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THE FARMER'S CORRESPONDENT AT THE CENTENNIAL.

NUMBER 1.

Two and a half months ago I started to tell you of a ride of thirty miles down the Delaware, among swelling buds and singing birds, and persevering farmers who plowed for corn and sowed grass seed while carrying umbrellas to protect them from the April showers. But April showers are past (indeed all showers seem past with us). The buds burst into a mantle of green long ago, and were crowned with blossoms promising us an abundance of fruit; the birds have builded, and their young have flown; the grass seed and the corn are up, and the cut-worms and the potato bugs have come blasting the tender plant and the planter's hopes together. And now 'tis June, Glorious month of roses, strawberries and much deposed gooseberries, all of which we have in abundance. "Strawberries," "Strawberries," is ringing in our ears from morning till night. The weather is delightful, with the exception of its being a little dry, and admirably suited for centennial visiting, of which I can tell you more than I can of farming prospects.

Of course I went to the opening on the 10th of May. I had one fair weather friend, and one who could only go if it rained, so I did not have to postpone my visit for want of a companion on account of the weather. We were at the gates at 9 o'clock, secured good seats, and saw all the speaking, and heard parts of Bishop Simpson's prayer and President Goshorn's remarks.

Oh! if we had a President who could have shouted a few words of welcome that the populace might have heard how we should have cheered him. But as he stood staring at his notes, making no gesture of head or hand to indicate what his voice failed to, we wished he would drop in his chair out of sight; that the crowd around us would cease jeering, "hold up your head a little," "speak up, can't you?" "time to turn another page, we are tired of that," etc. The music was beautiful, but it was a mistaken idea to have strangled instruments as the finer notes were lost to all except a favored few who sat extremely near. Whittier's hymn which every child in our land would have known and sung, must die for want of a tune. Mr. Thomas must have felt this on the opening day when he omitted two verses and hurried his singers onto a hallelujah in which they could show some enthusiasm. Above it all pealed the grand organ making sweet sounds for those in the distance. But when one strong bass voice told in tones so clear and distinct that thousands heard how our country's "fame shall shine," the enthusiasm knew no bounds, and encore after encore resounded through the air till all was hushed by the singer's strong sweet voice. But you have read it all long ere this, and I need not repeat how the grand procession took place how the flags went up, how the drums beat and the bells chimed.

After an almost hopeless siege, at the dairy which finally secured us good fare at reasonable prices, we visited the Horticultural Hall; which we, with many others perhaps ignorantly, but severely criticised.

A visit yesterday, June 18th gives a mere favorable impression.

The superabundance of lemon trees has been removed, and they are quite ornamental to the surrounding grounds. The Hall is intended principally for a fern and palm house; and a fine display of both it contained therein.

The ferns are particularly beautiful. There are many varieties of *Adiantum*, known to many as maiden hair, some so delicate you can but think of fairy land, as you see their trembling little leaflets less than an eighth of an inch square. On others the leaflets are an inch and a quarter long by three quarters wide and so dense as to completely hide their sleek brown stems. Another variety, *To dea Superba* resembling a yarrow leaf, though of a darker green and more closely set with little upright leaflets and is over a foot in length. Still other varieties are variegated with white or shades of crimson. One species of *Adiantum* is of a dark smoky red, such as your western sky often present when it is threatening rain some summer evening. A variety of *Pteris* is covered with a white bloom such as is seen on fresh grapes. Then there are a number of fern trees from four to fourteen feet high and, from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, with dead brown looking trunks which make one think of mummies; but O! the graceful deli-

cate foliage that they throw out at the top. The larger ones are just sprouting, but the smaller ones have leaves and branches four or five feet long.

Here too are some delicate climbing ferns, with quite woody stems half an inch in diameter. I longed to take just one and train it round and round the bare, brown trunk of a fern tree, as I imagined they did in days when they composed the forests of the land.

There are four large rooms, besides the grand central hall; one devoted to ferns, one to *Cacti*, in which there are many curious vegetable growths, though as yet few flowers. Many are more leaf-like than I supposed they ever grew; while others are round and covered with long clinging hairs.

In the other two rooms there is a variety of tender plants, comprising many *Orchids* and air plants, sitting about in baskets or sticking up on a board. But their blossoms are as fresh and pretty as if their roots reveled in rich moist earth.

Here too are some insectivorous plants, with their little pitchers and close fitting lids, and *Venus Fly-trap*, from which no doubt some good woman got the idea of two shingles and a little molasses; at least it forcibly reminds one of that old-fashioned trap. Among the few flowers, are some close relatives of the *Calla*, or the Indian Turnip, with which you are all familiar. In this, the spathe or petal-like sheathe, which is white in the *Calla* and green in the Turnip, is bright red, and reflexed instead of enveloping the spadix or flower-bearing stem in the center.

In the central hall are grouped *Palms*, including, *Date*, *Coco*, *Banana*, *Fan*, etc., *Fern* trees, *India Rubber* trees, *Camphor* trees, *Fig*, *Mango*, and many kinds of foreign pines, interspersed with lower growing plants and rockeries, while the sand below is thickly set with *Lycopodiums*, which will ere long, make a delicate carpet of green.

The temperature throughout the building, ranges from 80° to 84°, but the atmosphere is so moist that it seems cooler.

After rambling through this tropical forest with its cool stone walls, its fountains and its statuary, one must go to the balconies above to view the surrounding grounds. East towards the *Schnylkill*, is a fountain surrounded by thirteen stars of pink and scarlet geraniums. West there is a long avenue sunken several feet, with smooth green banks, and laid out in flower beds of different shapes and sizes.

On either side of this, the grounds are divided into small lots and decorated by our most prominent florists, nurserymen and manufacturers of rustic and wire work.

To the South is a quaint little rustic house, where an old Cuban sells still more quaint, rustic articles, made of roots, carved but little, and fashioned to resemble human and animal forms and faces.

But to the North is the crowning glory of the horticultural exhibition, a canvas covered building 25x75 feet square, containing *Rhododendrons* of all shades from creamy white to dark purple or bright crimson. There are many roseate and violet hues, light ground with dark spots, producing in connection with the dark, rich foliage a gorgeous effect.

They belong to a florist from near London, who by skillful cultivation and hybridizing has produced over two hundred varieties.

And as a lusty old farmer beside me, exclaimed. "It is the biggest flower show ever I saw." "A."

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1876.

Written expressly for the Kansas Farmer.
THE KANSAS VALLEY.

TOPEKA TO KANSAS CITY.

A ride over this part of the valley, will reveal to the eye of the traveler at this time, a scene not soon to be forgotten, and one very pleasing to every true lover of husbandry. Where else can one see such a succession of yellow wheat fields and green corn fields, as are to be found on this ride of sixty-seven miles, on the comfortable coaches of the *Kansas Pacific R. R.*

Could a panoramic picture of this whole valley be prepared, truly representing the scene as it appears to-day, and presented undisturbed, to the eyes of all the Patrons of Husbandry, as they assemble at Philadelphia, how they would wonder and wonder if it were real, and when told that this is a veritable picture of a part of the Kansas Valley in June 1876, many would be disposed to strike out the word veritable, a picture it might be

but they would say the artist had drawn largely upon his imagination of some fairy land.

Let us take a bird's-eye view of this part of the valley. Our point of observation shall be at Topeka, a few hundred feet above the iron bridge which spans the beautiful River that gave its name to the State.

Looking to the Eastward down this charming valley; even to the City of hills and hollows on the banks of the Missouri, which again bears its name, (*Kansas City*) and behold what a wondrous, peaceful, gladdening sight.

The ripening wheat having withstood the cold blasts of winter, is now, this June morning, bowing its million heads gracefully to the neighboring corn, or beckoning the husbandman to prepare for the bountiful harvest.

For ten miles wide and fifty long, there is one alternating succession of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, sorghum, orchard meadow, with a sprinkling here and there in the midst, and bordered all along by the "deep tangled wild-wood" on the hills on either side. The graceful winding river sparkles and bubbles leisurely along, as though loth to mix its clear waters with the turbid Missouri, and conscious of the beauty and wealth, and wealth of beauty of this flower land.

It is evening, the Western sun lends its glittering sheen of gold to this more than fairy land. The plowman ere he homeward wends his way, stops to examine the ripening grain, rejoicing that even on earth this year, rust doth not corrupt, though thieves may break through and steal.

Topeka to Kansas City—prairie and woodland. Half way and just below Lawrence, that transplanted New England town, the woodland begins, and emerging from the hills and darkening shades of the Eastern half, there are two railway trains, one on the North side of the River, the *Kansas Pacific*, the other on the South, the *Santa Fe*, both puffing Westward with their living freight, accommodation trains between the two cities. Where is there a grander sight than a moving railway train. Man's triumph over time and space.

The locomotive and the electric telegraph together, they are the grand achievements of Americans for the closing century.

Niagara has been grand for ages, the work of nature's God. But this puffing, screaming, rolling, rumbling, self-moving creature, now approaching us with eyes of fire, is the triumph of Yankee ingenuity of the 19th century.

In the distance just West of this belt of timber land, we see nestled beneath the protecting side of a low mountain ridge, the beautiful city of Lawrence, with their State University and the spires of numerous Christian churches, all reminding us of some old New England town in the valley of the Connecticut.

With the spirit of their fathers, this people have dammed the waters of their own river, built a mill and are preparing to manufacture their own raw material into "*Yankee notions*" and such other fabrics as will sell. Now the train stops, seemingly of its own will (the air brake) and divers citizens who have business in the larger city; at the foot of our valley, alight from their moving palace and seek their own cozy sheltered homes at Lawrence, the trains on these two roads arrive about the same time, stop but a few minutes, and like two men on either side of the river, again bound forward toward the sitting sun, catching the last rays only as they approach the Capital City.

Here they give up the chase until morning, when they again dash toward the sunlight of the East, thus making the days longer and pleasanter to those who travel through this beautiful valley. We descend from our eyrie satisfied that we have witnessed a panorama as charming as any even in old fashioned Italy. And that when time shall add its mellowing, cultivating influences to this virgin soil, the Patrons of Husbandry will join with millions of the patrons of the arts, science and industry, content to sing:

"Here is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by Heaven are all the world beside.
When brighter suns dispense serene light,
And milder moon's imparadise the night."

What prophet can foretell the future of this valley, and of the cities along the banks of its rivers.

The Old World is already sending her sons, husbandmen and skilled artisans to people this new West, and another century will find millions in lieu of the thousands of the present denizens of this valley of in-exhaustible fertility.

Kansas City, as its name imports, is a Kansas town, built upon both sides of the line of two great sister States, and by stretching out her iron arms, in all directions, is, and will continue to be, the great emporium of this valley and the State.

Topeka as the capital, will continue to be the proud metropolis of this empire of freemen, and the *KANSAS FARMER* the fearless champion of the right. E. D. P.
June 23, 1876.

BREEDING AND REARING OF HORSES.
A Lecture recently delivered before the Farmers' Institute, at Manhattan, Kansas, by Wm. T. Vail, M. D.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Allow me to premise the remarks, I shall have to offer by saying, that the horse breeding and horse rearing interest of this country, is a vast and growing one, and one that more intimately and vitally concerns this Western section in which we live, than it does any other section of this great land.

Kansas's only hope of ever becoming a great and rich and prosperous State, is in the breeding and rearing and successful selling, in the great markets of the world, the finest and grandest specimens of the Equine and Bovine races. If Kansas cannot raise horses and cattle, what hope is there for her? Can she ever hope to become a great and successful grain raising State? Has she the great mineral resources, through which she may derive an income and give employment to her people? Will manufacturers or commerce ever build up any great interests for her? Who will hesitate to answer these questions in the negative? It is possible, that with improved facilities for transportation, that the single article of wheat may be raised and exported at a profit, and wheat raising to a limited extent and for a limited season, become a paying industry and profitable employment for Kansans. So too, within certain limits manufacturing, as of agricultural implements and woolen goods, may be made profitable; yet I think it is clear that none of these things can ever become great industries or the great industry of this country, and hold a successful competition with the great manufacturing industries of the Eastern States. Kansas must find some means of consuming her great staple productions on her own soil.

What shall she do with her great grain staples, her oats and her corn, and what shall she do with her greatest staple of all, her grass and her hay crop.

The millions of tons of good hay which are to be found to-day in her borders, and which cannot be sold at a price that will pay for the cutting and hauling to market, give especial emphasis to this inquiry; and yet these millions of tons are but a mere drop in the bucket compared to the millions that have gone to waste or been given over to the flames.

Mr. President, I have twice recently visited the great State of Kentucky where horses and cattle are raised in as great perfection, and at as great a profit, perhaps, as in any other country in the world.

Hay in Kentucky, is to-day worth 20 dollars per ton, and corn and oats are worth 45 cents per bushel. Yet the people of Kentucky are feeding these articles to horses and cattle, and selling the horses and cattle at prices which pay a good profit on the articles consumed, and the labor of raising.

Just think for a moment; could the farmers of Kansas realize for this season, and for 10 years to come, even 8 dollars per ton, for hay, and 30 cents per bushel, for corn and oats, would there be any more cry or worry about hard times?

But Kansas can raise more corn and oats to the acre than Kentucky, and her hay crop for many years to come, is practically unlimited in extent; and when the prairie grass is gone, if we find no better tame grasses than Hungarian and Millet, we can beat any Eastern State in the production of cheap hay by at least half the cost. It does not now, and probably never will cost more than 1/3 at most, to raise an ox or a horse in Kansas, that it does in Kentucky.

If Kansas ever gets started in the business of raising fine horses and cattle, no Eastern State will ever be able to compete with her. She can monopolize this business and build up a vast interest, such as she can build up in no other direction. Shall she not recognize and improve the great opportunities, which Nature has thrust upon her?

But to confine myself more strictly to my subject. The point I wish to develop and which you all most desire to know is, how to make the breeding and rearing of horses a profitable and paying business. My answer

is: breed such horses as the market demands.

1st. Breed draft horses, a horse that will weigh 1,300 to 1,500 lbs. A well fashioned and well bred horse of this description is always salable at an average price of 150 to 200 dollars when 4 years old. Some will bring more, very few will have to be sold for less. The demand for this class of horses is as steady and the price as little fluctuating as for any of the great staples of commerce.

To do this you must use stallions of some of the French breeds, as the Norman or Percheron, or of the great Scottish breed, the Clydesdale. These stallions weigh from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, and upward, and bred to the common mares of this country, would produce a valuable and salable animal. If bred to first-class, well bred mares, would produce a better and more valuable animal still.

And here let me state, that the dam from which you breed your stock, no matter what class of stock you are producing, is a matter of as much consequence as the sire. If you have a first-class dam or one of proper blood, you may expect by proper breeding to produce a first-class horse.

If you have not such dams, you must purchase or breed her. The great business at present, indeed for Kansas breeders, is to produce the proper dams for breeding purposes in the future. This is the foundation of all successful breeding, and if this foundation be well laid, there will be no lack of future success, and in due time Kansas will become one of the great horse producing States of this Union, and millions of dollars will find their way into our borders annually, as the product of this interest alone. In Illinois this experiment of breeding first-class draft horses, has been tried, and I have it upon the most unquestionable authority, that the result has been highly satisfactory.

The produce of a single Percheron stallion for the year 1874, sold at an average age of 2 years, according to a published statement of good authority, amounted to 38,000 dollars.

