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

PRIZE ESSAY.

Written expressly for the Kansas FARMER.

THE GRANGE, WHAT IS ITS VALUE TO THE FARMERS OF OUR COUNTRY.

BY J. K. TRUEBLOOD.

Time should not be pictured as he was by the Ancients, as wholly destructive in his effects; but while with one hand he sweeps the earth with his scythe, and leaves change and decay, and ruin, in his course, he should be represented with the other hand, buildwhich make life pleasant and prosperous.

beauty, wealth and knowledge, shown with cheapening transportation, practicing econoequal power. It has not been a steady and my and in general co-operation, lack of cash continuous growth, but has advanced by capital has alone prevented further benefits. and perhaps long continued rest, is brought telligent person, that the benefits accruing bulk their purchases or sales, and under harm to the hogs. to a close by the introduction of some new to the farmers, by the development of the the seal of the Grange, become one single ment of thought, and opens new fields, for the United States, are real, tangible and proportion to the decrease of expenses culable wealth and prosperity. All these because it tends to make us better men and ference in favor of the order, adds in the successive eras have been characterised by women. It teaches us what we knew before aggregate immensely to the wealth of farm-Men who have each, in his own time, and United in the bond of agricultural brother perity to happiness, the grand aim of manmanner, made a new departure from that hood we are lifted up to a higher level, we kind. of common minds, and like a passing me-begin to think and act for ourselves, and by teor has made bright the darkness out of mutually assisting each other in a common usefulness of the Grange to the farmers of short distance in front of their line of march comes up, take a good smoothing harrow and which he shone, and into which he sank interest, and a common purpose, we grow again forever. These transient gleams of strong in independent thought, and laudilight have not been lost, but are photograph- ble effort. ed upon history, as land marks, by which man improves upon previous achievement. The first idea originating in some unknown brain, passes thence to others, and at last comes forth completely developed, after the lapse, it may be, of centuries, One starts the idea, another develops it, and so on progressively until it is elaborated and worked out in practice.

flowers, nevertheless thanks the man who gives an improvement into its hands, whether it be, in art, science, literature, agriculture, or any other of all the subjects of development, whose law is progression.

In the origin growth and magnitude of the "Farmer's Movement," we recognize the dawning of one of these great eras in the science of agriculture. We avow a new declaration of independence; and enter at and which rests to day at the foundaonce into an improvement, based upon the tion of all permanent prosperity, and which and monopolies. and industries, something like the balance that high station of regard. and attention, of power of which we talk, in speaking of the affairs of Nations. The necessity for have received ages since. people did not viciously desire to encroach their prosperity; which is in proportion to and weary children," but that home should One thrifty young tree suddenly showed signs hedge, besides leaving pig gaps at the botneeded.

jealousies of the different branches of industry will not need to be balanced against by combinations of capitalists for the purvanced state of human excellence shall their "corners" in St, Louis, Chicago, New each other; but until the period of this adarrive, it will be needful to oppose power, to restrain our class of interests, by the the farmers, and impoverished them until counteraction of others, and to promote quiet harmony, and justice to the whole, interposed her protection. by preventing the encroachment of the separate parts.

The principle of progressive improvement as previously shown, has been working in nations of the earth, the average consumpthe minds of the farmers of our country, at an ever increasing rate; a rate accelerated of recent years, by the encroachment of rings and monopolies in speculative trade, until it has at last culminated in the greatest until it has at last cul event of the times. The Grange, having tional Grange, can calculate from positive wise for this reason alone, if for no other.

or its ultimate object, mutual instruction data, whether the actual demand will enaand protection, and as men and women ble farmers to obtain a reasonable profit on united in the string and f aithful tie of agri- the cost of production. If facts justify this culture to labor for the good of the order the country, and mankind." All great re- be obtained in no other way, then the Nasults have been accomplished by associated tional Grange can arrange to advance the effort. In the Grange there is association there is unit ed and systematic effort; there s therein the very organization itself, the elements of success.

To the question, "has the grange benefited your community," propounded by the executive committee of the National Grange, and with others sent broad cast to the granges of the different states of the Union, there comes back from thirty-nine states and further proof also, not only of its success, but of its value to the farmers of our country, I here present the answer to the above ing anew upon these ruins, and scattering question, from the single state of Mississiphas united the farmers fraternally, improv-Not always, however, in his flight through ed them socially and educationally, benethe centuries of man's existence, has this fitted them in inducing a diversity of crops,

From the above it will occur to every in-

improvement of our farms, and homes, to a farmers to their true position among man- Fill up and move on to another place, and so sons: the corn higher culture of heart and mind, a purer, kind. social and moral standard, a more sincere benevolence, a truer patriotism, a higher benevolence. manhood, a nobler womanhood.

In learning these great lessons we are inspired by the thought that in elevating ourselves, we raise agriculture from the menial And the world, though tardy in bestowing position it has ever occupied in the estimation of the Professions. We would not pull the professions down, but we would build ours up, so that it may speedily become apparent that farmers, have human desires, hopes, and ambitions; that they wish to tries. share with others, the pleasures of life, that they wish to share with others, the profits of their own labor. Labor which has ever made the face of the earth a smiling garden, shall yet triumph by bringing agriculture to

The Grange is valuable to the farmers of upon each other, this balance would not be the value of their productions. Hitherto as is well known, these values have not de-In a purer state of human virtue, the pended upon the cost of production, but have been regulated to a greater or less extent, pose of speculation, who have arranged of agriculture and mankind. York, and elsewhere, and have preyed upon the Grange guardian of their interests, has

The National Grange can through

conclusion, and this remunerative price can money upon the crops of needy farmers, so that they will not be compelled to rush devouring every green thing in the land. At their wheat upon the market. This could be that time our Farmer's club investigated the season. accomplished by loaning through the subor- grasshopper with and without committees dinate Granges, money, which the National One report was published in 1869; our experi-Grange could obtain, either by effecting ence was a severe one, it was a dear school to loans at reasonable rates, on wheat stored us, and the lesson is well remembered. We and insured, as security. Or by negotiating found that their eggs will hatch under all directly with European merchants, to advance money on our wheat with the right to voung grasshoppers can stand to be frozen there comes back from thirty-nine states and territories, affirmative answers, which I aver have the same shipped to them whenever are conclusive proofs of success. And as it reached a fixed price. Or at the end of a found that they could live in moist earth for stipulated time. Or it could be rais-twenty, and in one instance, thirty days withed by an assessment by the National out food other than a clod of earth, and so we Grange, on all the subordinate Granges of conclude, that once in life, they are bound to our country. A small sum from each live, unless helped out of life by an adversaabroad from a neverfailing cornucopia, all pi, as a fair summary answer of all the oth-would create in the aggregate an immense the beauty, and wealth, and knowledge ers from the various states." The Grange fund. In this way the National Grange We also found the wingless grasshopper can, by concerted action on the part of the could be driven about in any direction, and subordinate Granges, destroy every wheat that a coupple of fence boards or a line of speculation in the world, by controlling the fence a foot or so high will turn them readily, wheat market of the United States. I in- not given time to work over or under the obstance this as showing that "Patrons united struction. I have driven a flock or herd of in one common brotherhood and inspired them two hundred yards around the corner of corn, and as the time for planting is close at with mutual and fraternal confidence, can a fence, into my hog lots, where they did no hand, more may be said to advantage. Land, grange in the agricultural communities of wholesale dealer,, by this means, just in sary, and be sure not to stir deep for a month plow deep; for one or two crops would not various. It is valuable first and foremost, is the increase of profits. This manifest difonly in theory, that in unity there is strength. ers. This wealth leads to prosperity, pros-

our country.
It is valuable as a means for literary and

social improvement.

