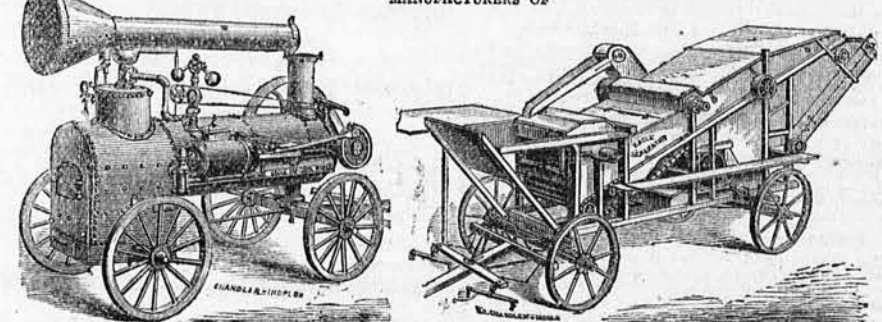
D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass., makes
a machine that at once **parcels** an **Ap-
ples** off and separates. Warranted satisfac-
tory. Price, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Sold by Dealers.

KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO.'S

Invincible Threshing Machines,
—WITH THE—
Carey "Mounted" and "Down" Horse Powers and Portable Engines.

We this season furnish these favorite machines, made and finished in a style heretofore unequalled. Their
past success has made them the leading machine because they do not waste grain, saving enough over other
machines to more than pay the cost of threshing; because they cannot be clogged, either by crowding or by
feeding wet straw; because they run so light, having no endless apron, no large number of belts, pulleys,
rollers, &c., &c.; because they are so simple and compact that any one can understand and run them success-
fully; because they are strong and durable, and are as the name indicates, "INVINCIBLE."
Our Portable Threshing Engines are made light and serviceable. They are No. 1 in every particular.
We are general Agents for the **AMES ENGINES**, the best Portable Engine in America. A full
descriptive Pamphlet furnished on application to

KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
823 North 2d St., St. Louis.

Eagle Machine Works,
(OPPOSITE EAST END OF UNION DEPOT.)
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Sheet Iron Work,
Circular and Mulay Saw Mills, Head Blocks, Tile Mills, Mill
and Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Pumps, Water
Wheels, Brass Work and Fittings, Piping, Wrought, Cast,
Foundry and Machine Work.

Threshing Machines and Horse Powers.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.

DEERE, MANSUR & Co.,

Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.,
BRANCH HOUSES OF DEERE & CO., MOLINE, ILLINOIS.

'Deere' Gang & 'Gilpin' Sulky Plows,

Advance and Peerless Cultivators, Climax Corn Planter,
Hoosier Corn Drill, Woolridge Field Roller, Thomas' Smoothing Harrow,
And other First-class Farm Machinery. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

FARMERS WRITE TO US FOR CIRCULARS.

USE ONLY THE BEST.
THE RUBBER PAINT

BEST PAINT IN THE WORLD.

There is no Paint manufactured that will resist water equal to it. It is Smooth,
Glossy, Durable, Elastic, Beautiful, and Economical; and of any shade from PURE
WHITE to JET BLACK; and as evidence of its being the **BEST PAINT**, the
necessity of their establishing the following Branch Factories will abundantly testify.
BRANCH FACTORIES:
506 West Street, New York. 83 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
210 S. Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.; and a Wholesale Depot at Wm.
King & Bro., No. 2 North Liberty Street, Baltimore, Md.
Sample Card and numerous Testimonials sent FREE on application,
Please state in what paper you saw this.

1876 Ninth Annual Statement 1876.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY**LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LEAVENWORTH, KAN.**

For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1875, as made to the Insurance Department of Kansas.

CAPITAL, \$100,000.

ASSETS.			
Mortgages upon unincumbered Real Estate	\$230,371 96	Interest and Rents Due and Accrued.....	\$35,164 62
Government and Municipal Bonds.....	8,572 65	Deferred Premiums less cost of collection.....	50,657 66
Loans on Collateral Securities.....	20,239 45	Premiums in course of collection and trans-	
Real Estate.....	109,164 18	mission.....	43,080 16
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	40,904 03	Furniture, Safes, Fixtures and Agency	
Bills Receivable.....	4,006 99	Supplies.....	9,325 18
Agents Balances.....	14,792 22	Committed Commissions.....	30,680 00
		Total Assets.....	\$651,159 17
LIABILITIES.			
Reserve on Policies in force and additions		All other Liabilities.....	300 00
thereto.....	\$512,012 00		
Policy Claims.....	12,000 00	Total Liabilities.....	\$524,312 00
J. I. JONES, Secretary.		D. M. SWAN, President.	