Now what are the dams that are needed to produce first-class draft horses, and horses of all work, that shall present good forms, large size, firm bones, well developed muscles, strong limbs, and sound feet, and horses of good general appearance, such as will sell well in our large towns and cities for good prices, whenever there is any demand for horses at all? They must be of fair size, rather large and rangy, with plenty of bone, but not coarse; well formed limbs, perfect hocks, sound and good sized feet, and of good constitution; free from hereditary taint or any radical defect, and if with these indispensable qualities they combine a dash or two of thorough-bred blood all the better; and lastly, they ought to be of good or fair color; for although this is a minor consideration for any animal, it is of much more importance for this class of horses we are now considering and for one other I shall mention presently, than for the thorough-bred horse, or for the high-bred trotting horse.

Of these latter classes, a sorrel with 4 white legs and bald face is as good as any, and will bring, if he be a fast one, as high a price in the market. But for draft horses and gentlemen's carriage horses white faces and white legs and feet are always at a discount.

I repeat it, that the present business of the Kansas breeder, is to procure good dams for the particular kind of horses he may choose to breed. There may be, indeed are, a very few such, already among us, but the generality of Kansas mares are such as cannot be depended upon to produce a first-class horse of any kind, yet many of them might be worked in, very profitably, for the production of good draft horses or horses of all work.

It must be the policy of the breeder then to breed up to the standard desired, and when breeding, he must save his finest and best fillies for his own use and for future breeding purposes, and sell his horse colts and his old mares for whatever they will bring in the market. He can then still keep breeding up towards the type he desires, by breeding these fillies to high bred stallions of the particular breed he is seeking, and thus increase and keep increasing the excellence, perfection and market value of his stock. This is the way, and the only way he may steadily increase the value of his stock, and keep putting more and more money in his pocket.

This is a point, indeed, I ought to emphasize still more particularly, if I would, make an impression on that class of breeders, (and this not a small one, nor one of less than average intelligence on common subjects) who, when

they have bred a common mare to a high-bred horse, largely endowed with the peculiar excellence they wish to re-produce, and have produced a superior colt or filly, straightway assume that they have reached the very perfection of horse breeding. If it is a filly they at once sell it at a high price, and retain the old inferior stock for breeding purposes.

But if their paragon is a colt they commit the far worse and more senseless blunder of keeping the new production for a stallion, to be used for future breeding. This at once puts a stop to all progress, and sets the current of breeding to flowing in a backward instead of a forward direction, a downward instead of an upward course.

Yet there are many men of fair intelligence on other subjects, who don't seem to perceive the foolishness of this absurd proceeding, in the breeding of either horses or cattle.

In how many herds in Kansas, and in other States besides Kansas, will you find a half-bred or at most, only a 3-4 bred bull at the head of the herd, just as though there were a possible chance of making any essential improvement in the value of the herd by using such an animal, and how often will you hear the owner talk as though he really considered himself doing a fine thing, and making rapid strides in breeding fine stock.

By selling off all his male calves, and half his females and using a good thorough-bred bull for the balance of his herd, who does not know that, in one year's time its value would be double though diminished in numbers.

Breeders in Kansas, and everywhere else, will in time learn that the produce of a single well-bred animal or two, well kept, and well managed in breeding, will bring more money with 1-10 the labor, than can be realized from a dozen scrubs.

Let me emphasize this point still further, and say to breeders who are breeding a single animal or many, *breed up*, and sell off as fast as possible your low bred stock, for just what it will bring. A Texas steer, and especially a pony colt, will not bring much in the market, simply because it is not worth much. It never will be and never can be worth more than the bare cost of raising. To breed up to a higher grade as soon as possible, is emphatically a greater necessity for you, if you are breeding horses, than if you are breeding cattle.

The value of horse stock is much more rapidly increased by breeding up, than is the value of cattle. A grade steer or grade heifer never becomes as valuable as a thorough-bred, though it may have come through a dozen generations of high breeding. But in 2 or 3, and in some cases, in a single generation, a horse may be produced by breeding common mares to high-bred stallions, that may be worth as much in the market as the most thorough-bred, and after 5 or 6 generations of high breeding, none but the most critical or whimsical of pedigree worshippers will make any objections to your animal on account of its genealogy.

Breed up then, and keep breeding up toward the point desired, if it be only to produce a first-class draft horse, or horse of all work.

Let every breeder educate himself by reading, observation and conversation to as thorough a knowledge as possible, of the article he is seeking, then fix his eye on the goal and steadily pursue it from generation to generation. Every step you take in this process, will not only bring you nearer the desired end, but put more and more money in your pocket, and your success will be as certain as the laws of Nature are uniform, and certain in their operations. But don't expect perfection or a fortune in the first step of the process, and don't be discouraged if the first effort in breeding should not meet your expectations. A half bred short-horn calf often looks inferior in the first weeks of its existence, to the low bred scrub. It may not indeed, look much superior when fully grown. But breed on to $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{5}{8}$, and then offer your stock in the market, if you cannot tell the difference, and see what your neighbors will think.

But let me return to the question what horses shall we breed, to make breeding a paying business.

I said 1st, breed draft horses and horses of all work.

I say 2nd, breed gentlemen's carriage horses and horses of all work; for while draft horses and horses of all work may be classed together, so may gentlemen's carriage horses and horses of all work be classed together. As a general rule, good carriage horses are good horses of all work. They are good farmers' horses; they are tolerable good draft horses; they are often the best of plow horses. In fact they are the most perfect horses of all work, we have.

There is gentlemen, a span of young horses, such as I describe, owned only a few miles from here. They are a span of fine bays, 6 and 7 years old, weighing about 1,100 pounds each. They were sired by a son of Hambletonian, and from a well bred mare. They make a splendid appearance in harness, and can travel together on the road at a rate considerably less than 3 minutes to the mile. The owner declares them to be first-class plow horses, or farmers' horses, a purpose for which he has used them for several seasons. They are good draft horses for any of the ordinary purposes of a draft horse. They are horses that would command a large price in New York, or Philadelphia for carriage horses, and if the owner wants to sell them he has only to bring them to Manhattan, even, to find a purchaser ready to give him 1,500 dollars for them.

A first-class team of this kind gentlemen, even in times like these, are worth 2,000 dollars or more in New York or Philadelphia. A good second-class team of this kind is worth 500 to 1,000 dollars. A good first-class, single horse of this description, is worth 500 to 700 dollars, and a good second-class one is worth 200 to 400 dollars.

I know what I am talking about and know that these figures are not exaggerations, for even times like these.

Breed fine carriage horses then, gentlemen, and horses of all work, if you want to make breeding profitable, I shall describe this horse as a horse that will weigh 1,050 to 1,300 pounds. He must be 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ hands high, of a good general appearance and from that on to a horse of the highest style and finest carriage. Color here again is a matter of very considerable importance. Let him be a blood bay, if possible, with black points, that is, with black legs, mane and tail, or let him be a dark brown or bay brown, a dark chestnut with dark mane and tail, a pure black or a dapple gray, with as little white as possible, but white hind feet will not hurt him and a star in the forehead rather improves his appearance.

He should be a nice or at least a fair haired horse. He should have fair sized bones with clean legs. He should have a full muscular development, plenty of room in the chest, a horse of good length and well rounded quarters, must have good hocks, and the soundest kind of feet, a rather fine head with good mane and tail.

And let me say gentlemen, that the more of thorough-bred blood you have in him the better, provided you have the other qualities I have enumerated. The moment we leave the department of the pure draft horse, we strike at once into the region of thorough blood, which is in a word the source of all improvement and all excellence in the horse. Even the best of the great draft horse breeds, have something of this element in their veins. The Norman or Percheron, especially in its present improved form, contains a considerable amount of thorough blood.

But in order to talk intelligently on this matter, let me define to you what I mean by a thorough-bred horse. Some of you may not have a clear notion of what constitutes this great central figure among the assembled races of all horse flesh. Some 20 years ago when I first began to inquire into the history and origin of our best American horses, I inquired of some 20 or 30 of my most intelligent acquaintances, who were interested in good horses, and many of whom owned very good ones, what constituted a thorough-bred horse, and not one of them, though they were continually talking about the animal, could define him to me, or tell me whence he came.

But to be short, the thorough-bred is a horse that traces back in his pedigree on the side of both his sires and his dams to the Arabian horse or horse of the desert, as he is some times called, which includes the Turkish horse and the horse of the Barbary States. The Arab, the Barb and the Turk, to put the matter in first-class horse talk, are the sources whence our English and American thorough-breds, the finest and most valuable and most perfect horses in the world have sprung, and what is peculiarly interesting about the matter is, that the English and American thorough-breds are far superior to the sources whence they have been derived. No Arab, Barb, or Turk, of the present day can compare for size, perfection of form, endurance or speed, with his great English or American descendants.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF THE FORESTS.

BY C. S. JOHNSON.

NUMBER IV.

The fires are one of the greatest destroyers of the forests. In the first settlement of the country, the Indians, and even the white men, were in the habit of burning over the forest lands, either for hunting or grazing grounds, and this kept back the young trees. In Oregon and Washington Territory, the Indians burn their hunting grounds, but rapidly. Young sprouts readily grow from the stumps of the trees, and where protected, fine young groves of firs and pines appear. This has also been the case in the Southern and Eastern States, where the forests have been rescued from fires.

Fine young forest groves border the Mississippi River in Illinois, where the old settlers have arrested the annual prairie fires. Some of the leading Horticulturists say that this is one of the causes of the absence of forests on the uplands of Kansas, Nebraska and Indian Territory. Where the Indians keep their annual fires from their forests, we have seen most noble groves of oaks growing upon the uplands and bluffs of creeks. They know they have selected the best lands, and so protect the timber growths.

The old rule, that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," comes quite applicable, when we protect our forest resources, thus saving a deficiency which would occur, if we cut them down and then wait years for a reproduction.

Not only should we give premiums for tree planting, but also for the preservation of our present forest supplies. A few years ago, the United States Government prohibited unlawful uses of the pine and live oak of the Southern States, and even then these were considered "fair game." We have seen considerable of this "borrowing of Uncle Sam" done in the U. S. timber lands of Kansas. Prof. Bryant,

thinks a good plan would be, to require each State to make its own protection laws. Our Agricultural Societies could be of great influence in this important subject. At the first settlement of New England, Great Britain, made restrictions of the settlers, by prohibiting the felling of pitch and white pine, not mentioned within inclosures. And, however, much is being done at present, in preservation Massachusetts has furthered the work. Illinois and Ohio the same. The vigorous young sisters, Kansas and Nebraska, have been very enterprising in the work; almost leaving the East, abashed, in "the shade" (!) Bravo for Nebraska; she planted 13,000,000 trees in 1875; one boy, alone, planted 13,000! Kansas planted some... last year. Minnesota 3,080 on arbor day. At a meeting of the lumberman of Minnesota, they became alarmed at the consumption of saw-logs from their forests, and resolved to reduce the cutting of the mills, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, during 1874-75, thinking this the best plan of protection. Missouri has lately wheeled into line, since the war. California does not "slash down" her timber, but grows ranches among "white oak parks." If timber is needed, old limbs are gathered; or, instead of cutting the trees, limbs "are lopped off."

Of those earnest in protection of forests, we have Kelsey, of N. C.; Johnson of Kan.; Morton and Allen, of Nebraska; Bryant and Flagg, of Illinois; McAfee, Tallant and Whiting, of Iowa; with Warden, Meehan, Gray, and others.

Germany and other countries of Europe, have schools for the promotion of Forestry, and one of its greatest laws, is that no tree shall be cut down, without replacing another young tree. Persons are hired to rear young seedlings to replace in clearings, or where trees have been cut down. Really, can we not follow this excellent example?

Bristol, Illinois.

ABOUT REPORTS OF HEAVY PIGS.

BY F. D. COBURN.

One of the most discouraging features in connection with the business of raising and disseminating the better breeds of swine, is in having to contend with the exaggerated statements, that frequently appear, in regard to the enormous weight of an occasional pig, raised somewhere, by somebody, the consequence of which, is, that many inexperienced persons, expect, when they order pigs of the same breed, that they should make the same weights at the same age, and if they fail to do so, are ready to believe they have been imposed upon and that the shipper was an swindler, when in reality, they may have had the best of pigs, and yet fallen far short of the weights read above.

I am reminded of this, by the most extravagant I have ever seen of this kind, published in the January number of the *National Live-Stock Journal*, to the effect that a man by the name of Messer, of Minnesota, butchered a Berkshire pig 5 months and 23 days old, that dressed 323 pounds! I took early occasion to say through the columns of the same journal, that such a statement was not credible, such a pig surely not possible, and called for the proof from those who ought to be familiar with the breeding, feeding, and age of the pig, together with the facts as to how such rapid and unprecedented early development, was brought about. This brought some of the parties to their feet, and they send affidavits as to the age, dressed weight, and also a statement as to how the pig was kept. I supposed to produce such an uncommon pig, some uncommon means had been used, but not so. Here is the way it was done, just as easy as falling off a log.

"He was kept in a lot 15x20 feet, with a few boards over one corner to form a shelter and under this was a good bed of straw, * * * when the weather became cool, a comfortable little sty was built in one corner 6x6 feet. The pig was fed on swill from the house with corn meal stirred in; but had no cooked food whatever, except pieces of bread from the table, which were thrown into the swill. He was fed regularly three times a day all he would eat." Certainly, such keep as that could not be called forcing and makes the story more improbable, so much so, that there are a million farmers in the United States, who will never believe it, for as one of them suggests, nothing short of strawberries and ice cream, would be rich enough food to produce such rapid growth and fattening.

The raising and improvement of good pigs, is a matter to which I have given much time, patient study, and careful observation, and besides seeing many fine ones at fairs and elsewhere, have had some of my own that I was proud to have inspected by critical judges, but humiliating as it may be, I confess I never raised, never owned, nor did I ever see, a pig that would dress much more than the half of 323 pounds at 5 months and 23 days old.

I am aware that this will knock the breath out of a number of those who raise pigs on paper, taking their facts and figures from such reports as I have quoted, but not so with any practical breeder, who understands from actual demonstrations, that it is an extraordinary pen of pigs, that can be made to grow a pound per day so as to weigh 180 pounds gross when six months old. For this reason, legitimate, real breeders, of real pigs, are interested in letting down the sharp speculators, who trade on the credulity of customers that are without experience on reliable information.

Numerous breeders have raised their voices against such preposterous stories, at the same

time giving something of their own experience.

Mr. B. J. Orton, of Illinois, writes: I am a breeder of the Poland-China hog, and have shown hogs at the Swine Breeders' Exposition, at Chicago, in 1871, and at our own State Fair for the last three years, and have shown some very good pigs, but the biggest pig I ever raised at 5 months and 13 days old, weighed *alive* 220 pounds.

I have attended a good many fairs, and seen heavier weights of Poland-Chinas than I have of Berkshires, and I have seen pigs as fat as they could be made, but the Poland-China men have lost their laurels. If Mr. Messer will teach me how to make pigs weigh 323 pounds at 5 months and 23 days old, I will agree to give him \$100. It would be worth \$500 to any farmer who raises hogs.

Another correspondent "J. H." says: "If there is a kind that can be made to weigh any where near as much as Mr. Messer's pig, at six months old, I would like to get some of them, or if it is the feed, would like to know what kind it is, and how to feed it. My father has been breeding pure Poland-Chinas for 15 years and think they are the best for the general farmer, and the best weights he made has been from 275 to 350 pounds at from eight to twelve months old.