It is valuable as a means of charity and

It is valuable because it elevates woman to a level with man, thereby expanding our ideas and conceptions, advancing us another step further from the Savage state; in which man is a hero, woman a slave.

It is valuable because it tends to develop the resources of our country, establish manufactories, and create new and varied indus-

It is valuable because it teaches us to forget our grievances, forgive our neighbors, and avoid litigation.

It is valuable as a sentinel, guarding our

happiness reign supremely.

rate a mighty organization, in the interest change for the better, and in two weeks no

Muscotah, Kansas, Feb. 20th, 1875

The Ohio Farmer loudly applauds the action of the State grange in consequence of condeming the higher degrees and the Texas Pacfic indorsement.

It says: "the oposition of the Grange to the

Agriculture.

For the Kansas Farmer

ABOUT GRASSHOPPERS, ETC.

In 1868.-9-and-70, the grasshoppers were

To destroy the eggs, deep plowing is neceswould hatch in a few minutes.

I see in your PRIZE ESSAY, "An orchard in of light yield. Kansas," that the pear blight, is everywhere ery leaf and twig, and in short the whole tree, and the work is complete. on which we will build, improve and elaboone could tell it had ever been attacked; the leaves were bright and green, and the bark regained its wonted hue. True, the tree had fair to be a hard one, as every leaf had chang- Pells' fruit farm in Ulster county, New York, ed color in a few days. Well, the grasshop- giving the size of same-his success in pers came early in August and stripped it of raising fruit every year, and treatment of every leaf, and it has put out none since; the trees. He says "he uses every season, salt, other trees leaved out again, and I gave this ashes and lime, (made out of oyster shells)" agents know the approximate number of the most decided and emphatic. other trees leaved out again, and I gave this ashes and lime, (made out of oyster shells)" wheat consuming population of the different Our views on this question were given brief one up as lost, but I find it living this spring but does not mention the quantity of each. and seemingly all right. It had signs of blight Cannot some one give me the proportions of

have used coal oil on them and they are improving.

I had made up my mind, never to plant another pear tree, but as I believe coal oil will cure them, I will try a few more, and test it

more fully.

I have tried it on two rows of my apple trees very bad in this part of Kansas and came near and on those that have the blight. I have some badly blighted, and will report in due

I have also tried it on my grape vines and I think it is just the thing for the Grape-house and Taylor's Bullet, (this is a worthless grape at best,) and will try it on a few of each variety. Speaking of vines, I will say I have but few, but I am glad the Catawba has wintered so well, as it is a good grape. All of mine, some 50 or 60, are doing well.

Now sir, I have published this coal oil remedy, for blight, sooner than I intended, and I may find I am mistaken, so just say to every one who may try it, that I will not furnish the oil without compensation.

B. C. DRISCOLL, Doniphan, Deniphan Co, Kansas

GROWING CORN.

A good deal has been said about growing by all means should be plowed good and deep. Tenants, however, cannot, as a rule, in May, after three weeks burial, and they better inducements for deep plowing, it would be greatly to their advantage. To destroy the young ones in their wingless thoroughly before planting, and if the land state, we would suggest it would be well to has been long broke, before planting, which look over the farm every few days, and very is best, go to work with the cultivator; first often you will find them in the spring gather. setting the shovels to throw the dirt from the ed together in great herds or dreves, moving rows, plow deep and close, as not to interfere There is scarcely any limit to the possible in one direction like an army in line; go a with the corn. Then again before the corn and dig a pit two feet deep and four by four su- harrow well. If the corn is coming a little, it perficial, run out a board on each side like will not hurt it; by this mode much plowing wings to a Partridge net, and you can drive and hoeing may be saved. I prefer the drill them into the pit. They cannot jump out. or planter, to hand planting, for several rea-

er, and an experienced corn grower can raise My opinion is, that many of the fruit trees more and better corn with less labor, in drill have been injured by the grasshopper this than in hill; but if he is the least careless, unlast season. I have lost 200 and will likely less he has clean land, he had not better unloose some of even those which put out leaves dertake it. Be very careful in selecting seed, this spring, as their vitality is very low, in with the grain not too long or too short, then fact there was not enough starch elaborated in gage the the planter to about three or four many trees last fall to supply the demand of grains, it will save several days work in thinspring time. I lost some trees in 1869, after ing and replanting. Do not depend too much they had leaved out. A good heavy mulch, on foreign seed; my experience is that it will and liquid manure is the only thing that can not stand the wind and hot sun as well as the save them when they begin to fail from this native. I think it best not to depend altogether on early varieties, as a rule they are

I think the writer on the "Management of master of the situation; at one time it was Hedges," gives the most practical method I thought the alkali land in some parts of Kan- have seen for the management of hedge, but sas would check its ravages, and taking a hint would differ with him in the plashing. He interests against the encroachments of rings from that suggestion I used salt and ashes, says leave stems about two or three feet apart; leached and unleached, and lime, to form an I say use stakes, anything will do that is It teaches us that it is not all of life, to alkali in the soil. I have used scraps of iron, straight and may be driven two or three feet toil like a slave, cultivate broad acres, ac- etc., and all to no effect; the blight seemed to apart according to the hight of the stems, our coffers a few paltry dollars, by "coining homemade soap on the diseased parts; this did stems are left in place of stakes, they will not them with our own life blood and stamping some good, and at the time I felt as if I was sprout at the bottom, but will put out a thick them with the sighs of disheartened wives master, but last season I lost nearly every tree. bunch at the top, which makes an uneven be our sanctuary, where cheerfulness and of this disease, in its leaves and branches, and tom. Odd stems or branches should be wo-I thought I would try coal oil. I sponged ev- ven in on the top, to hold the plashes down,

Rossville, Kansas,

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I saw an artihad but a short spell of blight, and yet it bid cle in an eastern paper, describing Robert

HINTS ON POTATO CULTURE.

Having made the growing of choice new varieties of Potatoes a specialty for several years past, and, as I am often asked to give my method of culture, harvesting, storing, &c. I thought that a few practical hints upon this branch or agriculture might not be amiss. I do not pretend to know more than some others, yet I am willing to contribute my mite, and help, if possible, to stimulate some to a more practical mode of culture.

Having raised this vegetable on both prairie

and timber soil, my experience proves that new timber soil is much the best adapted to growing potatoes. Forest leaves, and leaf-mould, the very best fertelizers for potatoes. Farmers residing near the timber can easily gather forest leaves, and make a compost which would

be very valuable. The manure of stock-yards should be scraped up with a scraper into round or long heaps, mixing in at the same time a few tons of leaves and leaf mould, leaving a depression on the top of the pile, into which may be emptied all the wash-water and slops of the house: also, occasinally adding wood ashes, lime, and salt. Gentle rains, sufficient to dissolve the com pound, would be of service to assist fermenta-tion, and prepare the vegetable matter to absorb the ammonia. Do not allow it to get too

wet, so as to suffer loss by leaching. As a substitute for forest leaves, our prairie farmers can use straw and refuse hay, of which they have an abundance. Running it through a hay-cutter would better prepare it for the compost. It is an excellent plan, when early crops are grown to harvest them as soon as possible for the early market, and sow the ground immediately (without plowing) to buckwheat, millet, or oats, and plow it under just

before freezing.