Another, a "Breeder" says: "I have been raising hogs all my life, and have had some that would weigh 600 to 700 pounds at two and a half to three years old; but these hogs scarcely ever reached 200 pounds at six months. Yet I see every few days in agricultural papers that it is a very common thing for improved breeds to weigh 300 to 350 at eight or nine months. I want to know what to feed and I also want to know why this extraordinary growth and weight is not kept up until they are two or three years old?"

"But one thing I am sorry to notice, these extra pigs are like the model Sunday School boy—all die very young. Now Mr. Editor, this is the only solution of the matter I can have: In order to have anything valuable in live stock, it must be imported. It looks nice on paper; it sounds nice, and some fellow has imported a long-waisted almanac, that has all the way from forty to sixty days to the month. That almanac has got into the hands of a few breeders. Now, if an imported almanac can make a pig from four to six months old weigh 200 to 300 pounds, and in the case of a boar put a shield on him one-half an inch thick, and tusks from three quarters to one inch long, I want one. But if you can find one that will leave off the tusks and shields, I would rather have it, as maybe I could persuade breeders they were only two or three months old and make lots of sales."

The editor of the *Stock Journal* says: "We have seen these boar pigs from four to six months old (so called) with shields a half inch thick and tusks an inch long, competing for premiums at fairs, and have seen them carry off the highest award over good pigs that were entered just where they belonged. And, what is still more remarkable, we have seen sows nine months old, fat enough for the butcher, that showed unmistakable signs of having sucked one or more litters of pigs. There ought to be some way to put an end to such impositions and protect honest breeders from such competition. We have several times heard men allege, that in order to stand any show of success at fairs, it was necessary to lie so outrageously about the age of their pigs, that they preferred to stay out of the show ring altogether."

The foregoing will illustrate the way in which actual and experienced breeders view this subject, and parties without experience who contemplate trying the improved breeds, (and all should), will be near correct, if they discount these big pig stories from 80 to 60 per cent. Then if they are disappointed, it will perhaps be agreeably so, and with proper care of their pigs will not be so prone to curse and feel unchristian like towards the conscientious breeder and shipper. When farmers realize that they can buy right here in our own Kansas, as good blooded stock as half is in the land and generally at about half the cost of getting them from unknown parties in distant States, they may greatly lessen the chances of being duped by tricks that are vain and with pigs that are dark.

Pomona, Kansas, June 18, 1876.

WHEAT FARMING AND PROFITS.

Eastern journalists are continually pointing to the immense sum received annually from the export of wheat and flour to Europe and other countries, and continue to urge Western farmers to produce more wheat. We are told that water and rail communications are becoming better and better each year, thus reducing the cost of transportation. We are told that Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas are capable of trebling their present productions; and that already American wheat has virtually driven Russia from the field in disgust.

There is no doubt these States might treble their productions. It is fully as true that any other Western State might do the same if they chose. That they do not, is due to the fact that wheat is not found to be a paying crop, except on new lands, and as the first few crops until the farms can be brought into condition to produce grass, corn, cattle, hogs and sheep—the only real staples in the West that pay a profit without seriously deteriorating the fertility of the soil.

Those journals that are so anxious to urge wheat growing upon the West, persistently ignore this fact: Europe has had two short crops of wheat. The reason why Russia is

not a competitor now, is because that region tributary to the Crimean ports through bad seasons, have not had the wheat to sell.

The *Western Farm Journal* has steadily held forth the utility of any country trying to get rich from the exports of any grain where, besides 1,000 to 1,500 miles of land carriage at least, 3,000 miles of water carriage must be added. In the case of corn and other rough grains, in season of plenty the land carriage alone will eat out the profits, leaving nothing for the farmer at home over the bare cost of production—often not that. The case is not widely different with wheat, for even at present prices but few farmers in the West consider wheat a paying crop. They raise it until they can get ready to feed stock, and for the reason, they cannot get even by growing and shipping corn.

We suppose every sensible farmer will produce, and continue to produce, such crops as will bring him the most net money, having due regard to keeping the fertility of his farm as near intact as possible. This cannot be done with any one or two crops. The history of agriculture will show ruined farms from persistent wheat culture. It will show bankrupt owners where they have persisted in running their soil to wheat. It will also show that the area of wheat culture has steadily been pushed Westward, and also a steadily diminished yield the longer wheat culture has been persisted in. The fact is, every bushel of wheat the country raises over the legitimate supply for the nation's use, is nearly a dead loss. The true policy of the nation is to export only such products as are manufactured, flour, meal, beef, pork, butter, cheese and wool. Of wool we do not produce an exportable quantity; on the other hand millions of pounds are yearly imported into the United States to be manufactured.

The present price of No. 1 spring wheat North-western, in Chicago on April 1st, was \$1.16. Last year, at the same date, it was 95 cents; in 1874 it was worth \$1.27; in 1873, \$1.27; and in 1872, \$1.24, at a date corresponding to the first. In prolific seasons it often falls as low as 80 cents. Notwithstanding that high prices for the last five years have stimulated production, as it always must, we do not believe any community of farmers in the West can be made to acknowledge acquaintance with that mythical individual who has ever got rich raising wheat.

There are certain sections of the country where the land is especially adapted to the culture of wheat. Where this is the case, the farmer, if he did not give special attention to this crop, would not show business sagacity. We believe wheat may be profitably grown in many localities where it has been virtually abandoned, if it is made a part of a regular rotation, and due care is employed in giving the crops proper attention. That it pays railway companies well to transport this crop to the seaboard there is no doubt; that it pays commission merchants and shippers well there, is a fixed fact. That it does not pay farmers as a crop to ship to England, is fully as easy of demonstration. That it does pay the first two classes is probably the reason why Eastern commercial journals are so anxious that Western farmers should treble their productions. Sagacious Western farmers we opine, will not rush unduly into wheat because the present export demand happens to be good. It is not well to pin one's faith to a single crop. —*Western Farm Journal.*

AN UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY.

Comparatively few of the visitors who succeed in tearing themselves away from the myriads of attractions which claim their attention on their tour to the northwestern section of the grounds are able to reach Agricultural Hall in time to give it more than a hasty glance before the hour for leaving; and as those who go direct to the building seldom find their way to the eastern entrance, the large portion of the grounds lying to the northeast of this building are unknown to all whose duties do not compel them to make that section of the enclosure a visit; yet there is to be seen half a dozen very important buildings on which work has progressed so rapidly as to be well worthy of minute examination. Directly east of the hall is the butter and cheese factory, which soon goes into operation. The hall where the various processes of packing and preserving fruits are to be exhibited immediately adjoins this. Although in Agricultural Hall the exhibits are not fully in order, its varied attractions already arranged should claim a much larger share of attention than is now accorded them, and this would certainly be the result if visitors appreciated the extent and variety of articles included in the agricultural department. Besides the agricultural products, such as cereals, plants, esculent vegetables, herbs, seeds and fruits, and the machines and implements used in the culture of these, there are full displays of forest products, such as timber of every possible variety, trunks of trees, ship-masts, spars, lumber, ornamental woods used in decorating, such as veneers, mahogany, ebony, &c. These are shown by several nations in both their original and manufactured states. A full and very fine collection of land animals, horses, mules, horned cattle, &c., many of which are verystically represented, is also exhibited, with a large display of marine animals, processes of fish culture and apparatus such as fish nets, mammoth seines, baskets, &c. The department of mineralogy, geology and zoology, in the western section of the building, is particularly worthy of attention and study, the collection of fossils being unusually large and comprising selections from each of the geological periods and of most of the zoological type forms which have prominently characterized each successive age of the earth's history. There are also to be seen a large number of finely executed casts of celebrated fossils from the British Museum, the Jardin des Plantes of Paris, the Vienna Museum and other noted cabinets. Several immense cages of stuffed animals are also to be found in the Agricultural Building, and, in brief, this portion of the Exhibition contains a variety and value entirely unexpected and will be found well worthy something more than the usual flying visit.

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.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

This Association was organized January 1, 1876, by members of the Mission Creek Grange, of Wabauunsee county, Kansas. Only members of the Order, are allowed to become Stockholders, although goods are sold to all persons alike.

January \$110.76; February \$178.79; March \$198.99; April \$325.18; May \$399.37.

The Agent Mr. G. S. Kneeland, states that they will make a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent. on July 1st.

A SOUR SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

We see by the last Spirit, that one of its subscription Agents, W. S. Hanna, did not meet with much success in Elk county, and he gets back at the good people of that county, in the following uncompromising language.

"At Howard City we failed to hold a meeting, as no one seemed to know anything about it. The readers of the Spirit had not observed a notice of the appointments, and the grange is suffering from general debility."

THE GRANGE IN MISSOURI.

Master T. R. Allen, the most earnest industrious and unselfish worker we know of in the Grange organization, speaking of the influence of the order in Missouri says:

By frequently meeting there, they have got better acquainted with each other; acquaintance has ripened into friendship; each has discovered in the other good traits of character, that before they had no idea that they possessed; jealousy and prejudice have given way to a better state of feeling; that of mutual confidence—a sympathetic feeling and a realization of an identity of interest, in fact a feeling of fraternity.

What a wonderful change is this! Can any one estimate its value to this neighborhood? No. It is not possible. But multiply this by two thousand for Missouri; and for the whole country by twenty-five thousand. Then, who will undertake to estimate the good that has resulted from it already?

DISCUSSION OF THE GRANGE IN ENGLAND.

The Grange is being discussed in England as a result of the visit of Mr. Wright, who was sent there to introduce the organization by our National Grange. A correspondent in the London Times says:

The farmers of England are now beginning to pretty generally admit that something in the way of combined action must be established among them before long. They are perfectly aware that no class of men are so disunited in their action, and that few, as individuals, are so suicidally jealous of each other as are our English farmers.

Well, they admit and even assert that something must be done, but of the shape this something will eventually assume few of them have formed any conception. We have our Farmer's Club and Societies, and our Chambers of Agriculture. These, no doubt, do some good in discussing various problems which now and again arise, but for lack of collective action, their influence is only local, their suggestions have very little, if any weight beyond the immediate district in which they are made, and our Legislature is not in the habit of paying much marked attention to what they recommend.

The Grange system as a possible solution of the problem with which they are beginning to find themselves face to face: the problem of co-operation for mutual help and benefit? I believe they will, but not just yet—not until they have had time to think the matter over.

LOOKING INTO THINGS.

These are homely but expressive words, and convey the sum and substance of what may be properly termed the object and aim of the farmers' movement. When the condition of the foreign grain market had become such that the price of grain, after paying transportation and commissions, would not pay Western farmers a living price for their grain, it set them to thinking and to looking into things to ascertain if possible the cause of their troubles.

In doing this, the farmers saw at once that there was but one way to solve the difficulty, and that was by means of organizing co-operation. They saw that they must co-operate in order to secure cheaper transportation, also in selling their products as well as in purchasing as nearly as possible from the first hands, and without permitting the profits of labor to be absorbed by the exaction of exorbitant commission by those who stood between themselves and the consumers of their products.

In looking into things, it has not been the purpose of the farmers to wage an aggressive warfare upon any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all their acts and efforts, so far as they relate to business, have been such only as would benefit the producer and consumer, as well as promote what they believed to be the interests of the industrial classes.

The farmers early saw that there should be mutual co-operation between the producer and consumer, farmers and manufacturers, and that the most friendly relations possible should exist between them. They saw that both themselves and the manufacturers must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not because a limited number were not needed, but because a superabundance of them were not necessary.

The farmers' organization demands such equity as shall guarantee to every producer of wealth, whether he labors with brain or muscle, his appropriate share of that wealth which his labor has created. By looking into things, the farmer has discovered that they can reduce the number of middlemen, and thus advance the profit of the producer, as well as reduce the cost to the consumer, and do away with unjust systems of trade and exchange, and thus reconcile the interests of labor and capital.

It is by thus looking into things that the farmers of the great West have discovered the imperative need of adopting a system of feeding grain and shipping their produce in a more condensed form. They have found that is the only method by which they can meet the present emergency of the low prices and make the farm pay.—Coleman's Rural New Yorker.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF CO-OPERATION.

The distinctive features of true co-operation are:

- 1. Self help and mutual help. If a man will not work when in health and fair opportunity is his, he may go hungry and naked, and need pity. 2. Co-operation means equity. It means that all who contribute to the common good shall share that good in proportion to what they contribute, in sacrifice, risk and work. In other words, it means that outside buyers shall receive returns on their purchases. 3. Co-operation means pay as you go; buy for cash absolutely, and sell for cash as absolutely. 4. Co-operation means keeping expenses always within known income. It would not incur rent and expense of attendance, at the rate of \$2,500 a year, when it had not trade equal to a cent a day, clear income. 5. Co-operation means the absorption of unfriendly competition, by not provoking it. It sells at the same prices as others, and divides on the purchases. 6. It pays more for the use of capital than the savings banks, and thus retains the savings of the members in co-operative enterprises. 7. Co-operation gives pure goods, full weight and measure, and is honest where only honesty is of any value—in business, in life. Co-operation is the christian precept become deed—the christian idea become an institution, structuralized, so to say, in the body and form of society itself.—S. of I. Bulletin.

JUST CRITICISM IS HEALTHY.

The KANSAS FARMER charges that from the first some officers of the Grange have looked upon the organization as ready-made for their personal advancement, and that all criticisms upon delinquent officers have been tortured into opposition to the order.

This is a very common mistake made by members of the order. Probably it is the weapon used by those who happen to fall under such criticism.

A paper may have great faith in the good that will result through the work of the Grange, and yet see cause to differ from officers and members on important points. It may even know of delinquencies or downright dishonesty among officers, and because it happens to warn the order of them is no reason why it is the less favorable to the cause.

A newspaper or agricultural journal that would so tie itself to any officer or committee that it is afraid to point out dangers or underserving officers, deserves to be repudiated by the membership every where.—Louisville Courier Journal.

The Border Council, Virginia, a year ago established a bank known as the Border Grange Bank, and it has since been doing a good business. Since March last they have erected a warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco. It is 180x70 feet, with tin roof, prize rooms, offices and a reading room. On the 4th of May it was opened, and sold that day over 60,000 pounds of tobacco for over \$8,000. They expect soon to double the capacity and size of the house. One feature is that two and a half per cent covers all charges for selling at the warehouse.

will be presented a report from the special committee of which, State Master Davie, of Kentucky, is chairman, preparing the way by which all the degrees of the Order can be thrown open to all four degree members of the subordinate granges, thus relieving the Order of the present aristocratic features of the institution.—National Granger.

HOW TO MAKE MISCHIEF.—Keep your eye on your neighbors. Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your own account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care they might have disgraced themselves long ago. Then do not relax in your efforts to keep them where they ought to be. Never mind your own business—that will take care of itself. If you find any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell everyone else what you see, and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself or anyone particularly. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing. It is said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour. Do not let any such thing occur on earth. It would be too much for this mundane sphere.

A grand Centennial tree planting under the auspices of the Patrons took place at Paxton, Mass., a week ago. After the planting an old-fashioned dinner of baked beans, brown bread, Indian pudding, etc., etc., was given and enjoyed by all.

NOTES FROM OUR AGENT'S SADDLE-BAGS.

Twenty miles Southwest of Topeka, is the Mission Creek Cheese Factory. I found here the best Kansas made cheese that I had ever tasted. The milk from 150 cows, daily is taken at this factory, and manufactured by Mr. Thos. Rutledge into seven cheeses averaging 47 pounds each. Mr. Rutledge is quite a young man, but with an exact knowledge of cheese making seldom acquired in long years of practice.

Corn is the principal crop in this vicinity, and this season it is unusually late. Stock of all kinds are in good order.