This will leave the soil light and if good productive varieties are planted and cared for, large crops may be expected. The ground being in good condition, mark check-rows for hills 3x8 or 3x2 ft. If for drills, mark 3 ft and plant one eye 10 to 20 inches apart according to variety. Those of dwarf top will do quite as

well to be nearer together. Select tubers, large to medium size, cut one eye in a piece, commencing at the butt, and turn the tuber as you would in sharpening a pencil, leaving the center portion for the top

HOW TO MAKE CHEESE.

I am a green hand at writing for the paper, but I think I understand making butter and cheese. I thought I should like to tell the

young farmer's wife how I make cheese. At night, as soon as the milk is brought in, strain into the tab while warm, then put in the rennet. You must use your own judgment as to how much to put in, that will depend up-on the strength of it. Then when it is come, cross it and let it set till morning, then dip it into the basket to drain, and strain the morning's milk into the same tub and get it ready to drain about 8 o'clock. Dip into the basket with the other, to drain, and about 10 o'clock it will be ready to scald. Then put it into the tub and pour on hot water—not boiling hot and let it set about 10 minutes, then put back in the basket to drain, and cut it up quite of-ten with a knife while draining. When it is cold, which will be about noon, (never put in press while warm.) I chop or grind it and salt it and then it is ready to press; or if I do not want to press till next day, put it in the cellar and cover tight, and when I get another curd ready, mix them together. Press 48 hours, turn the cheese and change the cloth twice a day while pressing. I am never troubled with my cheese leaking or cracking. Cheese made in this way are what might be called gilt-edged.—W. A. C., in Mirror, N. H.

Korticulture.

THE GRAPE PHYLLOXERA AND THE YEL-LOWS IN PEACH TREBS.

No one uneducated in it, has a higher appreciation of science than I have, and I yield to none in admiration of the men who have given their time to the minute investigations necessary in the study of Entomology, and who by their patient labor have been great benefactors to all engaged in agronomical pursuits. If our state Agricultural College had retained its Professor of entomology, his services might have been of more value to this fruit growing section of our State, than ten times the endowment. I hope, therefore, I shall be pardoned for saying, that it would be better if in the publications intended for the general reader, Entomologists would not in duige in such profuse nomenclature, made up of high sounding derivatives enough to pro duce confusion among themselves, as it has al ready confounded the practical truit-grower

Prof. Riley says that Dr. Fitch first called public attention to this insect, in 1856; and that it was subsequently treated of by severa-American authors, but that they all referred to the leaf-louse, and never dreamed that the insect existed in another type on the roots, un til the disease on the grape vine became serious in France. Then in 1868, Prof. Planchor announced that the disease was due to the puncture of a minute insect belonging to the plant-louse family, (Aphida,) and at once be stowed upon it the name of Phylloxera, and this, after having run the gauntlet of about s dozen others, is the name by which it is now generally known. Of the rapid spread of the disease produced by this insect, and its calam itous effect, wherever it appeared, the peach grower may have read much; but with this profuse nomenclature can it be a matter of wonder that he should fail to recognize in it the Aphis, which, if not identicaly the same insec that is destroying the grape vine, yet is one of the same family with identically the same

The fact that the Aphie is parthenogentic and oviperous as well as viviperous, is a mat ter of interest to the intelligent fruit grower but not of such vital importance as is the habit of the insect, and its food during its natural life. A correct knowledge of this will enable the practical man to enter into a contest with this insiduous host, and accomplish its de-struction. Ginelin enumerates seventy species of Aphis, and says "they infest an endless va riety of plants, and, that each species is particularly attached to one kind of plant only

The observations of Mr. Curtis on the Aph des, in the sixth volume of the transaction of the Linnean Society, are chiefly intended to show that they are the principal cause of blight in plants and the sole cause of honey dew. He says "they live entirely on vegets bles; preferring the young shoots, on accoun ir tenderness; the loftiest tree is no less liable to their attacks than the most humble plant, and sometimes the root is the object of their attack; he has seen them in great num-bers on the roots of lettuce and the whole

crop rendered sickly and of no value."

published in Vol. 41 of the Philosophical Transactions, says, "the great variety of spe-cies which occurs in this insect, makes an incies which occurs in this insect, makes an inquiry into their particular nature not a little perplexing; but by reducing them, under their proper genus, the difficulty is considerable diminished. We may reasonably suppose all insects comprehended under any distinct genus, to partake of one general nature; and by dilligently examining any particular species, we may thence gain some insight into the nature of all the rest." It is to the Aphis, as found on the peach tree, that my observations have been directed, and believing that the establishment of new facts will aid an enlightened comprehension of the habits an enlightened comprehension of the habits of this insect, and lead to the adoption of measures for its extermination, is my reason for troubling you with this communication.

To me it seems wonderous that the first published account of this insect should have been made by Dr. Fitch, so late as 1856, when at that time nearly all of the peach orchards of New Jersey, had been destroyed by a disease known as the Yellows, which disease is now generally believed by peach growers to have been caused by the Aphis, the trees being affected similarly to the grape vine when infested by them. Fifty thousand acres planted in peach trees, in two counties only of that State, had been destroyed by the Yellows prior to 1850. This is fact, not fancy. Mr. Isaac Pullen, of Hightstown, N. J., who was an experienced nurseryman, and fruit-grower, than whom no man in the State was better qualified, by his intelligence and close observations, to speak ex cathedra on this matter, showed me in June, 1858, an orchard that had been planted four years, and was then on its last legs, with mil-lions of Aphis on the leaves, and billions more, of identically the same insect, upon the roots. Of all the trees we pulled up for examination, (and we pulled till tired) the small fibrous roots were dead, and in a state of decay whilst roots as large as my finger, over which the hords of Aphis had just passed, to fresh fields of pasture, were entirely sapless. I was on a visit to Mr. Pullen, to learn something of the appearance of the Yellows, and to ge his views of the cause, and was not surprised when he rose up from the examination of a tree, to hear him emphatically exclaim "this is the Yellows, and this the profane wretch that causes it." All this, within less than one hundred miles of Dr. Fitch, who did not know that he had so near him the grandest field ever explored by a naturalist; whilst he poor grower, ignorant of the habits of the insect that was destroying his orchard, and unable to combat with him, had quietly to submit. But thanks to Profs. Riley and M. Planchon light begins to dawn, lam no scientist, and have only a superficial knowledge of any branch of Entomology, and fear I shall be deemed temerarious in commenting on the opinions of the learned, but the interest I have in this matter must be my excuse. My bject is to establish facts, so as to form a base or operations, and this can best be done by the united effort of the practicians and the

For the past twenty years I have been large ly engaged in growing fruit, my principal crop being peaches. My attention being call-ed to the Aphis in 1858 by Mr, Pullen I have made this insect a subject of careful observation, and will, in as few words as possible, state the manner and the results, with my conclusions.