Ten miles North, in the Mill Creek Valley, I found a very fine wheat country. Wabauunsee is an anti-herd, stock growing county, yet I found in one school district (Newbury) 1,160 acres of winter wheat nearly ready to cut. Among the largest wheat growers is John Copp, Esq., who has 135 acres. The cultivated land is mostly owned by German residents, who have always been considered good wheat growers. The wheat crop here will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine.

At Pavilion I saw a flock of 480 sheep owned by H. A. Stiles, Esq. Mr. Stiles had just sold his wool to the proprietors of a woolen mill at Blue Rapids. The fleece averaged 4 pounds, and sold at 25 cents per pound. The sheep are herded on the prairie by a 12 year old boy, in day time, and corralled at night. Mr. Stiles is a practical fruit-grower, and I found at his place a great variety of fruit in bearing.

Four miles North, is the old town of Wabauunsee. This town and the vicinity was settled twenty years ago, by a colony from Connecticut. The people here are of more than ordinary intelligence, and their farms and buildings show the enterprise and thrift which is a peculiar characteristic of people, from the extreme Eastern States. The wheat crop here is very fine; the variety mostly sown, is early May. It is now being harvested, and good judges say that it will average 25 bushels per acre, throughout the township.

Potatoes are also largely grown here, one man having 53 acres, and another one 40. The varieties mostly raised are Early Rose and Peach Plow. W. W. C. Wabauunsee, Kansas, June 23.

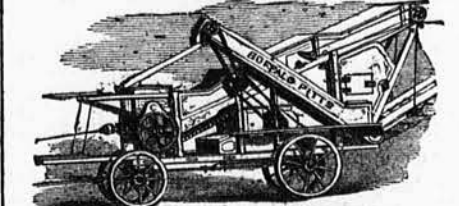
LIQUID GRAFTING WAX.—The following is a receipt for making Lefort's liquid grafting wax which is highly commended in France, where it was invented, and until lately kept secret. Melt one pound of common rosin over a gentle fire. Add to it an ounce of beef tallow and stir it well. Take it from the fire, let it cool down a little, and then mix with a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine, and after that about seven ounces of alcohol. The alcohol cools it down so rapidly that it will be necessary to put it again on the fire, stirring it constantly. Still the utmost care must be exercised to keep the alcohol from getting inflamed. To avoid it the best way is to remove the vessel from the fire when the lump that may have been formed commences melting again. This must be continued till this is a homogeneous mass, similar to honey. After a few days' exposure to the atmosphere it assumes a whitish color, and becomes as hard as stone, being impervious to water or air.

WORMY.

On Thursday evening last, our city was thrown into a violent state of excitement by the report that the army worm was destroying all the wheat. It was reported that the worm would commence on a field in a few minutes there would not be a head of wheat left. From that time to the present we have made diligent enquiries concerning the worm and we find there is considerable wheat yet left. In fact, many of our farmers know nothing about the worm, while others have them but they are not doing much damage, and others still report considerable damage. We have only heard of one field of good wheat that has been destroyed. The early wheat is not injured scarcely at all, but the late wheat and white wheat will probably be damaged considerably. The worm works on the wheat while it is in the milk, and most of the wheat was to hard for it to work upon. What the worm is we cannot say. It is from an inch to an inch and a half long, about as large around as a stalk of wheat, and the color of the wheat it feeds upon. Some say it is the army worm; others the worm-weevil; others the same worm that works in corn; and some one thing and some another, and many think he is a descendant from the grasshopper. Whatever he is, he has given our people a good scare, but he has not as yet done much damage. By next week harvesting will have begun in good earnest, and we can positively tell about the damage done.—Dickinson County Chronicle.

SMITH & KEATING, Important Grangers

Kansas City, Missouri.

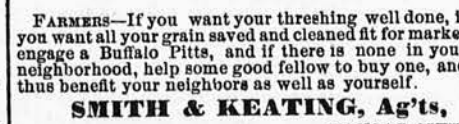


BUFFALO PITTS THRESHER.

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

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

FARMERS—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.



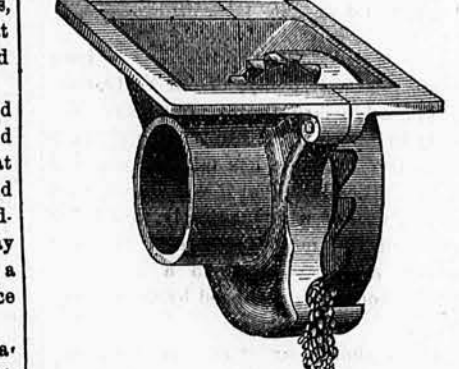
FARMERS—If you want your threshing well done, if you want all your grain saved and cleaned fit for market engage a Buffalo Pitts, and if there is none in your neighborhood, help some good fellow to buy one, and thus benefit your neighbors as well as yourself.

SMITH & KEATING, AGTS., KANSAS CITY.



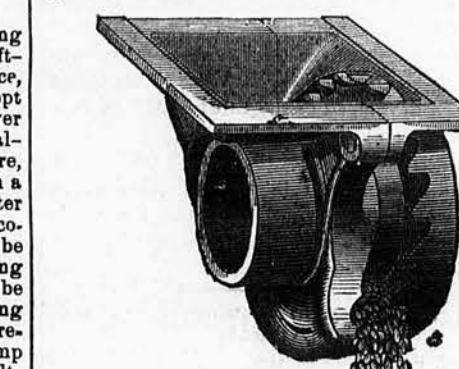
THE AMES THRESHING ENGINE.

This make of Engine is used and recommended by nearly every manufacturer of Threshing Machines who do not make engines. They are the most complete "mounted" Engine now in the market. We furnish steam and water gauges, governors, whistles, 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 what some the wheels are missing. All this annoyance is avoided in the New Feed Buckyes. 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.

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Kansas City, Mo.

Manufacturers Agents for the State of Kansas.

Important Grangers

AND ALL CONSUMERS.

Harper Bros.,

Wholesale Grocers,

44 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

The Best Assortment of Seeds.

In bulk, West of the Mississippi river. We will guarantee Grange prices on all the above for cash. Call and see the goods and verify the facts.

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

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.

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For 800 Sheep, 200 lbs., (package included), \$24.00

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MALCOLM McEWEN,

Scotch Sheep Dip Manufacturer,

Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

General Agent for State of Kansas,

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WE MEAN IT!

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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,

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

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

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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 2.30, will be allowed to serve a limited number of mares besides his owners.

TERMS—\$50 the season, with privilege of returning such mares next season as may fail 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.

TERMS—\$30 the season.

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

Eggs For Hatching.

From ten varieties of pure bred Land and Water Fowls, Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns and Bantams, Ducks and Geese. Everything warranted to go safely by express. Prices to suit the times. Fowls for sale at all times. Address J. D. DOUGLAS, Fairmount, Leavenworth County, Kan.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES

I can fill orders now for a few choice pigs of the finest style and quality, at such prices as all can afford. Characteristics—Short heads and legs, broad backs, and heavy weights with early maturity. 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.

Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer on file at reference at the Advertising Agencies of Chandler Lord & Co., Chicago; Rowell & Chesman, St. Louis, Mo.; E. N. Freshman & Bro's, Cincinnati; Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York; Bates & Locke, New York; Wm. J. Carlton, New York; S. M. Pettengill & Co., Boston; T. C. Evans, Boston; N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; M. H. Dishrow, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago; Geo. W. Rust & Co., Chicago; Chas. G. Foster, Chicago; G. W. Sharp, Chicago; Edwin Alden, Cincinnati; S. H. Parvin, Cincinnati; St. Louis Advertising & Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo. Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The National Democratic Convention assembled in St. Louis to-day, Tuesday June 27th, and will probably be the largest convention the party has ever held. THE FARMER of next week will contain a report similar to the one given of the Republican Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN THE 2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF KANSAS.

The late Congressional Convention at Fort Scott, nominated Hon. Dudley C. Haskell of Lawrence. Mr. Haskell was speaker of the last House of Representatives and is a dignified, scholarly and able gentleman against whom nothing derogatory to his public or private character can be said. His competitors were Hon. Henry W. Cook of Wyandotte, Hon. Walter Simons of Neosho and Judge Perkins of Labette. All of these are good men and either of whom would have made as good a nomination as was made. Mr. Goodin the present Representative for that district will probably be the nominee of the democratic party. He has been an earnest hard working good member and the battle between Mr. Haskell and Mr. Goodin will probably be the most closely contested one in the state this fall. Mr. Haskell is a pronounced advocate of hard money and resumption while Mr. Goodin is equally as outspoken against resumption and in favor of a national currency.

COLLECTION FOR THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Centennial Board have lately met and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the purpose of making collections of grains, grasses, vegetables and fruits, in their season for the Centennial year, the state be divided into three districts, and the boundaries thereof be the same as those of the Congressional Districts; That George T. Anthony be placed in charge as Superintendent of collections of the First District; W. E. Barnes of the Second, and E. P. Bancroft of the Third, each to have power to employ the necessary assistance and to incur such other expenses as may be necessary to accomplish the object in view: Provided, That the cost of such collections delivered at the several points named shall not exceed \$500 in each district.

The present Exhibition in Philadelphia is doing splendid service for Kansas and the effort the board is making to keep up the interest by having the building well supplied with samples of grain, vegetables and fruit of this years growth should meet with a hearty support throughout the State.

CROP PROSPECTS IN COLORADO.

First, probably in importance, of all the productions is the grain of the Territory. In the whole northern and Central portion of the Territory the grass is better than it has been for years, more advanced, and much more of it. The early and bountiful rains have made feed on the range that is almost like the blue grass pastures of the States, and a great abundance of hay can be cut, and it would be a good opportunity for sheep and cattle men to cut a supply that would last them for years, to provide against a drouth or scarcity next year; the hay well stacked, would in this climate keep for years. Blue grass, clover, alfalfa and other tame grasses look splendid and almost make one think they are possible and paying crops here. Alfalfa is, and wherever it has got root, is doing well, it now is large enough to cut, and the mooted question has been settled as to its adaptability to this country.

Wheat from the extreme northern to the southern boundaries of the State is extra fine, good color, good stand and pronounced by men who have been here since '60, as better than ever been by them in the country, it is nothing to hear good staid old farmers predict crops of fifty or sixty bushel to the acre. Barley is not looking extra good, but is a very fair stand, hardly up to the regulation color, loses something by comparison with the magnificent fields of wheat. Oats is good but not enough sowed to amount to more than a drop in the bucket for Colorado's wants of that important cereal.

From every one who has sown the reports are favorable, especially the White Giant variety, the kind when seen by Eastern farmers make them ask what kind of a tree produces such wonderful large heads and kernels. Corn is not what it should be, for it is a neglected crop. Those who have planted on the upland and have cultivated as if they wanted to raise a good crop, have a good stand and a good prospect of a fair yield. Our farmers will learn after a while how to raise a crop of corn, and will find that when they can get only a dollar per bushel for wheat that corn is a good crop, in fact, the paying crop, especially in a country that imports ninety-nine one hundredths of her food, and her other products of the hog. Many of the fields look as if the drag had never been near them, looks baked, and the corn yellow, almost despairing in its hard work in trying to break through its hard bed, but other fields look beautiful, but in them the drag and cultivator has been going since the corn planter left the field.—Colorado Farmer.

We have several samples of wheat taken from J. W. Adams' field last week, which, for size of head and grain cannot be beat in any country. This harvest will, beyond a doubt, prove the great success of Pawnee county as a wheat county.—Larned Republican.

THE DELAYED POSTAL LEGISLATION.

Probably no national legislation of late years, created more wide-spread indignation, from one end of the country to the other, than the stupid meddling with postal laws, last winter. That this was done in the interest of the extortionate and unprincipled leeches, known as Express Companies, is very generally believed among the people of the country. It was claimed that the changes were the result of hasty action, in the closing hours of the session, and would be immediately remedied upon the assembling of the present Congress. The session is nearly closed, and yet no relief has been granted.

On the contrary, the Senate is now seriously considering the wisdom of further increasing the burthens of publishers, and letting the obnoxious portions of last year's legislation upon third class matter, which affects particularly, the West, remain as passed last winter. The propriety of enacting new provisions, placing the rates of postage according to distance, is seriously considered.

This is done to make the sparsely settled portions of the country west of the Mississippi river, bear such a proportion of the cost, as to make it self-sustaining, a law so manifestly unjust to the West, that we hope to hear from our members, the most emphatic condemnation of the policy of placing a double burden upon portions of the country farthest removed from the great commercial centres of the country. Let the law of last winter, doubling the postage on third-class matter be repealed, retaining the excellent provision which causes publishers to pre-pay postage on their circulation. Whether the Postal Service is self-sustaining or not, is of very much less importance, than the accommodation of the business of the country. To make this branch of the Service self-sustaining, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Coast, places a burthen upon the people which would be neither wise or just. The people sincerely hope for some legislation upon the subject before Congress adjourns, and for that body to fail to make the needed changes, will be to ignore pronounced public sentiment, and to further the interests of the Express monopolies at the expense of the people.

THE TOPEKA LOTTERY THIEVES CONTINUE TO STEAL THE PEOPLES' MONEY.

The outrageous swindle that has so long disgraced the Capital City, of our State, continues to receive large sums of money. We are daily in receipt of letters of enquiry, as to whether the drawing has taken place, and whether it is possible, that it was a bold faced robbery. To all of which we reply, that it has been one of the most disgraceful thieving operations, ever prosecuted to a successful ending, without being stopped by the officers of the law.

We say, without fear of successful contradiction, that one half of the convicts of our State Penitentiary are confined for lesser crimes than this Topeka Library Aid Association have committed here, in broad daylight. Marshall S. Pike, who was a clerk in the concern here, now advertises himself as a banker, at Cheyenne.

He further offers to those who drew fifty cent prizes in this Topeka Lottery, to issue them a dollar ticket, in the Cheyenne swindle, if they will remit him fifty cents and their prize ticket in this Library Aid Association. A State Bank (?) is also organized in connection with the Cheyenne Lottery, which will probably consent to receive the ticket holders' money, as the one here at Topeka did. The Cheyenne Lottery in conducted by that Prince of lottery frauds, Jas. M. Pattee, and we learn he is to be ably assisted, by some of the talent Topeka developed in the Library Aid Association.

That the United States mails should be permitted to assist in this wholesale stealing, in the face of direct rulings of the Post-Office Department, if a very great mystery which we would like to see explained.

THE WHEAT WORM—PROF. SNOW EXPLAINS IT.

Prof. Snow, one of the best Entomologists of the West, in a recent letter to the Lawrence Journal says: Mr. H. Springer, of Abilene, sends me a specimen of a worm which he states has suddenly made its appearance and is doing great damage to the wheat crop by eating the heads. He desires information as to the name and habits of this insect. It is the caterpillar of a species of moth (Leucania albinea) closely allied to and belonging to the same genus with the army-worm moth (Leucania unipuncta). In its habit of feeding upon the wheat while in the milk it resembles the corn-worm or cotton boll-worm, which destroys green corn, but does no harm to the ripe kernel. The unusually wet weather of the past few weeks has been favorable to the growth of this insect. It will soon enter the ground and later in the season emerge as a winged moth ready to deposit eggs for the next year's brood of caterpillars. Pains should be taken to destroy the moths as they come out of the ground not long after the harvesting of grain. I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Prof. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, for the determination of the name of this insect, which I had never seen before. He informs me that it did the same work last year at the East, some account of which was published in the New York Weekly Tribune of July 13, 1875.