In 1856, I planted my first large orchard of peach trees-about two hundred acres-using trees of my own growing, except on about five acres at one corner of the field, on which I planted trees bought in New Jersey. The trees were all planted in good soil; were well at-tended to; grew finely, and presented such a healthy and handsome appearance, that I did not dream of disease, nor of Aphides on the roots, and did not look for them. In the month of May, 1860, four years after planting, I first saw the Aphis on the leaf; I then looked for and found them in great numbers on the roots, but confined to the New Jersey trees; none on the trees of my own raising, except those in close continguity to the Jersey trees. This induced me to believe, that the nsect had been brought from New Jersey; and that there was a periodicity in this mutation of the insect; and that, like the Cicada, and the apple and peach borers, the Aphis leaves its home in the ground for generation only. Subsequent observation has confirmed this belief, and formed the groundwork for the following conclusions: That the insect first gets into an uninfected district by flying, or is carried by the winds, or whilst in the larva state, by the natural drainage of the soil, or ly impor tation in the plants from infested districts that immediately after the larvæ state, the insect goes into the ground, not to hibernate, my dear Professor, but to find and establish its home upon the rootlets of the trees, and there remain during nearly the whole of their natural lives, bringing forth their parthenogentic young, in vast numbers and all alike to engage in the work of destruction, by feeding upon the sap of the small roots, thus literally taking the life blood of the tree at the fountain-head. They follow up the course of the roots, leaving death and decay behind them, until the period arrives when generation again becomes necessary for the perpetuation of their species. The Aphis then comes out of the ground and lays its eggs in the tender shoots and leaves, thus completing the cycle of their natural lives, leaving behind them a progeny so numerous that unless baffled by the skill of the scientist, or husbandman, the cultivation of our choicest fruit must be aband

The insect on our peach tree if not the same is I think identical in habit with that on the grape vine. These concluions are the result of practical observations only, and may or may be verified by scientific research; but I think they are in the main sustained by some of the experiments and investigations of ento ologists. I shall not stop to quote in proof of this, but proceed to notice a few other mat-

Prof. Riley says the insect thrives less, and is therefore less injurious, upon sandy soil. I have found the converse of this to be true, and have also found them more numerous up on clay soil, well cultivated, than upon the same soil half cultivated; and a still greater difference, when the soil was covered with heavy sward; and have therefore concluded that in a friable soil, the insect's movements are unimpeded, which could not be the case in heavy sward or compact clay.

Now, may not this be the reason why the usect was found at Mr Meehan's, in the pruned Clintons under cultivation, and not found upon the unpruned, growing in a sward? The Professor can hardly think that increased length of vine could keep the insect from the roots. Is not not the difference produced by this insect on the leaves of the different plants which it infests, due more to the peculiar idi-osyncrasy of the plants, than to any difference op rendered sickly and of no value."

Dr. Richardson, in a paper on the Aphis in sect produce a gall on the Clinton grape, tar.

and a curl on the peach leaf? If Prof. Riley will come to Riverside, and it would give me great pleasure to have him do so, I will show him that our insect is no unimportant animal; and, though he is disposed to treat him cavalierly, as not entitled to the respect of his high named brother, the Phylozera, yet the Aphis Persics, as he calls him, because he happens to dwell among peach trees, is no insignificant enemy to be disposed of by the Lady Bird; nor are our orchard interests so trifling, as to be committed to such insufficient fling, as to be committed to such insufficient protection. I think all the Lady Birds in the State of Missouri could have grown fat from the Aphis on a single row of trees, in some of our orchards, last season. If the Professor will come I will take him to Mr. Kerr's nurs-eries, and let him see that the insects were not conquered by their enemies; and did not cease their injuries in June, or July, as he thought they would, but, they are now on the roots, out of the reach of their natural enemies, doing ten times more damage than they when on the leaves last summer. He can also see here, in numerous orchards, large colonies, now on the roots, including the mothers of many generations, the half grown, and the infants just brought to life, all engaged in the work of destruction.

No intelligent orchardist, seeing this insect at work, and the work when done, can for a moment question, that the Aphis is the cause of the disease of peach trees; as it is beyond doubt, the cause of disease in the grape vine. The disease is not caused by fungus, or mildew, and there is no appearance of either, on the roots, other than that produced by the exudation of honey dew, from the insect. These exudations, when the insect is on the leaves, falling upon the new bright wood, produce spots like that left by burnt grains of powder. Our trees are now full of such soot-like spots, caused by the dropping of this honey dew, where the insect was so numerous on the

leaves last seasons In New Jersey the peach belongs to the past! The same may be said of the upper part of the State of Delaware, and if this insect is to be left to its natural enemies, it will, not be long before our entire peninsula the finest peach-growing region of the world, will be brought to the same deplorable condition. May we not hope, that some one with spade and chemicals, will come to the rescue, and that though the Phyllozera vastatria, and the Aphis Persicae be not identically the same when under the microscope, they are so in habit, and what will serve for sauce for the goose, will do for the gander? To this end I have made some experiments, which may possibly, at some time be made known to the public.— Edwd. Wilkins. in the American Far mer.

faem Stock.

VALUE OF A THOROUGHBRED BOAR.

Every breeder's circular says that the "thor oughbred pig, in starting a herd, is chiefly valuable in breeding the common stock. By using a thoroughbred boar upon the common sows, you get a half-blood that does very sows, you get a half-blood that does very well for feeding porposes, which can be further improved by selecting the best sow pigs, feeding them liberally, and again getting a thoroughbred boar and using on them, which, if practiced a few years will produce porkers equal to the pure blood. But graded or impure males should never be used, as the tendency is to run back to scrub. The thoroughbred, if purchased young can be had oughbred, if purchased young can be had from \$25 to \$30 each. He can be used one season and sold or castrated and fed, when he will of himself almost or quite pay for his

original cost. At first thought, to many, the price for pure blooded pig may seem high, but, really, it is better to pay the price than let your sows go to a scrub for nothing. Say you pay \$25 or a boar, and breed twenty sows. will raise, say one hundred pigs, which is a low estimate. The pigs then cost you twentyfive cents a piece, and will make hogs that will weigh at fattening time from one hun-dred to two hundred and fifty pounds more than scrubs (which grade pigs will do on the same feed). You have, therefore, an increase of value, of \$300 to \$700 in one year, with the price of pork at \$8 per hundred, and you have your boar left. Can you invest your money at a larger per cent?—American Swine and Poultry Journal.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

We extract the following from the trans ctions of the Highland Agricultural Society

It is clearly ascertained by scientific mer the scab in sheep, like the itch in the uuman being, is connected with and propiga ted by certain minute insects belonging to the class of acrai, which inhabit pimples or pustulus. But the question naturaly arises now came it first into existance? This problem is very difficult of solution and puzzles the most eminent physiologists. But, as I have already said, I have never known it to break out spontaneously among a flock of sheep, properly managed during thirty years' experience as a shepherd in pastoral districts Various and conflicting opinions exist as to what extent the disease is infectious: affirm that it requires sheep to come in contact with the disease before it can be communicated, while others maintain that the dis ease is propagated by the mere traveling of the road, such as a public drive road, from large markets or fairs. I, however do not think the disease is so catching as the latter advocates affirm. For example, I acted as shepherd for sixteen years, on various farms, where the drive road from Falkirk to the south, passes through the sheep pastures, and every year some of the lots of sheep were more or less affected with scab, and during all that period not a single sheep of which I had charge caught the disease.