Last Thursday W. T. Tinkham, stock dealer of Marysville, purchased over \$5,000 worth of hogs, fattened in this vicinity. The total number of hogs, 228; total weight, 62,420; average age, 11 months.—Marshall Co. News.

Minor Mention.

It will be of interest to our readers to learn that our Agents now in the field, are doing good work. The business of the present month of June far exceeds that of any previous June in its history, the past 14 years. Our list is growing in every part of the State and our mail outside of Kansas reaches nearly one thousand copies. In reply to the many kind words of appreciation that come to us from our readers in their letters, we say we shall strive to make the paper better and stronger with each successive issue, and to retain the good opinion of our many readers.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The Fifth Annual Meeting of the National Agricultural Congress, will be held at Philadelphia, September 12-14, 1876. The Annual Address of the President, Hon. W. C. Flag, of Illinois, will give a review of our agricultural progress during the century, and attention will be given to "The Centennial Idea" in other addresses. Thus the growth and present condition of leading agricultural interests, as Grain, Cotton, Stock, and the Dairy will be presented. Agricultural Education, Transportation and Commerce in their relations to Agriculture. Organization among Farmers and kindred topics will be discussed by L. F. Allen, Joseph Harris, X. A. Willard and others.

It is desired to make this meeting National and Representative in its character. Delegates from Agricultural Associations of all kinds are invited, as well as the attendance of individuals interested. The full programme will soon be issued. For any special information, the President may be addressed at Moro, Ill., or the Secretary G. E. Morrow, at State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa.

Berkshire Pigs.—Mr. Solon Roger's advertisement of Berkshire pigs, again appears this week. Mr. Rogers is a reliable and trustworthy breeder, and our readers can count upon fair dealing from him. We have seen Mr. Roger's herd, and his imported animals as well as his own home bred pigs, are very fine.

EMPORIA NORMAL SCHOOL.—Attention is called to the announcement of the opening of the Normal School, at Emporia. This excellent institution remains under the direction of Dr. C. R. Pomeroy, who has earned a reputation as a proficient Normal School teacher, and we are glad to know that the school will be continued notwithstanding the adverse, and we believe very unfortunate legislation of last winter. In common with the friends of education everywhere, we wish the school the highest success.

THE 4TH OF JULY AT TOPEKA.—The citizens of Topeka, are quite determined upon having an old fashioned powder-burning, horn-tooting, speech-making 4th of July. Bands, fire-works, poets, orators, historians and parades are being gotten up for the occasion, without regard to expense. The boys and girls, old folks and young folks—everybody is invited to patriotically come to the Capital, and have a good time. The celebration takes place in the City Park near the river, where there is pleasant shade, and where every family may have their Centennial picnic.

THE SHAWNEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Will hold a Fair for four days, commencing September 26th. Membership tickets, which entitle the purchaser and his wife and children under 16 years of age, to admission to the grounds during the continuance of the Fair, will be sold until the 15th of July, at \$1. Membership tickets purchased after that time, will admit but one person.

Tickets can be purchased at Church's News Stand, in the P. O. building, or of the Secretary, at the office of Down's and Merrill.

TOPEKA KINDERGARTEN.—This school has increased in numbers so as to demand a larger room. Mrs. Parsons takes pleasure in stating that she has secured the church building near the corner of sixth and Topeka Avenue, where she hopes to make this school one of the permanent institutions of the city.

Our readers will notice that we present a large amount of good original matter this week. The first of Dr. Vail's excellent lecture on the Breeding and Management of Horses, which will be furnished next week.

Our first Centennial letter appears, from "A," who we may say, quite privately, to you good readers, is a young lady who has done good work in the FARMER office for two years past. She is enjoying a holiday now, and will no doubt, give us the big show from a woman's stand point. Another one will be there in time to study the exhibition especially for the readers of the FARMER. Mr. Coburn talks about pigs, a subject he is quite familiar with, as he is one of the breeders who can intelligently give good reasons for what he does. Mrs. M. S. Beers, in the Literary Department, continues one of her pleasant stories. Other correspondents from various parts of the country, contribute interesting letters upon various subjects.

Our crop notes embrace the latest and fullest information, and the articles on Live Stock markets and wool and wheat market prospects, give from various sources, opinions worth considering. To gather from all available sources the facts, experiments, successes, and failures of farmers, the best that each can contribute to the general fund is the particular work of a journal of this kind.

To present such a large variety of valuable and instructive matter, that every member of the household will find the paper useful, and to make it welcome to the breeder, the fruit-grower, and a paper for every farmer's household, is the work to which we give all our time and strength.

A PREMIUM FOR THE LADIES.

Messrs. Bosworth & Robbins, of Topeka, Kansas, enterprising merchants, offer the following splendid premiums to the women of Kansas:

For the best Essay, written by a lady in Kansas, upon the subject of Floriculture, a \$25 silk dress and trimmings. The Essay to be read by the writer, or if not present, by some one appointed for that purpose on the Fair grounds at Topeka, during the Shawnee County Fair, which commences September 26th, and continues four days.

No restrictions are placed upon the writer, the length and method of treating the subject to be chosen by the lady competing. A competent committee will be selected to carefully examine the Essays and decide which is entitled to the premium. All essays to be sent to Messrs. Bosworth & Robbins, Topeka, Kansas.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, June 21st, 1876. The officers and directors of the Kansas State Historical Society, have observed with interest the fact that in most of the counties, and in many towns in the State, local historical sketches are in course of preparation, to be presented to the people at the approaching celebration of the Centennial anniversary of American Independence. Thus the entire history of the State will be revised and brought up to the present time. Most of the sketches will doubtless be printed, either in book or pamphlet form, or in the local newspapers. It is very desirable that these printed sketches be brought together and permanently preserved. They will form a collection of Kansas history of rare interest, and of great value for future reference. We have therefore to request that the authors of such sketches, or other persons having charge of their publications, mail such printed copies to the Secretary of the society, in order that all may be placed among its collections, for permanent preservation. S. A. KINGMAN, President. F. G. ADAMS, Secretary.

Crop Notes.

CROP NOTES.

A correspondent of the Western Progress writing from Gardner, Johnson Co., says:

This has been an unusually busy week. There has been 75 cars of grain shipped from this point. J. T. Ott shelled 1,925 bushel of corn for Mr. Erwin in one day. Mr. Erwin had teams enough to deliver it in Gardner the same day. This is the biggest day's work for one sheller this season. Three shellers have been kept constantly at work. Harvesting has begun and crops look well. There has been lots of news but no one has had time to write it up.

The wet and cool weather of the present spring and summer has operated very destructively upon chinch bugs, and it is believed by farmers who have observed the matter that this pest is almost entirely killed off. Consequently, the chances of a good wheat crop next year are enhanced.—Chanute Times.

Harvest is progressing favorably now that the weather has brightened up a little. Most of the wheat is already cut, but stacking has only commenced. But little threshing will be done in the field this year. Last season's experience taught our farmers a lesson they will not forget in a hurry. The bulk of the wheat will be put in the stack just as fast as it is fit to go in.—Neodesha Free Press.

"A crawling worm" is a phrase very often used to express utter insignificance; but worms are not always insignificant. Since our last issue, a species of worms has attacked the wheat in this and adjoining counties. In some localities it is green, in others brown, and in others a dirty white. Old farmers say it resembles, but is not the army worm. It climbs the stalks and eats the ripening grain. It has ruined some entire fields; others it has not touched. We cannot ascertain what amount of damage has been done, but considerable that we already know of. It does not attack the ripened wheat at all. The idea is advanced that it is a new species of worm, the product of the parasite that killed the grass-hoppers last year and year before; but we are not entomologists enough to know on what theory.—Salina Herald.

The quality of the wheat this year in Cowley county will be a grade better than last year. As long as number three wheat sells for one dollar a bushel the farmers need not be discouraged. The prospects for fair prices this year is full as good as last, as Southern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri have but little, and the crop in Europe is light.—Arkansas City Traveller, Cowley Co.

We have received a letter from J. S. Doolittle, written at Cincinnati, dated the 15th, from which we extract the following:

"I saw fields of wheat that had been harvested, about 20 miles east of St. Louis, (on the O. & M. road.) From what I could see of the crops as we passed along I am inclined to think it has been overestimated. For the first 50 miles east of St. Louis the wheat looked very fine, but from that to Vincennes, Ind., the crop is below the average. Saw some good wheat in the Whitewater valley but should say as a rule it will not make over 12 to 15 bushels per acre. A great deal of corn is about fourteen inches high; it has been too wet. Advise the stockmen of your county to sell at home if they can realize fair prices as the stock market has broke and I think for the season. The same in regard to produce."—Chase Co. Ledger.

We regret to say that while there will be a fair supply of fruit in many localities of the county, that the orchards within the scope of the great hailstorm in April were almost denuded of blossoms. We noticed during a ride of three or four miles north this week, that apples and peaches were scarce. South of Emporia the prospect is good for a very large quantity, but an excellent quality of those fruits.—Emporia Ledger.

The Directors of the Jefferson county Agricultural and Mechanical Association met last Saturday and determined on holding a fair commencement on Tuesday, September 26, and continuing four days. A liberal premium list was prepared and a plan devised whereby the association expects to be able to pay premiums at par. Reports from all parts of the county promise an abundant crop and the prospects for the best fair ever held in Jefferson county are consequently flattering.—New Era, Jefferson Co.

A BUTTER COW.—George Worcester has a cow he raised from a calf, and which is now five years old, and familiarly known Miggins. She has this season her second calf, and he is using her milk entirely to make butter, and we are obliged to Mrs. W. for a liberal supply of gilt edged butter from this cows milk. Mr. W. last week kept a very careful account of the yield of her milk and butter, and reports that the result of one week's product from June 11 to 17th, inclusive, by Miggins as follows: Pounds of milk, 228½; average pounds of milk per day, nearly 33; pounds of butter made from this milk, 10½. She had no extra feed, and run out on prairie grass as other cows do. Miggins is certainly a prime milk and butter cow.—Emporia News.

Since the settlement of this country neither wheat, oats, barley nor rye have ever failed to yield good crops for good farming; and they may be sown with the certainty that they will furnish seed for the sower and bread for the eater. Some are making a specialty of the business of wheat raising, and we believe that the farmer who lays his plant properly and conducts his business systematically and carefully, and does his work thoroughly and in season, will not fail to make wheat growing profitable. The universal experience of those who have turned their attention exclusively to wheat, confirms this opinion, and we are not surprised that every year more farmers make wheat a specialty and that our wheat fields attract more attention every year from persons who are looking for favorable opportunities to engage in profitable business.—Rice Co. Gazette.

Our woolen mill is about to let out a link. Owing to the increase of business the present season, the proprietors have determined to put in an additional wheel. It will be a 40 inch wheel of the James Leffel pattern, and when in position, as it will be in a few days, the momentum of the mill will be greatly increased, and facilitate the manufacture of a much larger amount of goods.—Blue Rapids Times.

Harvest began in the County this week. The crop of fall wheat was never so fine before, and many farmers are talking about 30 to 40 bushels per acre. The bread sown, too, is large, though not so large as it would have been could seed have been procured. Everybody feels greatly encouraged, and prosperity begins to smile upon every hand.—Wathena Reporter.

CATTLE PRICES.

When the western shipper sees good fat cattle quoted at \$4 50 and real choice at \$4 70 to \$4 80 in this market he may well ask, when will declines stop. For the first time in Chicago choice cattle were sold last week at less than \$5 per 100 lbs. Ever since the through Texan cattle season set in, there has been a steady decline in values, that began first in butcher grades and finally extended to fat native shipping steers. The cause of all this has been apparent to every man interested who has kept himself fully posted by reading the various newspaper market reports, and by conversing with his neighbors. The cause is well known to be in the over supply of cattle in the entire West. The demand is as large as it ever was, and perhaps is greater because of the natural increase in population year by year. But production of cattle has been in greater ratio than consumption.

Here then are two central facts confronting each other, which easily solve the question as to what prices shall be in the immediate future. They declare that prices shall not be, higher than now. It is unpleasant to say anything to discourage stock owners, and farmers who own stock, yet perhaps the early grappling with a bad problem may hasten the time for improving conditions. Farmers work hard enough to command good pay. They are the foundation of all our prosperity, and without their labors other departments of industry would be seriously crippled. When farmers are rich, or above poverty the whole country is in a fair way to improve in its pecuniary affairs. Hence, we are naturally interested in all the facts contained in crop reports, the harvest prospects, and everything bearing upon the work of farmers.

We now see one important branch of farm labor suffering. Stock raisers have done well in raising hogs, harrng cholera ravages; but in cattle they are made to face low prices, and perhaps still lower ones. Now the question is, will they be obliged to witness further declines. In previous articles we have expressed the opinion that cattle prices would be low till the first of June. That date has come and gone, and we now find that the time must be extended. Receipts in leading Western markets have been proof conclusive of the abundant production. Notwithstanding thousands upon thousands of native cattle have been marketed, we find that there are many thousand more, behind in grazing sections, added to which we have the run of grass fed Texans still to come.

Some farmers are holding back their cattle. Other may think to secure better values by keeping their cattle out of the markets, but this is apparently postponing the day of evil. If whole communities should decide to hold their cattle, there might be a temporary scarcity in the markets that would advance quotations. This would be a temptation difficult to withstand; and then every cattle owner being anxious to get the advance would rush in his stock. The result would be heavy receipts again, that would cause heavy declines and losses. If cattle should be held in the country till the fall months, no good would result. By that time hogs must enter into consumption and compete with beef. The supply of natives would be liable to be as large next October and November as it is now, with consequent low prices.

We see therefore no chance for increased values for months to come, certainly not until after the run of grass Texas cattle is over. It will be the best therefore, for owner of cattle to make up their minds that they must sell at very low figures. If they happen to get into mean markets, growing will do no good. It now seems to be the inevitable that food of all kinds shall go to consumers at the very lowest cost. Amid the business disturbance incidental to a Presidential campaign, consumption will be lessened by the employment for many laborers who will be obliged to economize most strictly. The demand will be kept down to closest limits. Thus with large supplies, and lessened consumption it is easy to perceive that cattle cannot improve in price. When ready, market your cattle, but rest assured that the prices of a year ago cannot be obtained. One market is just like another. Chicago is just as badly as St. Louis, and the New York market is as weak as the other two. We are all in one boat, sailing to the future where low prices must rule.—St. Louis Live-Stock Reporter.

WOOL.

We take the following from the New York Merchant Journal of June 24. The market still lacks animation, but there has been a little better feeling and more doing in moderate lots. The large sale of woolen goods last week was in some respects quite successful. About 25,000 pieces of cloths of different kinds were distributed at prices fair under the circumstances, and this has given some encouragement to manufacturers to take more of wool. Wool dealers feel a little better than before the sale of woolsens last week. The market may be reported as in a better condition, though the feeling is not such as to warrant hopes of a rise, if any, higher prices, though it is thought that the downward tendency in prices has received a check. The new clip is now coming in a little more freely, with some sales of good XX Ohio fleece at 36½c; Eastern Texas fine new clip, 31 to 32c; do 30 to 31c; Sales were made of New York fleece at 37½ to 40c, Georgia at 24½c, with a very fair business in California. Foreign wools are rather dull.

Table with columns: From, Bales, Entered Value. Includes entries for England, Austria, France, Africa, British West Indies, Bremen.