The cure of scab lies in the destruction of the insect, but the important question is, what is the best composition or infusion for that purpose? The remedies that are commonly applied are numerous, but the most effectual, with the least danger of injuring the animal, that I have ever seed applied, is the common spirits of tar; and, it properly applied, it will penetrate and destroy the insect concealed in the pustules, or burried beneath the kin. The quantity applied may vary according to the condition and age of the sheep, but for hill, or ordinary breeding stock, one bottle of the spirits of tar, mixed with twelve times the quantity of water, is sufficient for twelve sheep, or one common wine glass of the spirits of tar, mixed with twelve times the amount of water, is sufficient for one. If mixing for a hundred, six gallons of water with ix pound sef common soda ought to be warm. ed to the boiling pitch, then add the spirits of

sows are expected to farrow. A few hours' time spent in making the sty comfortable will often save a valuable litter of pigs which might otherwise be lost. I am satisfied that a very large proportion of valuable stock is lost annually through carelessness in this particular. After the pigs have come in safely, the success of the farmer will depend in a great measure upon the after-treatment of the sow. She should be carefully fed and watched until the young pigs are at least a week old I do not recommend high feeding before farrowing, neither the first week after; but should have a light succulent diet for the first week or ten days, with plenty to drink; sfter which her tood should be gradually increased in strength until she becomes accustomed to it, the great object being to prevent her from becoming cloyed. A sow thus carefully ted until she can sately eat all she wants of uritious, succulent diet, will give a large quantity of nutritious milk.

If the sow has a large litter of pigs, they should be taught to eat as early as possible. They should have the very best of feed. Indian corn, ground and cooked, and mixed with skim milk and the waste from the kitchen, makes the best feed for young pigs. If it is not convenient to have the corn ground, it can be shelled and boiled until it bursts open, in which shape it is almost as good as when ground. When the weather is warm it will and in its absence ordinary bituminous coal should be provided. They should, if possible, in the proper season, have the run of a clover field, as I consider it the best hog pasture for either young or old. Where clover is not raised an ordinary grass lot is the next best thing.

If pigs are well formed, and of good, thrifty stock, having the run of the clover field or good grass lot, and carefully fed three times daily what they will eat of good, sound corn, they can be made to weigh from 250 to 300 lbs. gross, which is large enough for practical purposes at eight or nine months old. If far-rowed, therefore, the last of March or early in April, they can be marketed the next Decemper weighing as much as there is any use in naving a hog weigh.

I would not, however, recommend the too early farrowing of pigs, as it is attended with too much risk from cold storms. I have usually managed to have my pigs farrowed about the 20th of April, and by the exercise of a little extra care have had them weigh 200 lbs. by the middle of September. I am satisfied that the largest returns for feed and time can be made by adopting a liberal system of eeding and management, and that whoever adopts this method of handling it will find ts production a paying business. I have been engaged in the rearing of swine for a number of years, and my experience has taught me that a liberal treatment pays much better than the common practice. S. DRAGOO, in National

In the case of helters and cows which come in early in the season, there is less danger of inflamation from a too great flow of milk, than in those which come in when grass feed is more abundant; but the thing will bear watching at all seasons. If the bag is full before calving time, and is likely to become inflamed or caked, the first best thing to be done is to draw off a part of the milk before resorting to outward applications. If the milk cannot be drawn in consequence of the bag having become hard before it was attended to, it should be bathed in warm water in which a garden-bed, and the thistles always had to little salt has been dissolved; or in weak soap suds, warm. An ointment of cream, hog's lard or fresh butter, with camphor in may be rubbed on the bag and teats, with the hand If everything seems to be going on right, it is best not to interfere with the regular process of nature, only to provide plenty of nutricious food, dry beds and shelter from storms.

Immediately after having dropped her calf, the cow should be treated to a good marm thin mush of mill-feed, which will assist her vitality to expel the afterbirth and go on with the notherly care of her calf. D. HARRIS .- In American Patron.

If our new beginners will select their cattle or utility they can obtain cattle at low rates which will give them good returns on the investment of their money. There are lots of cattle in the country which trace to the importation of 1827, others that trace to the Paton stock others that trace to Buzzard and Pluto, others that have a slight dash of Longorn and Hereford blood, others that trace to herds known to be pure, but of which no pedi grees were preserved in the early years, and still others that end in what is called the American woods—that is, no one knows where the last animal named in the pedigree came rom. These have generally been crosse a long series of years by bulls of acknowledged excellence, the number of crosses being such that if there was any imperfection in the foundation of the pedigree, it has been long since completely overcome and drawn out by the flood of good blood which has been poured in. In some cases, as that of the "seventeens," an imperfection of the pedigree is not even alleged by those who are prejudiced against it These cattle all sell at low prices, and yet their quality and excellence is equal to that of other classes of Short-horns, and in the hands of a man who is breeding for utility alone, they prove as valuable and useful, and are as reli able as breeders, as any class of cattle he can buy, no matter how much money he may spend.—National Live Stock Journal

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16 .- The Pacific Mail steamer Colorado, arrived last night; left Hong Kong March 25. It is now known that government changes

f considerable importance are impending. A modification of the present form of adminis-tration is expected. Great secrecy has thus tration is expected. Great secrecy has thus far been maintained by officials, owing to the efforts of foreign ministers to interfere in the disposition of Japanese internal affairs. During the last two weeks the Milkado has

been ill, but is now recovering. The rule requiring payment of two cents on newspapers arriving from America has been abolished by the Japanese post-office for public convenience.

Scienific Micellany.

Vitality of seeds.—Two years ago, a few peas, in a very dry and hard state, were found in a sarcophagus containing a mummy, in the course of certain excavations going on in Egypt. The idea was conceived of testing the vitality of these peas, buried as they had been for thousands of years. Three of them were planted, which grew and produced enough to cover, in the year following, a considerable field. Some of the stalks reached a height of more than six feet, and attained a size altogether extraordinary, and a strength which rendered them self-supporting. The flowers were white and rose colored, and of delicious freshness. The pods were grouped on either side of the stalk, in a sort of a circular zone toward the top, and not regularly distributed throughout the plant, as in the common pea. It is believed by those who have examined this ancient pea and tested its edible qualities, that it belongs to the family of the ordinary pea of our gardens, but that it is a special variety distinguished by the char-acteristics above mentioned in regard to the form of the stalk and disposition of pods.

In corroboration of the fact that seeds will retain their vitality for an indefinite period when imbedded deep in the earth, Prof. Von Heldreich, of Athens. Greece, states that on the removal of the mass of slag accumulated in working the Landau allows. in working the Laurium silver mines, some fifteen hundred years ago, a quantity of a species of glaucium, or horn-poppy, has made its appearance; and, what is remarkable, it proves to be a new and undescribed species to which the name glaucium serpteri has been given. Prof. Niven, of the Hull Botanic Garden, England, in further corroboration of the same ground. When the weather is warm it will fact, mentions several instances of extraordinars were almost as well to soak corn until soit. Young pige sheuld have all they can eat and tion, and remarks that, "Doubtless the abdigest, and should occasionally have salt sence of air, an equable and unvarying condimingled with their food. A good supply of charcoal should always be within their reach, physical influences of the sunlight, constitute the means by which nature exercises a preservative power in seeds as astounding as it is interesting."

To the above might be added the fact so

well known to the farmers of Monmouth county, New Jersey, that the green sand marl sown upon upon lands almost sterile, "brings in white clover" (Trifolium repens) where it was not known before.

Insect-catching Plants.-Mr. William M. Canby communicates to the American Nationalist some observations on the Drosera filiformis, or thread-leaved sundew, which confirm and supplement the observations of other naturalists on the manner in which the leaves of that plant capture insects. At 7 A. M. he placed bits of the common horse-fly on sundry leaves of the drosers, near their spices, and, twelve hours later, not only had the hairs around bent toward and touched the atoms of fly, but also in every case the leaves themselves had bent over them, the inflection being about 17°. There were other leaves in being about 17°. There were other leaves in the vicinity which had themselves captured flies; many of these were much more bent, undoubtedly from having held the prey a longer time. In one case, the leaf had curled round the prey so as to completely encircle it.