Receipts for the week (domestic) 1,931 since Jan 1, 27,971 same time last year (domestic) 24,348 The Boston Commercial List of last Saturday says "The market is dull, the sales almost exclusively confined to California, and prices still tend in favor of buyers. Manufacturers appear to be quite indifferent, and low prices are no inducement to operate beyond immediate wants. In the country there has been very little movement as yet. Some additional consignments of new Kentucky Combing have been received and one lot of new Michigan, but for combing there has scarcely been any inquiry during the week. The same grade of Michigan combing sold at 27c. last week at 27c., but now 25c. may be considered an outside figure. The transaction in California wool have been, mostly Spring, from 15 to 27c., the latter for very choice. The principal sales this description have been in the range of 20 to 25c., and include good average lots. Supplies continue to arrive quite freely, and there is a good assortment offering. Pulled wools are plenty and dull. Foreign wool is very quiet, but the demand is quite limited and stocks are held above the view of buyers.

Concerning what the same Journal says: The above tables show that the tendency of last week to accumulate stock is not only arrested but said stock is reduced by nearly a quarter of a million bushels of wheat and half that quantity of corn. This desirable result have been obtained by concessions in price of 2 to 3c. per bushel on Spring, and from 3c. to 5c. on inferior kinds. More favorable accounts of growing crops in Europe have retarded shipments, but declined in ocean freights materially helped the market, which closes firm as our quotations for prime grades but weak for inferior.

The Mark Lane (London) Express, in its last Monday's issue, reviewing the grain trade for the week ending Saturday, 17th, says: "Concurrent with the improvement in the aspect of the crops, anxiety about political matters has decreased; the market has consequently relaxed into a state of calm, and, with large supplies from America and Russia, trade has been confined to supplying present requirements. As summer approaches the markets will be to a great extent unaffected by the influence of the weather, but there does not seem to be much probability that the present price of wheat will vary to a marked extent, and in the absence of speculation the probable wants of millers must form the basis of the market, which closes firm as our quotations for prime grades but weak for inferior. The Mark Lane (London) Express, in its last Monday's issue, reviewing the grain trade for the week ending Saturday, 17th, says: "Concurrent with the improvement in the aspect of the crops, anxiety about political matters has decreased; the market has consequently relaxed into a state of calm, and, with large supplies from America and Russia, trade has been confined to supplying present requirements. As summer approaches the markets will be to a great extent unaffected by the influence of the weather, but there does not seem to be much probability that the present price of wheat will vary to a marked extent, and in the absence of speculation the probable wants of millers must form the basis of the market, which closes firm as our quotations for prime grades but weak for inferior. The Mark Lane (London) Express, in its last Monday's issue, reviewing the grain trade for the week ending Saturday, 17th, says: "Concurrent with the improvement in the aspect of the crops, anxiety about political matters has decreased; the market has consequently relaxed into a state of calm, and, with large supplies from America and Russia, trade has been confined to supplying present requirements. As summer approaches the markets will be to a great extent unaffected by the influence of the weather, but there does not seem to be much probability that the present price of wheat will vary to a marked extent, and in the absence of speculation the probable wants of millers must form the basis of the market, which closes firm as our quotations for prime grades but weak for inferior."

Kansas City Live Stock Market, Corrected Weekly by Baese & Sulder.

The receipts of cattle for the past week 1,538 head. Shipment for same period 1,560 head. In consequence of limited supply, market was active, and nearly all changed hands. Our yards at present writing are bare of stock, and buyers are anxiously waiting arrivals. We quote as follows:

Choice fat native shipping steers.....	4.25@4.50
Good fat native shipping steers.....	3.50@4.00
Choice grazing or butcher steers.....	3.25@3.50
Native steers.....	3.00@3.50
Grass wintered Texas steers.....	3.00@3.50
Choice fat cows.....	3.25@3.50
Common to fair.....	3.00@3.50
Fat bulls.....	2.45@2.75

HOGS.
The receipts of hogs for the past week were 2,386 head. Driven out to packers and shipped out 5,234 head; the market declined since our last closing steady at quotations:

Packing hogs.....	5.15@5.25
Stockers hogs.....	5.00@5.30
Coarse hogs.....	4.25@4.75

SHEEP.
Receipts, 345 heads.
Shipment, 305 heads.
Mutton grades..... 3.00@3.25
Stockers nominal..... 2.00@2.25

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.

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After an experience of more than twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholion is the only known, certain Remedy for the diseases to which women are subject. The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, the most popular of the day for Bilioussness, Headache and diseases of Digestion. They act mildly in accordance with the laws of Nature. No family should be without them. Inquire about them at your nearest druggists.

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 Beverly R. Keim, General Passenger Agent Kansas City, for descriptive pamphlets.

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.

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.

Needles and parts of every Sewing Machine in the United States. Needles 50 cents per dozen. Address, "Singer Agency," Topeka, Kansas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Full Term of Fourteen Weeks Commences September 6th and Ends December 13th.
The Board of Regents having decided at their annual meeting to continue the Normal School, have authorized the following charges, per term, for tuition; For Preparatory year, \$5; advanced studies, \$7; also an incidental fee of \$2.
Text books can be purchased at cost, or rented for two cents per week.
Furnished rooms, accommodating from two to four ladies, can be had at the Boarding Halls, by those desiring to board themselves, for \$3.50 per month, by applying early to the President.
Use of library and reading room FREE.
ALL FEES ARE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
A full corps of able and experienced teachers will be employed, and every facility afforded for thorough education.
The preliminary examination for new students will be held at the Normal Hall, Tuesday, September 6th. For circulars and other information address the President, C. R. POMEROY.

N. B. As the Fall Term of 14 weeks is the longest term of the school year, students who are limited in their ability to attend, will find it to their advantage to select this term.

SEEDS

RUTA BAGA AND OTHER TURNIPS,
Of our own Raising. Our Motto is
Low Prices with High Quality.
Farmers can obtain supplies by Mail direct, post-paid, at small charge. Send Postal Card for List of Prices.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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 **SOLOM ROGERS,** Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas.

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To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS. Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to Agents by any House. An easy and pleasant employment.

The value of the celebrated New Patent Improved Eye Cups for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than one thousand of our best physicians in their practice. The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., and Wm. BEATLEY, M. D. writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.

Read the following certificates: **FERGUSON STATION, LOGAN CO., KY., June 6th, 1872.**
DR. J. BALL & Co., Gentlemen:
CERTIFICATE: Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too sceptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have my hands certified of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Eye Cups.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM BEATLEY, M.D., SALVINA, KY., writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."

ALEX. R. WYETH, M.D., ATCHISON, PA., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my utter astonishment your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

Rev. S. H. FALKENBURG, Minister of the M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your invaluable Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enrolled in the annals of the benefactors of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HORACE B. DURANT, M.D., says: "I sold, and effected future sales liberally. The mercurial diseased patient, who makes money, and make it fast, too; no small petty business, promises as far as I can see, to be life-long."

Major E. C. ELLEN wrote us, November 16th, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Ivory Eye Cups, and am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They are certainly the greatest invention of the age."

Prof. W. MEXNER writes: "I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my handiwork with glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen."

ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, writes, after having used your Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. BALL & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one who is afflicted with eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—50 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

LAWRENCE J. P. STEVENS, J. P., writes: "We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unassailable. He is a native born citizen of M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor. S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor. GEORGE S. MERRILL, F. M. ROY, H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas."

Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your impaired sight, dimness of vision and overworked eyes can be restored; weak, watery and inflamed eyes, the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored, and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.

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A DIAMOND WORTH SEEING.
Save your eyes and restore your sight; throw away your spectacles!

By reading our Illustrated *Physiology and Anatomy of the Eyesight*, of 100 pages, tells how to restore impaired vision and overworked eyes, how to cure weak, watery, inflamed and near-sighted eyes, and all other diseases of the eyes. Waste no more money by adjusting huge glasses on your nose and disfiguring your face. Book mailed free to any person. Send on your address.

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To sell the Patent Eye Cups to the hundreds of people with diseased eyes and impaired sight in your county. Any person can act as our Agent.
To Gentlemen or Ladies \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to
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No. 91 LIBERTY STREET,
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Do not miss the opportunity of being first in the field. Do not delay. Write by first mail. Great inducements and large profits offered to any person who wants a first-class paying business.

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THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS Hasse perfecting from outside cup-shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the limb, and the cup presses back the intestines just as they would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and radical cure certain. It is comfortable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
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For fruit, grain and stock, Kansas is the Banner State. But only freedom from debt is real property. Sell your farm get out of debt, and begin anew this Centennial year. There are thousands in the North and East who would gladly buy if they knew the bargains to be had. Come West young man. Those who would advertise so as to reach buyers and effect a sale at small expense will address **E. D. PARSONS, Attorney at Law, Topeka, Kansas.**

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ATTORNEY AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
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AMSDEN PEACH, a specialty. The Amnden is the earliest and best early Peach in the world; originated at Carthage, Missouri. Specially adapted to Kansas, Missouri, and the South-west. Highly recommended by Downing, Barry, Husman, Thomas, Berckman and others. For full history of the Amnden and price of Buds and Trees of the New English Peaches. Also, Buds and Trees of the True Wild Goose Plum. Address **JOHN WAMPLER,** Carthage, Missouri.

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent everywhere, to sell our INDESTRUCTIBLE Sample free. Address the **HUPSON WIRE MILLS,** 128 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED. MEN OF GENTLE APPEARANCE and business tact, and a cash capital of \$20, \$50, or \$100, for a genteel permanent, and 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. Address, with stamp, **N. A. RAY & CO.,** Chicago, Ill.

Farm Hands.

Farmers desiring to secure the services of good Harvest or Farm Hands can do so by applying in person, 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. Address **E. H. WHITE,** Care Parmelee and Haywood, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking
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Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "Occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

AN EFFICACIOUS REMEDY.—I can recommend an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heart, and Dyspepsia, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator. **Lewis G. Wunder,** 1625 Master street, chief clerk, Philadelphia Postoffice.

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The best, only complete, and reliable instrument for the treatment of Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and diseases of the lungs and air passages generally.

Price, \$2.50 and \$5 each. For pamphlets, etc., address **E. FOUGERA & CO.,** 30 NORTH WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

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This is no humbug. For information, inquire of or write to **MOYER BROS.,** Wholesale Druggists, Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

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Will sow any desired quantity without change of gear. Will sow Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Beans, Peas, Corn, Flaxseed, &c. Just What You Want. It beats any force feed ever made. Send for a circular, or ask your dealer to show you the **Buckeye.** **F. P. MAST & CO.,** Springfield, O.

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Beautifully Illustrated Pamphlets fully describing the Aultman and Taylor Thresher, and containing a host of letters from customers, and a Handsome Colored Lithograph of Thresher Scene, sent free upon application. **THRASHERMEN** will buy no other if they wish to make money, and get the machines the farmers are bound to employ as soon as they learn of its merits.

Farmers will employ no other, if they wish to save their grain and get from three to five cents more per bushel on account of being well cleaned grain, not broken, etc., all of which can be proven by the testimony of some of the leading farmers in this section.

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Spring Wagons, Platform and 3 Springs SPORTING WAGONS, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

We stock a specialty of Studebaker Spring Work, and can furnish you better Spring Wagons, and Buggies for the money than any house in the West. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and price list. Address

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THESE figures prove its good qualities better than words. Warranted in every part of construction. The TEETH are cast-steel, tempered in oil, and adjust themselves to uneven surfaces. The SPRINGS are a DOUBLE COIL, made with the body of the tooth, much stronger and better than the single coil, made with the body of the tooth in inferior rakes. The **LEVELER** has an ingeniously contrived patent wire, which holds the teeth so firmly to its work while down, without using hands or feet. Send for circulars.

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HALL'S Safe and Lock Co.

Have removed to their new and elegant salesroom, **612 WASHINGTON AVENUE,** Opposite the Lindell Hotel, **St. Louis, Missouri.** WHERE A FULL LINE OF

FIRE & BURGLAR Proof Safes,

Can be seen and purchased at low prices to suit the times.

Hall's Safe and Lock Co., 612 Washington Avenue.

Largest Thrashing Machine Works IN THE WORLD.

J.I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis. APRON and ECLIPSE APRON SEPARATORS. OF Apron Separators we make 20, 24, 26, 32, and 36 inch cylinders; of Eclipse, 32 and 36 inch cylinders. Thrash Grain, Grass and Flax. Better than the Best.

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

Eight, 10, and 12 Horse 4-wheel Woodbury Power. Four, 6, 8, 10, and 12 Horse Fitts Mounted and Down Powers. Eight and 10 Horse Two-wheel Woodbury Powers. Two, 3, 4, 8 and 10 Horse Great Powers. One and 2 Horse Trread Powers.

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No risk to the purchaser, as no money is paid until you have tested the Scales and found them satisfactory. The Jones System will bring your goods at lower prices. Her members are scattered over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly settling up, and the object is to protect immigrants out of your hard earned money! For free Price List of Scales of any size, address

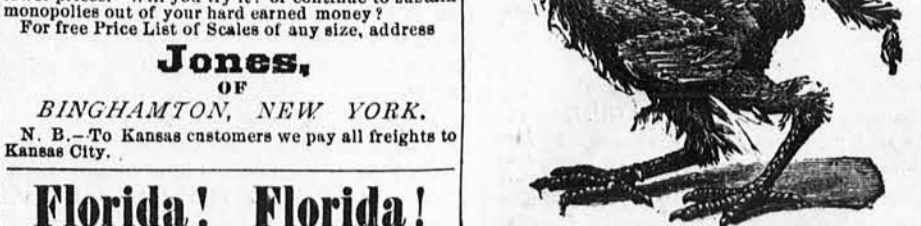
Jones, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK. N. B.—To Kansas customers we pay all freights to Kansas City.

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MATLAND GRANGE assures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange County, that they may be kindly cared for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in our midst. Her members are scattered over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly settling up, and the object is to protect immigrants out of your hard earned money! Address **V. E. LUCAS,** Matland, Orange County, Florida.

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If you don't see the point, write **Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, General Agents, Kansas City, Missouri.** Our handsome colored lithograph of "Comic Thresher Scene" sent free upon application.



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Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

HANNAH EARLE'S MISSION.

BY M. STRATTON BEERS.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

I do think you capable of being a good man, as good a man as your mother is a woman, but Gilbert I must go now, and—

"And—you are an angel; the sweetest one on earth, and for your dear sake, I will be a good man; run home now! alone if you must, but remember I never have been half so happy in my life, as what you just said has made me."

Hannah tried again to tell him, that when Christmas came, she would be George's wife; but she could scarce remember it herself, so she went on down the hill, her brain busied with thoughts that none who knew her, would ever have guessed could have lodged there.

Her Father and Mother both sat on the porch, enjoying the cool evening breeze; in side sat her brothers and sisters, those who were not already in bed; for the younger children went to bed with the chickens.

Hannah went in past her parents, threw her hat on the table, and herself on the lounge.

"Tired, Sis?" inquired her oldest brother.

"Yes! No! I mean, I'm warm and feel lazy."

"Did you see George?"

"Yes! Why?"

"Did he say anything to you about the picnic?"

"No! I didn't get near enough to speak; he was just coming in town as I came out."

"Hope they'll get the thing up, I'm just crazy for a change of some kind, ain't you Han?"

"A change of some kind! Yes! I should think I was; do you think it will ever come to me?"

Royal Earle listened; Hannah had spoken so low that his ear had failed to catch what she said.

"What is it Sis? didn't quite hear."

"Oh, nothing! I only wish Pa would sell the farm and move into some town, I'm so tired of all this hard work."

"Whew! Sis, you're in a box; tired of a farm and going to marry a farmer; is George going to sell out and move to the city?"

"Perhaps!" then in a moment she added; "No! I don't mean that 'perhaps,' only just I wish he would if I am ever going to be his wife."

Hannah got up from the lounge and went up stairs to bed. She tried her best to forget all Gilbert Ross had said to her, and to remember if he was capable of being a good man, he was but a bad one.

She had never been called an 'angel' by any one before, no one had ever praised her hand, had called it pretty to her, or suggested that it would look well fingering a piano. She had an organ, and could play pretty well on it, but George Reed had never once complimented her hands, when she had played for him, and he always asked her to play, always; and once he had asked her if the organ was hers to take to her new home with her, and she told him "yes! hers under any circumstances," and to-night she remembered his answer, though that night, she had not thought anything about it George had said: "Guess you had better leave it for Jennie and Gussie hadn't you, they will lose enough to lose their Hannah without the organ going too."

She had thought then only of the pressure he had given her arm, for they were walking at the time, but to-night she thought: "And so he thinks if I have my organ, I'll not mind his suppers I suppose; any girl who marries a farmer must expect to drudge every moment, that is all there is about that."

When the morning came she rose to commence the washing, with a tired feeling, for she had slept but little and thought a great deal. She went down to find her mother worried all out with the baby who was cutting teeth and had kept her awake through the night; this did not add any thing to the pleasantness of Hannah's feelings; she went back up stairs and hurried Jennie and Gussie down, one to rock the baby while her mother took a nap, the other to get the breakfast while she, instead of commencing to wash right away as usual, should skim the milk, and get it ready for the fourteen calves.

"Fine prospect for a lifetime," she thought but she managed to do her part cheerfully, and to help Jennie with her suggestions about the breakfast until it was ready; but once buckled down to the washing, and sweating over the hot suds, the rebellious thoughts came thicker and faster, until, as we saw in the commencement of this story she could keep silent no longer.

When Hannah returned to her tubs, it was with a sort of revulsion of feeling; her mother-words had come near sending her thoughts into the right channel again; she worked right cheerfully for a while and then came, like an evil spirit the words of Gil. Ross when he said, "I wish I had the chance, I would show your father and all Rossville that I am quite as capable of making a wife happy as George Reed."

"I could marry Gil. Ross if I would only say the word, and live like a lady as his mother does, wear fine clothes all the time, play the piano, and ride in my carriage," then aloud she said, "I was a down-right fool to promise George Reed I'd marry him, I wish—"

"What do you wish? Hannah. It was Mr. Earle who had come in from the garden, and had heard Hannah's remark.

"I don't know what I wish, I am so tired of washing and scrubbing, and churning, and to think I must keep at it a whole lifetime; I cannot think it is my mission, Father."

Mr. Earle was a good man, and one of cool thought; he could remember many a time when he too had felt life was hard, and made up of a chain of misfortunes; but religion and experiment had shown him, that what are trials to us at the time, prove themselves at last to have been only blessings in disguise, and he believed that Hannah, when she got rested from her washing, would feel differently, so he laid his hand on her shoulder and said:

"I know all this seems like an humble mission in life my daughter, but if this is what God has marked out for you, don't worry about it; you will find plenty of sunshine and cheer in the love of your husband and the consciousness that you are doing right. Talking about 'mission' Hannah, where is a holier, sweeter, more beautiful mission than the one you quiet, patient mother is so faithfully fulfilling every day of her life; a more affectionate, loving wife never lived; or a more patient, tender mother; and look at the fruit of her mission; a grown up daughter, of whom we have reason to be proud; who is every way fitted, and just on the eve of making a good man happy, two sons who already show good evidence of noble, useful, manhood; and two more daughters fast ripening into womanhood and four younger ones who are a constant joy with their childish prattle; I tell you Hannah, a wife's and mother's mission does not consist in the washing and scrubbing alone, these may be thrown in as trials for all I know, folks all have their trials some way, if they've money enough to hire their hard work done, then they come some other way. Look for instance at Ross's a mourning over their worthless son, I tell you I'll take my poverty and my children, before I'd take their wealth and their drinking, gambling, disobedient boy.

"But—father maybe Gilbert is not so bad as they say?"

"Sh-sh, child! he is bad enough to break his mother's heart yet; and listen to father now; don't make any more such foolish remarks aloud, as that you made just as I came in. George Reed is a good fellow, and you would be 'fool' to promise to marry him, you would be one sure enough to break your promise however, go have a sober talk with mother, dear, she'll set you all right."

There was such loving pathos in the tone in which Mr. Earle said all this to her, that Hannah's heart was touched, and the tears fell fast while she finished hanging out the clothes, and tidied up the shed and kitchen; and by the time her brothers and sisters came trooping home from school, she was calm and self composed again; she had had no time for the talk with her mother as her father had advised, and for which her heart yearned, and it was such a pity that she had not, for the good was predominant again and the good seed which the mother would have been sure to have sown, would have brought forth abundantly.

We write, 'it was such a pity!' and after all we don't know; it seems as if it would have saved Hannah and some others, so much sorrow, but it may be it was best just as it was, it is the lessons we learn by our bitterest experiences that take the deepest roots in our memories. It was Hannah's self-love that made her plain life of homely duties appear so hard; she had forgotten all about the happiness of others and was calculating her individual happiness and pleasure; her moral obligations were forgotten, also, for the time and Satan is ever so ready to come in just when one is weakest and most likely to yield.

It happened that Saturday of this week was a very rainy day, that it still rained on into the evening, so hard and incessantly that going to rehearsal in the village was something not to be thought of. George Reed did not come to see Hannah either as he usually did on such occasions, doing his rubber suit to keep himself from the rain.

The clock in the sitting-room struck the hour of eight before Hannah realized that he would not come that night, she wondered if he was cross because she had rode from the village with Gilbert Ross; she formed a half resolution to write him a little note and explain it all; then she grew angry, and thought if he chose to be offended and stay away, why then he might that was all. She did not sleep well that night, her thoughts would not let her.

Sabbath morning was still wet and drizzly and Hannah having headache, did not accompany her father and brothers and sisters to church and sabbath school, Bobbie was not yet over his tooth cutting, and mother would not leave him, and Hannah thought the good time for chatting with her over her affairs had come, and meant to tell her of her ride with Gilbert Ross, of all he had said and ask her she what should do to get to feeling right again.

But Bobbie would not be quiet, he moaned and cried continually until both mother and sister grew anxious for the folks to come from church, that they might send for the Doctor, and this was done as soon as they did come. Royal brought a note for Hannah, which she took and ran up stairs to read. It was from George, and a simple invitation to her to attend a picnic in Weston's Woods on Wednesday, he wrote, "unless I hear from you to the contrary by Tuesday evening, I will,

call for you at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon."

"He's cross I know, or he would never have sent me such a formal note as that; I've a big notion to send him word I cannot go."

She ran down stairs with cheeks all aglow but no one noticed them, the baby had gone into a spasm or was dying, no one could tell which, and Hannah was so busy helping about the hot baths, and trying to do something to relieve her brother that she quite forgot George's note.

The Doctor was out of town and would not be back till night while all they did for Bobbie seem to do no good. Hannah wondered at her mother's calmness, which continued the same through the long sultry afternoon, after they had ceased trying to relieve the child, by efforts of their own, and while they only sat about with bated breaths expecting, almost hoping—for his suffering seemed so great—each breath would prove the last one.

But the day drew near its close, and just before sundown the Doctor came and soon they had the satisfaction of seeing the drawn features relax, the breaths came more evenly, and to know that he slept quietly once more.

"The worst was over" so the Doctor said, and leaving some powder he left, promising to call in the morning.

Hannah offered to sit by the cradle, but Gussie claimed it as her privilege; so while her mother rested on the lounge, Jennie skimmed the milk, and her father and the boys went to milk the cows, Hannah put on her rubbers, and ran off into the cool damp woods "to think."

The day had been so exciting; the little sick brother, the note from George, her disappointment in not getting to talk with her mother; altogether it had been an unsatisfactory day; and taking George's note from her pocket she scanned it over and over again; but rumping it up in her hand she tossed it into the little streamlet, that, made full and angry by the late fall of rain rushed along at her feet.

"There! that is the last I want of you; a pretty note to a betrothed wife, not one affectionate word in it from beginning to end."

She started, and would have run like a scared child to the house, but that a hand caught and held her.

"Don't go! Miss Earle, please don't! I have just prayed for another chance to speak to you ever since that night you made me so happy, by telling me you had faith in me, I have something I must say to you."

Hannah looked at him in a kind of excited, wondering way, and asked in a half whisper "What is it? you want to speak quick, for I must go home."

"I must tell you Hannah Earle, that I love you as no man ever loved woman before; I would die for you! You can make me what you will, a good man by marrying me or a bad one by refusing me, which will you do?"

"Oh, Gilbert Ross! you do not know what you say!"

"Don't I know? haven't I loved you for years? only that we were both so young, I should have told you long ago; I tell you to-day, and I must know my fate; it is life or death to me Hannah, will you be mine or George Reed's? will you take ease and comfort, and love and tenderness, or will you marry George and be a drudge in return for it, tell me quick, it will take you but one minute to decide, and I shall never ask you again."

Hannah clasped her hands about a small tree, and leaned against it; she thought of George falling to come the night before, as he always had done in case of rain on rehearsal nights; she thought of the note that morning received and a doubt of his love took possession of her heart; then came the remembrance of his declaration of love to her, so very different from this passionate one just listened to.

TO BE CONTINUED.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Three and three-fourth cups of Indian corn meal, two and one-half cups of rye meal, not flour, two-thirds cups of molasses, one quart of milk, either sweet or sour; two even teaspoonsful of soda, dissolved in the milk; steam in tin pudding boiler five hours; take off the cover and set in the oven with the beans to remain till morning.

SPANISH CREAM.—The Christian Union's recipe is this:—One quart of milk, four eggs; one-half ounce gelatine, then add the other pint of milk, and stir it over the fire in a farina kettle. Beat the yolks of the eggs with three tablespoons of sugar, and stir into the milk, just before it boils. When it comes to a boil take it off, stir into it the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth, with three tablespoonsful of sugar. Flavor with vanilla; pour into moulds. Use the next day.

FLOUR PANCAKES.—Good flour pancakes may be made of rich buttermilk, with flour stirred in to a proper thickness, a little salt and sufficient soda dissolved in warm water to make it sweet and entirely neutralize the acid. The proportion of soda will vary with the sourness of the milk, and should be carefully adjusted by trying a little on the griddle while you are sure there is not too much in.

ORANGE CAKE.—This is a delicate and delicious cake. A lady gives a recipe for preparing it through the Chicago Tribune. Take the grated rind of one orange; two cups sugar; whites of four eggs and yolks of five; one cup of sweet milk; one cup of butter; two large teaspoonsful baking powder, to be sifted through with the flour; bake quick in jelly tins. Filling:—Take the white of one egg that was left; beat to a froth; add a little sugar, and the juice of the orange; beat together, and spread between the layers. If oranges cannot be had, lemons will do instead.

Mr. Emmons, of St. George, expects to sell 4,000 pounds of honey this year, and says that his wheat crop is the best ever raised in Kansas—and he has raised over thirty bushel to the acre.—Manhattan Nationalist.

A witness was asked if he "was not a husbandman when he hesitated a moment, then coolly replied, amid the laughter of the court, "No, sir, I'm not married."

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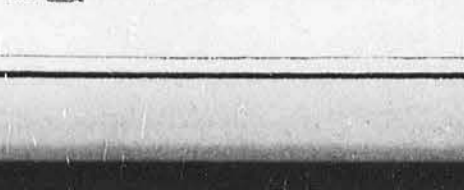


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June 28, 1876.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending June 28th, 1876.

Atchison County—C. H. Krebs, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Clark Pittman, Atchison Tp., Pardee P. O., May 24th, 1876, one black mare, indistinct brand on left shoulder, about 11 hands high, 9 or 10 years old. Valued at \$30.00.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Henry Bradley, Mission Tp., Kennebec P. O., May 25th, 1876, one bay mare, nine years old, with star in forehead, right hind foot white, collar marks. Valued at \$25.00.
HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Weaver, Robinson Tp., one heifer, supposed to be one year old past, red and white spotted, some white in face, white spot on legs, sides, hips and rear, mostly white horns stand a little up, hole in left ear and slit out at the under side, half crop of the under side of right ear, brand indistinct on right hip. Valued at \$15.00.

Butler County—V. Brown, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by A. M. Cain, Prospect Tp., April 25th, 1876, one bay colt, 2 or 3 years old, with dark mane and tail, branded in two places on the hip with the letters "C. A." Also one or two colored horse colts, 2 or 3 years old, high hips, spot between eyes, branded on left hip twice with letter "E." Also one or two spotted colts, 2 or 3 years old, high hips, spot between eyes, branded on left hip twice with letter "E." Also one or two spotted colts, 2 or 3 years old, high hips, spot between eyes, branded on left hip twice with letter "E." Also one or two spotted colts, 2 or 3 years old, high hips, spot between eyes, branded on left hip twice with letter "E." Valued at \$20.00.

Bourbon County—J. H. Brown, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A. Oltham, Freedom Tp., one bay pony horse, supposed to be 3 years old this spring, small white spot in forehead, small lump on left shoulder, above the shoulder blade, some white hairs on right side of belly, broke to work and ride. Valued at \$20.00.

Cowley County—M. G. Trapp, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Mark K. Hull, Dexter Tp., on the 23d of May, 1876, one bay mare colt about two years old, branded "C" on right side of neck under the mane. Valued at \$20.00.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by Thomas C. Ayres, Cheerer Tp., one cow, large size, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, left ear cropped square, right ear cut angular and notched, sides light red, horns drooped. Appraised at \$10.00.
MARE—Taken up by W. P. Renfrow, Douglas Tp., May 10th, 1876, one brown mare, 15 hands high, 12 years old, shod on front feet, branded on left shoulder with R. S. saddle mark and also of harness, right hind foot white to pastern joint. Valued at \$25.00.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.
Taken up May 29th, 1876, by Chalmers Scott, Delaware Tp., one sorrel horse, about 11 years old, about 15 hands high, heavy mane and tail, white strip in face, blind in left eye, stowed in shoulders, no other marks or brands perceivable. Valued at \$15.00.

La Bette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A. P. Goff, Liberty Tp., one black pony mare, about 14 hands high, about 3 years old, heavy with foal, scar on the left fore leg, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.00.
Also, two or three year old geldings one about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, left fore foot white, star in forehead, and strip of white on nose.
The other about 14 hands high, black, right fore and right hind foot white, full blaze in face. Valued at \$10.00.

Montgomery County—E. T. Mears, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by E. D. Mills, Rutland Tp., one white horse, about 11 years old, supposed to be 15 years old, white stripe on the nose and face, bit on. Valued at \$75.00.

Riley County—J. C. Burgyne, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up June 5th, 1876, by A. Eberly, Mayday Tp., one dark iron gray mare, four years old, white face branded with letters B & S on left shoulder, about 12 hands high. Valued at \$40.00.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Archie Abbott, Roseville Tp., May 20th, 1876, one sorrel horse, about 11 years old, white face branded with letters B & S on left shoulder, about 12 hands high. Valued at \$40.00.
Also, one bay horse, about eight years old, with three white feet, white nose and forehead, and brand on left shoulder, about 18 hands high. Valued at \$40.00.

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by James M. Baldwin, Liberty Tp., May 5th, 1876, one sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, white collar marks of white hair on top of neck, no other marks or brands visible, supposed to be eight years old this spring. Valued at \$40.00.