Extermination of the Thistie.—The Berlin orrespondent of Land and Water publishes a piece of information that will be welcome to many a farmer. "Who ever knew," says he "of two plants being so inimical to one another as one to kill the other by a mere touch? This, however, seems to be the case when rape grows near the thistle. If a field is infested by thistles, give it a turn of rapeseed, and this plant will altogether starve, suffocate, and chill the thistle out of existence. A trial was being made by the different varieties of rapeseed in square plots, when it was found that the whole ground was full of thistles. and nobody believed in the rape having a fair run. But it had, and as it grew the thistle vanished, faded, turned gray, and dried up give in and was altogether annihilated, whether old and fully developed, or young and tender."

The laws of the Tides.—The reports of the coast survey show that the tides of the United States are divisible into three distinct classes. Those on the Atlantic coast are of the ordinary type, ebbing and flowing twice in twenty. four hours, and having but moderate differences in height between too successive high or low waters, one occurring before and the other after noon. Those on the Pacific coast also ebb and flow twice in twenty four hours, but the morning and the evening tides vary considerably in height. The intervals, also, between high and low waters, may be very unequal. The irregularities are due to the moon's declination, as, when the moon travels to the north of the equator, the vertex of the tide wave follows her, giving the highest point of the opposite tide in the of the opposite tide in the point southern hemisphere. Hence, when the moon is in the northern declination; the tide at any place in the northern hemisphere caused by her upper transit will be higher than that caused by her lower transit.

Variation in the Earth's Temperature.-M. Weilman after reducing the hourly observations made at Berne, Switzerland, for seven years and deducing therefrom the laws of diurnal charge of temperature, has investigated the effect of cloudiness on the daily variation, especially at night. He finds that the radiating power of the earth's surface is everywhere and at all times the same. The temperature in the morning is, he states, five or six degrees higher in cloudy weather than when the weather was clear. Also, the simple atmosphere of the earth surrounds it like a protect ing layer of clouds, and that without this the earth would experience daily an enormous variation in temperature. Even the clear sky, or the moisture present as an invisible vapor, protects the earth with an efficiency equal to about one-third of that exerted by a layer of clouds, against too strong a daily change of temperature.

All mountain streams are rising on account of the rapidly melting snow, and there will probably be difficulties from that cause at other points soon. There can be no time fixed for trains to commence running again, as that will depend on the weather, which is now quite warm, and there being an unusual amount of snow, the damage to the track will probably increase rather than diminish for the next week or ten days.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—The cold weather of the past two nights has materially damaged the fruit. Experienced fruit growers say that peaches, pears, and cherries are killed.

Latrons of Ausbandry.

OFFICERS KNSAS STATE GRANGE.

The following is the list of officers of the Kansas State Grange, elected at the annual meeting hold at Topeka commencing February 16th, last.

MASTER-M E HUDSON, Mapleton, Bourbon county. OVERSEER—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county, LECTURER-W S HANNA, Ottawa, Frankin county.
STEWARD—C S WYETH, Minneopolis, Otta. wa county, ASSISTANT STEWARD—JAMES COFFIN Hill Spring, Morris county.
CHAPLAIN—E J NASON, Washington, Washington county.
TREASURER—JOHN BOYD, Independence

Montgomery county. SECRETARY—P B MAXON, Emporia, Lyon GATE KEEPER—W P PATTEN, Cottonwood

Falls, Chase county
CERES—MRS BINA A OTIS, Shawnee county
POMONA—MRS P BATES, Marion county.
FLORA—MRS A C PATTEN, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. 1st Dist.-W P POPENOE, Topeka, Shawnee

county.
2D DIST.—F H DUMBAULD, Chairman, Jackson ville, Neosho county.
3D DIST—A T STEWART, Winfield, Cowley county. 4TH DIST-A P COLLINS, Solomon City, Saline

county.
5TH DIST-W H FLETCHER, Republican City, Chase County. S H Downs, Secretary Patrons Fire Insurance Association, Topeka.

Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer Patrona Life Insurance Association, Lawrence. John G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMER GRANGE PLAT-FORM.

The abolition of all degrees beyond the Fourth.

II. The making of all Fourth degree mem-

bers eligible to any position in the Grange, from Gate-keeper to Master of the National Grange. III. The removal of the National Grange

Headquarters to St Louis. The abolition of fifth degree Granges and substituting therefor the Business Coun-The reduction of the dispensation fee to

one dollar, and reduction of dues to the simple cost of salaries and office expenses for Nation al and State Grange Headquarters. VI. The return of all accumulated funds in

National Grange Treasury to subordinate VII. The thorough organization of the business features of the Grange, by States and counties, as an absolute necessity for the per-

petuity of the Order.
VIII. The County Council to constitute the business unit and the concentration of all sur plus funds in the hands of the Council, where under the immediate supervision of those who contribute it, it may be applied to practical

business enterprises. The above is the Grange platform of the KANSAS FARMER. Upon the important question involved, we invite free and independent discussion. We distinctly require of correspondents, that they treat, in their communications, with courtesy and consideration, those from whom they may differ in opinion.—ED-

LIST OF DONATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS Commencing April 19th and ending April 24th, 1875, from the Relief Department of Patrons of Husbandry of

Chart on Hann		421.14
CASH ON HAND		451.14
RECEIPTS:		
April 19—Of Corinth Grange John- son Co		10.00
" Of E Chilson, freight on	•	10.00

April 21-Of the State of Kansas on freights, Of M. E. Hudson, from Indiana State Grange,

Of Central Relief Committee,
April 22—Of the State of Kansas, on freights, April 23-Of W. P. Popence, bal-

27.05 ance on corn account, Total.

560.00

27.75

8.00

2.75

DISBURSEMENTS, April 19—Paid freight on car No. 1,042, C & St. L.,

Paid freight on two cars from Topeka to Wichita, Paid for postage, Paid for exchange on a Draft on Lawrence, per G W Goss.

April 20-Paid Frank Douglas, for car of corn and potatoes Paid freight on car 1,234 C B & Q, Paid freight on cars No. 840 and 809, W & W, Paid for sacks to ship corn and potatoes, Paid Kansas State Agen

cy for sacks, Paid W H McGuire, for freight. Paid freight on corn, April 21-Paid freight on one box and bl., Paid for transfer of car 1.042

Paid expressage on mon Paid on order of M. E. Hudson's Paid for telegraphing, No. Hudson's April 22-

-Paid freight on car No. 1011 Q M & P, for Riley Paid freight on car to Grasshopper Falls, and three bbl to E M Jones, Russel Paid W H Fletcher, on R R receipt,

Paid for telegraphing, Paid for J C Overly, Paid for telegraphing, Paid for postage, Paid Spenser Day, for for potatoes, Paid drayage, Paid for seeds, Paid for telegraghing,

: Total. 605.27 Balance on hand, RELIEF GOODS RECEIVED SINCE APRIL 19 '75

April 20—One car of corn and potatoes. 25 sks Early Rose Potatoes.
1 bl meat and 1 bl flour, for Almon

-1 bl seeds and one box of clothing for Osborne Co. 1 box of seeds for Wm Mattingly Burlingame. RELIEF GOODS DISBURSED.