Washington County—G. W. Pasko, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Ward Dolanmyre, Little Blue Tp., one four year old bay pony mare, and one good sized black horse with white spot in forehead.

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Land or Improved Farms in all Parts of Kansas.
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Address **DOWNES & MERRILL,** Topeka, Kansas.

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3,000,000 ACRES
Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in America, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West, on 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20 per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED
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Land! Land! Land!

HOME FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

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Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf
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On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.
20 Per cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT
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For further information address,
John A. Clark,
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TWO SONS and Two Grandsons of Rydsey's Hambletonian, will stand at Prairie Dell Farm, Shawnee County, Kansas, the season of 1876. Very highly bred and promising Trotting Stock, continually for sale. For pedigree, R. I. LEA, Agent.
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A home paper devoted to home interests; alive and fully up to the times on all questions affecting the moral, social and physical welfare of the State and country. It is a paper for you and your family.

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WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

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4 Ton Hay or Stock Scales - \$80
All other sizes at great reduction. All scales warranted. Full particulars upon application. 30 days' trial allowed parties who can give good references.

R. H. JEWEL'S
THE MOST COMPLETE SET
36 (JEWELS, PENDANTS)
WORKING TOOLS—**80**
PIECES (STAFF MOUNTINGS)
EVER OFFERED THE PATRONS
LATEST BEST
Lever Seal, Standard Design, \$3.
To order, under Seal of Grange, I will send a set for examination. Address,
JAS. MURDOCK, JR.,
125 Race St., Cincinnati, O.
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INVENTORS. If you want a Patent, send us a model or sketch and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fee will be, in ordinary cases, \$25. Advice free. Address **LOUIS BAGGER & CO.,** Washington, D. C. Send Postal Card for our "GUIDE FOR OBTAINING PATENT," a book of 30 pages.

NATIONAL GRANGE of the ORDER OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1873.
LOUIS BAGGER, Esq.—Dear Sir and Bro.: I will take pleasure in doing your name as a Solicitor of Patents, and cheerfully recommend you to our order.
Yours, fraternally,
O. H. KELLEY,
Secretary National Grange.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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

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

Muslins, Prints, Ducking, Shirting, etc.

AND YOU GET THEM AT

Wholesale Prices.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING BEST STANDARD PRINTS AT 6 1/2 CTS. PER

YARD, GEO. A. CLARK'S THREAD AT FIVE CENTS PER SPOOL.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING JUST AS REPRESENTED AND TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

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Skinner Sulky Plow. Adams & French Harvester

Uses neither Canvas nor Belts.



We sell our Goods on their merits and warrant them equal, in every respect, to any in the market.

K. C. Agricultural Implement Co.,
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—GENERAL AGENTS FOR—

SKINNER'S IMPROVED PLOWS, FISH BROS. WAGONS, VANDIVER AND QUINCY CORN PLANTERS, ADAMS AND FRENCH HARVESTERS, OHIO SULKY RAKE.

Examine these Implements before buying.

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H. MABBETT,

[Successor to GRANT, MABBETT & CO.]
526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kansas.

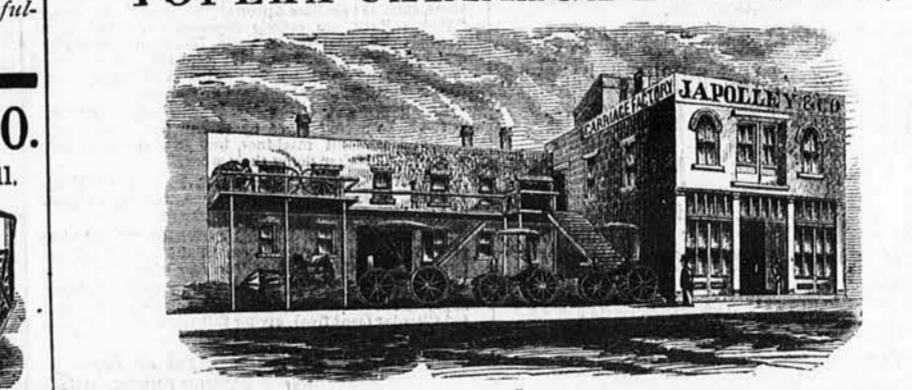
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Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds,
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Garden City, Chicago and Moline Plows and Cultivators. Champion and Excelsior Reapers and Mowers. Sweepstakes and Massillon Threshers.
A full line of Repairs of above Machines on hand from Factories. Kansas Wagons, Buckeye Grain Drills, Sulky and Revolving Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills.
A complete and full assortment of every description of Farming Tools, and everything kept in a first-class Agricultural House. Prices lower than any House west of St. Louis. Do not fail to call and examine Stock, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.
WANTED—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans.
Branch House at Holton, Kansas.

TOPEKA CARRIAGE FACTORY.



J. A. POLLEY & CO., Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Phantoms, Skeleton Crack Wagons, Track Sulkeys, and agents for the celebrated **STUDEBAKER WAGONS.** Repairing promptly attended to. Eastern prices, freight added, duplicated. Correspondence solicited.
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LIVE STOCK
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Also will receive Consignments of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce,
At our office, corner Fifth and Wyandotte streets, opposite Lindell Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Breeders' Directory.

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

THOS. C. STERRETT, WARRENSBURG, MACON CO., Ill., breeder of Norman and Clyde draft horses. Will open stable of Stallions in Decatur for the Season of 1876. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. TRIPLE, NEWMAN, KANSAS, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Bulls for sale. Ellington's 2d Duke, No. 1659—a good bull—now offered.

J. S. MCCREARY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Breeder and shipper of the celebrated **OLAND CHINA HOGS** of the best quality. Send for Circular and Price List.

G. LICK & KNAPP, Atchison, Kan., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle of straight herd book pedigree, and pure bred Berkshire Pigs. Correspondence solicited.

ALBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansas, Breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable families. Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue.

J. S. LONG, Glen Farm, Monroe Postoffice, Jasper county, Iowa, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. Nice Young Bulls for sale at fair prices.

JOHN W. CALLEY, Canton, Ill., breeder and shipper of pure bred Poland China Hogs. This stock took the \$1,000 premium at Canton, in 1871, over 38 competitors.

W. H. COCHRANE, Emporia, Kan., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Stock shipped from Pickaway County, Ohio.

L. L. MILLER, Beecher, Illinois, Breeder and Importer of HEREFORD CATTLE and Cotswold Sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

THOS. L. MCKEEN, Richland Stock Farm.—Pure bred Short-Horn Cattle, Jerseys, Young Mary's Lonnas &c. Asiatic Fowls of best strains. Circulars free. P. O. Easton, Pa.

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

BOGEY, Geary City, Doniphan co., Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Game Fowls. Games bred for the Pit especially. Also can furnish all the leading strains of land and water fowls and fancy pigeons.

THE FINEST LOT OF POLAND CHINA AND BERSHIRE PIGS, also Short-horn Durham Calves constantly on hand, for sale at the dairy farm of B. Saffold, one mile east of Winfield, Cowley Co., Kansas.

JAMUEL AICHER, Kansas City, Mo., breeds Spanish Merino Sheep as improved by Atwood and Hammond, from the Humbley's importation in 1829. Also Chester White Hogs, pure milch stock, and LIGHT BRAHMA Chickens, both bred pure by me for eight years past. Send for circulars. \$3000 BASS FOWLS FOR SALE THIS YEAR.

Nurserymen's Directory.

APPLE SEED.—Prime, fresh Apple Seed for sale at low rates. Address H. W. BLASHPERL, Homer, N. Y.

APPLE STOCKS and Root Grfts for sale by D. W. Kaufman, Des Moines Iowa.

H. M. THOMPSON, St. Francis, Milwaukee Co., Wis. Fruit, Evergreen, Larch and Deciduous Tree Seedlings. Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruit and Tree Seeds.

Seedsman's Directory.

JOHN KERN, SEEDSMAN, 211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited.

St. Louis Veterinary College.

(INCORPORATED, 1875.)
No. 1114 LUCAS (CHRISTY) AVENUE.
TRUSTEES:
Norman J. Colman, C. L. Hunt, C. C. Rainwater, A. M. Britton, Jas. Green, A. Phillips, R. S. McDonald, Jas. M. Loring, Thos. Richeson.

This institution is now open for the reception of students. Clinical Lectures and demonstrations being given throughout the spring and summer course. The winter session will commence on the Second Monday in October.
The hospital in connection with the College is also open for the reception of patients.
For further information and particulars, address **DRS. SWIFT & GRETTY,** Surgeons in Charge.

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Simple, Durable, Clean. Will last a Lifetime!
Will Knit 20000 Stitches in a Minute!

A Family Knitting Machine.

Now attracting universal attention by its astonishing performance and its great practical value for every day family use. It knits almost every possible variety of plain or fancy work.

With Almost Magical Speed, and gives perfect shape and finish to all garments. IT WILL KNIT A PAIR OF SOCKS IN FIFTEEN MINUTES! Every machine warranted perfect, and to do just what is represented.

A complete instruction book accompanies each machine.
No. 1 Family Machine, 2 cylinder, 64 & 72 needles, \$30
No. 3 " " " 64, 72 & 100 " " \$40
A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, (where we have no agent), express charges pre paid, on receipt of the price.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made. Address, **BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE Mfg Co.,** Sole Manufacturers, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

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Feltner's Improved School Records!

Approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TOWNSHIP BOOKS,

Poor Records, Estray Records, Justices' Records.

Legal Blanks,

Seals, Stamps, &c.

No Huckstering—Uniform and Legitimate Prices.

GEO. W. MARTIN.

Let us Smile.

MAID AND MONGOLIAN. A maid heard, "Mongolians are meek," So she sailed off to China to seek...

This is an extract from an Essay on the understanding. "Harry, I can not think," says Dick, "What make my ankles grow so thick..."

A Western paper announces the illness of its editor, piously adding: "All good paying subscribers are requested to mention him in their prayers..."

"How like its father it is!" said the nurse, on the occasion of the christening of a baby whose father was more than seventy years of age...

Here is a note by the elder Dumas: Some one once asked him for his autograph. "My autograph!" he cried, "you can find plenty of them floating about in the shape of notes, and you will know that they are genuine by their all being protested..."

"May they always live in peace and harmony!" was the way a Yankee marriage notice should have wound up; but the compositor, who couldn't read manuscript very well, put in type and horrified the happy couple by making it read, "May they always live on peas and hominy..."

That reverend wag, Sidney Smith, while looking through the hothouse of a lady who was very proud of her flowers, and who had a habit of inaccurately using a profusion of botanical terms inquired of her, "Madam, have you the septennis psoriasis?" "No," said she; "I had it last winter, and I gave it to the archbishop of Canterbury. It came out beautifully in the spring. For non-medical readers, we would say that septennis psoriasis is the seven-year itch..."

"Some confounded idiot has put that pen where I can't find it!" growled a man, the other day, as he searched about the desk. "Ah—um—yes! I thought so," he continued in a lower key, as he took the article from behind his ear...

The toast master who delivered the following is dead now: "Old bachelors like sour cider, they grow more crabbed the longer they are kept; and when they see a little mother, they turn to vinegar at once..."

Harnesses on which Uncle Sam's Harness Oil is used will last fifty per cent, longer than those on which neatfoot, fish and other cheap oils are applied.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Advertisement for Badger Auger, featuring an illustration of the auger and text describing its features and price.

Advertisement for Furst & Bradley Sulky Hay Rake, featuring an illustration of the rake and text describing its operation.

Advertisement for Furst & Bradley Cast-steel Oil-tempered Teeth, featuring an illustration of the teeth and text describing their quality.

Advertisement for 25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, featuring an illustration of a card and text describing the product.

Advertisement for Clark's Anti-Bilious Compound, featuring an illustration of a bottle and text describing its medicinal benefits.

Advertisement for The Dodge Excelsior Hay Press, featuring an illustration of the press and text describing its features.

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Farm Stock Advertisements

Advertisement for Norman Horses, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the breeding and importation of the stock.

Advertisement for G. W. Stubblefield & Co., featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the business.

Advertisement for Norman Horses, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the business.

Advertisement for Shannon Hill Stock Farm, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the farm's operations.

Advertisement for Bourbon Park, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the park's location and services.

Advertisement for D. A. Rouner, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the business.

Advertisement for Sweet Potato Plants, featuring an illustration of a plant and text describing the quality and price of the plants.

Advertisement for Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the business.

Advertisement for Why Are the Monitor Cooking Stoves, featuring an illustration of a stove and text describing its features.

Advertisement for The Best Coal Cook Stoves, featuring an illustration of a stove and text describing its benefits.

Advertisement for Whitmer & Smith, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the business.

Advertisement for Fattened Aultman Straw Stack, featuring an illustration of a stack of straw and text describing the product.

Advertisement for Burkhardt & Oswald, featuring an illustration of a horse and text describing the business.

Advertisement for The Premium Hay Press, featuring an illustration of a press and text describing its features.

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Advertisement for A. Houston & Co., General Commission Merchants, featuring text describing their services and location.

Advertisement for A. J. Thompson & Co., Commission Merchants, featuring text describing their services and location.

Advertisement for Cook Evaporator, featuring an illustration of the evaporator and text describing its features.

Advertisement for Victor Cane-Mill, featuring an illustration of the mill and text describing its features.

Advertisement for Blymyer Manufacturing Co., featuring an illustration of a machine and text describing the company's products.

Advertisement for Make Money, featuring text describing an opportunity to earn money.

Advertisement for The Vibrator, featuring an illustration of the vibrator and text describing its features.

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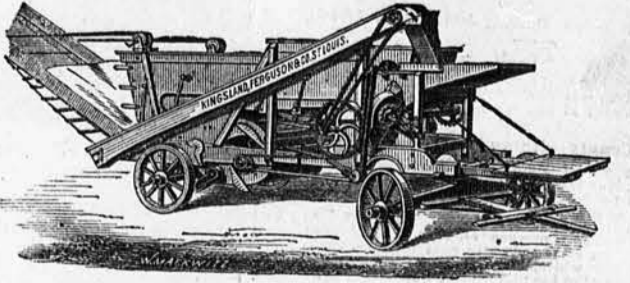
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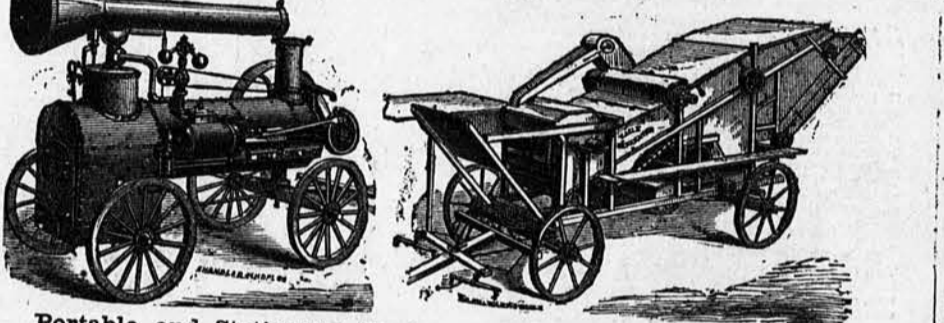
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Invincible Threshing Machines, Carey "Mounted" and "Down" Horse Powers and Portable Engines. We this season furnish these favorite machines, made and finished in a style heretofore unequalled...

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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.

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.

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.

1876 Ninth Annual Statement 1876.

THE MISSOURI VALLEY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

Table showing financial statements for The Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company, including assets, liabilities, and capital.