> -1 car of corn and potatoes to C. P McAlexander, the corn for Mc Pherson Co. and Potatoes between McPherson and Harvey. 5 sks potatoes to Franklin Co. Johnson Co. 5 sks Jackson Co. Jefferson Co. 5 aka Miama Co. 5 sks 1 bl meat and 1 bl flour, for Almon

April 21-1 box seeds and 1 box clothing to W H Pratt, for Phillips €o. 1 box to H Fitzpatrick, of Norton

Benton.

-2 bbl seeds and 1 box clothing to E M Jones, Russel Station. April 24—1 box seeds for Wm Mattingly Burlingame.

JNO. G. OTIS.

Kansas State Agent, P. of H.

THE GRANGE AND AGRICULTURAL PRO-

Whatever immediate advantages, moral, social and pecuniary, we may seek through the Grange, we should keep steadily before us the fact that the order has for its grand object agricultural progress, the improvement of the great farmer class of our country. The attainment of this object will be wrought in dif-ferent ways, in different States and sections. And in some perhaps but little permanent good will be accomplished. There are so many people in the world who can not see anything beyond the present, that institutions like the Grange that have such far reaching capabilities, are hampered and turned hither and thither to serve personal ends and secure present advantages without regard to the ultimate results.

But how is the Grange going to advance the farming interests of the country? It can certainly accomplish but little if its members entertain only the narrow conception of its character, which will give the individual member opportunity to buy a pound of sugar or a cake of soap at a small discount. This is so much saved to the individual, but we can not hope to build a great institution on so nar-row a foundation. We do expect to reduce to row a foundation. We do expect to reduce to ourselves the cost of most of the articles need ed by us. We expect to buy certain commodities cheaper, because we buy for cash, but others buy for cash and are therefore entitled to equal consideration. But again, organization gives us the farther advantage of buying at wholesale, and this is the great advantage which we have in the making of purchases, and it is one of the features which is not understood either by manufacturers and dealers

or by patrons themselves as it should be.
In order to reap the full benefits of this system of purchasing we must abandon our slipshod management, we must use ferethought, must perfect plans, and carry them out promt-We must not wait till the seed begins to ly. We must not wait till the seed begins to fall off our timothy before we hand in our order for a mower. We must not wait till plowing time before we purchase the plow. We must not wait till late in the spring to secure our supply of grass seed. If we hand in our orders for supplies in season by going through the proper channel they can be filled at whole sale rates. It is right that they should be. Manufacturers, the best and strongest in the land, are with us in this. They say, "come with a wholesale order and you shall be dealt with accordingly, it matters not to us whether you are a Granger or not." We need to aban-don the idea that simply because we are patrons anyone is going to be anxious to retail machines to us at wholesale rates, but because we are patrons we have the means of buying at reduced rates, for we have the opportunities to make up wholesale orders, send and

buy in quantity.

This is right and legitimate business, and if it saves the farmer those large commissions paid to the dealers through whose hands our supplies have had to pass, it will accomplish an important saving. For the mower the far-mer has had to pay several times its actual cost, and double the price realized by the manufacturer. By the expensive agent system it has cost more to sell these implements than to

But one thing in the way of a full realiza tion of benefits in this direction is the well known prejudice of farmers, which is akin to their moon theories, etc. The less intelligent and educated the person, the more is he controlled by unreasonable prejudice. Only yes terday we listened to a man who was talking with great earnestness and apparent honesty and heard him make the assertion that no smart man was born in August. In fact he said a mandorn in any month in which there was no R could not expect to amount to

much. We often hear men who pass for intelligent men, claim that potatoes must be planted in just such a time of the moon, white perhaps their neighbors are as positive that some other time of the moon is the proper season. But the Grange is going to become a powerful educator of the farming class. It brings men and women together where they can talk over farm and social topics. The brightest and most thoughtful will exercise a great influence for good over the rest. Essays, discussions, the contact of mind with mind will wear away the rough edges, will break off the superstitions and make us more reason able and intelligent men and women. And as these prejudices are worn off we will learn to think and decide for ourselves. We will not persist in believing that a certain implement is the only good one in the market simply because in interested agent has so informed u.s. W will examine the machines ourselves. We will look at their work, we will take the testimony of those who have used them and weigh it fairly, not believing all we hear in

are imperfect; other farmers will select another as the only reliable and durable machine. We want to open our eyes to the fact that there are many machines of equal merit; there

are many drills equally good, etc.

What we want is to get out of our shell of prejudice and judge business matters on business principles. These are two steps toward agricultural progress concerning which we have only hinted. First, the actual saving in obtaining supplies, and the educating influence of the Grange. In what we have said upon these two points we do not pretend to have done more than to throw out thoughts for farmers to consider. To speak of all the ways in which the Grange is working toward the advancement of agriculture would be sim-ply impossible. It has done good. It is des-tined to accomplish still more important results .- The Husbandman.

Co operation.—We have recently had to call attention to several new phases of the co-operative movement, which has done so much in many countries to induce the industrial classes to economize their means and invest their savings in mills, mines, factories and One of the largest of such associations (which illustrates the principle admirably, though it can scarcely be considered as a workmen's movement) is the Civil Service Sup ply Association, of London, England. It was begun by a few government clerks, who united to purchase their own tea by the chest, and and calicoes by the piece. In six months just ended, goods to the amount of nearly \$2,000, 000 were purchased by the ossociation; these goods were retailed at a gross profit of about 10 per cent,, showing a net result of 2½ per cent, on the whole, after payment of expenses. But the remarkable feature about this associated trading, is that these large operations sprung from and were transacted on an origin al capital of \$10.890. The profit of 2½ per cent. on \$2,000,000 is \$50,000, equivalent to more than 500 per cent. on the original stock of the association. It would be difficult to find a better illustration of the value of small profits, quick returns, and prompt payment, than this.—Scientific American.

A letter in the Grange Visitor, of Spring-field, Ohio, dated at Columbus, Ohio, contains the following incident at the meeting, of the State Grange: "It was a proud day for our Agent—and indeed for all—when our business agent, Col. Hill, marched in a brigade of manufacturers, representing almost every variety of machinery and implements needed on the farm. We heard them not only agree to sell their wares to us at wholesale prices, but also state that they had been sustained by the Order; that their trade had largely increased and that they placed entire confidence in the Order and had never lost a dollar by a Patron and hearing this we realized the power of united action, and the fact that we had accom-plished a bloodless revolution. We have succeeded in bringing the manufacturers and farmers face to face, to their mutual benefit and have established not only business, but

friendly relations between them."

The number of Granges is decreasing in Iowa, and possibly the membership very slightly; but the strength of the Order was never greater. The members generally, are settling down to business in dead earnest. The wheels of progress do not turn backward. -Patrons Helper.

The Arkansas Granges are wide awake and are doing all in their power to provoke or bribe each other to do good works. "Several of those in Drew county," says the Ark. Week-ly Grange, "have taken steps to get up a com petition, a generous rivalry to obtain the greatest amount, and the best quality of the productions of our soil. Premiums are to be given to the owner of the best conducted farm. not only with reference to field work, but having an eye to the house, yard, barn, or-chard, water facilities, etc. Others to be given for the best lot of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, fruits, vegetables, etc., and farmers are taking advantage of this to encourage their hands, by offering a prize to that set of hands showing the best crops to the committee when passing around examining the crops." This is worthy of imitation in Iowa and every other State.

Betters from the Karm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I think very few are aware of the fact that under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead Act of June 8 1872, amended March 3, 1873, every soldier and sailof who made a homestead of less than 160 acres, is entitled to so much additional land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed 160 acres, to be selected and located out of any of the public lands of the United States. For instance,-if the soldiers' original claim was 80 acres, he is entitled to 80 acres more, if 40 acres, 120 acres more. In case the original claimant is dead, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, his minor orphan children would be entitled to the above benefit.

The entry of additional land may be made by attorney, as well as by the party in person Evidence of service in the army or navy, and of the original homestead entery, accompanied by the usual forms of application for land are all that are needed by the applicant. Land may be selected and entered directly by the party entitled, or he may sell and transfer his right to any person, and if the papers are regular, the purchaser can enter land there with. Such rights sell readily for cash.

A LETTER FROM CRAWFORD COUNTY. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Allow me room to say a few words in regard to the many different methods of cultivating the soil of Kansas. We find men from almost every state in the Union, and all are trying to farm. A great many are not successful, some never fail. But it is hard to find five men who pursue the same course of planting and cultivating their crops. Our first observation of farming was made in the state of Kentucky. our next in Tennessee, our next in Virginia;

be difficult for an unprejudiced person to make little farming, in this section of country the known history of these races in Britain, covers a choice. Some will claim that all except one occupation is principally mining. From these a paried of two thousand some section of these races in Britain, covers mowing machines, all good, in fact it would the state of Pennsylvania, where we saw but we bent our course for Kansas, through Indiana and Illinois, where they used quite a dif- tell us of a much greater age. There were ferent method for tilling the soil from that certainly two migrations of the first race into which we had been used to, although there is quite a difference in the scil. We then explored Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and found quite a difference in the produce raised, and different ways of raising it. We next visited Iowa, but did not learn much there, at last we hauled up in Kansas where we have been obliged to stay for the last four years and a halt. In Kansas, we find a beautiful country to farm; the soil is rich, and productive almost any thing will grow in Kunsas, some of the finest vegetation I have ever seen. was produced by Kansas farmers, we believe the farmers are more to blame than the soil of Kansas. In south-western Kansas the settlements are new. People are leaving their homes in the East and have come to Kansas and spent their little all, improving land and trying to make comfortable homes for themselves. The two years of nearly a failure, have caused starvation to stare many in the face with glaring eyes.

We believe on our little experience that Kansas farmers do not study enough for the amount of work they do; others spend more money than they need to, in times like the present, people have none to spare.

Some farmers will try to farm without any thing to farm with, but depend on their neighbors, and often if their crops do not get the work when needed, if at all. When harvest comes his neighbor has the best yield, and he blames Kansas, and is right off to his wife's

We believe that farmers sould study more the nature of their land, and the condition it is in and aim to produce that which pays the best. Don't plant your farm all in peas and beans, just because you have the seed, try to exchange with your neighbors, and try several kinds of produce, and when one misses the other hits, in doing so you will never experience a total failure.

T. H. BURNES,

Aducational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

TEACHING AS AN OCCUPATION.

We wish to point out some of the attractive features of the teachers calling for the benefit of those, both in and out of the profession, who find delight in blending their unsympathetic words into such aphorisms as "better saw wood than teach;" "teaching breeds pedanty;" "teach long and grow short;" "the persistent effort of the pedagogue to reach the child's level, levels him with the child," and all these sayings which hold as much truth as the extract of sawdust does nutriment. As a healthful occupation, teaching is unri-

valed. Six hours a day of earnest, hard labor hether intellectual, physical, or mixed, are not injurious to a healthy constitution. When the hours are divided and subdivided by recesses, intermissions, and frequent changes, as necessity requires in the school, a sense of weariness or fatigue is seldom experienced, and never caused by the labor of the schoolroom alone. Our teachers who leave their days work, tired of body, depressed in spirit. aded in appearance, do not owe their miserable condition to the performed duties of the school-room; some extraneous causes are at work, and the nature of the contract between the people and the teacher were better understood by both parties, those causes would disappear, together with their effects. Whether people know it or not, the fact is they do not employ a teacher to teach six hours and study law six hours, or medicine, or to carry on a farm, raise stock or fruit, or to wash, iron, sew keep house, nurse, to edit papers, or preach or sell goods. The teacher is hired by the month, to give his whole time and energies to his work. Six hours, five days in the week, schoolroom work proper. The remaining hours are to be devoted to such exercises as will fit him in the highest sense for that work as will make him a perfect mental and physical man, capable of the right performance of his whole duty. What right has a teacher to be languid, tired, and sleepy, impatient and cross, nervous and excitable, ignorant.

The terms of his contract set apart ten of the sixteen waking hours to keep him in prime condition; if he fails in this, he fails in the performance of his entire contract.

What a noble opportunity is this for cultivating the graces and perfections of mind-and body! The salary of a competent teacher is sufficient to supply the comforts of a well or dered life; the doors of any society worth entering, are open to him; his mind is a storehouse whose walls grow to nature's intent; his intercourse with youth makes him clear and logical in discourse, simple and unaffected in manner, honorable in character and pure in morals. No laborer of earth can be more sure of an acquired heritage beyond, than he or she who has done well the duties of a teacher.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. HISTORY.

The language we speak is very complex. It is an agglomeration of portions of several languages more or less diverse; and the history of the island of Great Britain gives the rayor of a certain machine and refusing to believe the favorable opinions concerning others
equally good. We mention machines as an
illustration. There is a score or more of

mans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. The tions and antiquarian relies of the first race. Britain, and we shall call them alike with their decendants, Kelts. They were akin in manners and language to the nations who two millenniums ago inhabited France and Spain. The old Keltic language or assemblage of dislects is represented to day by the Gaelic of Scotland, the Erse of the Irish and the Cymraeg of the Welsh, which may be heard in its purity in the Welsh colonies in Riley county and Coffey county, Kansas.

For four hundred years, at the commencement of the Christian era, the Romans were the dominant race in Britain, exacting tribute and military service from the British tribes, and teaching them arts, agriculture and civilization. The language of the Romans was Latin; and to the Latin writings of Cæsar, Tacitus and Suetonius, we are indebted for authentic history of Britain in those times. The Romans impressed the character,manners and land of the Kelts with their own strong stamp. The ruins of their temples yet remain, the roads they made are still used, and the pavements they laid are still regular and beautiful. They were not numerous enough to eradicate the language of the Briton's, but they left marks in it that are traceable to-day.

From the beginning of the fifth to the middle of the sixth century, was a period of barbarism and anarchy in England, caused by the decline of the Roman power, and the withdrawal of the Roman legions from Britain, which left the native inhabitants, enfeebled by too much protection, a prey to the ravages of fierce tribes, who, under the names of Frizians, Jutes, Angles and Saxons, overran, conqured and settled all the champagne parts of the country, those natives who cared for independence being either destroyed in war or retiring to the mountainous parts of the West and North.

The two last of the names given to those tribes, eventually prevailed over nearly all England and the south of Scotland, and combining them-we speak of the Anglo Saxons. Though they appear to have had some system of alphabetic writing (Runic), yet all their literature grew up after they came to Britain. Their various invasions resulted in the formation of eight kingdoms, two of which be ing soon united-we speak of the Saxon Heptarchy. The kingdom of the West Saxons (Wessex), eventually absorbed the rest, and in the ninth century, we find a succession of Kings of England, so called from the words, Angleland. Alfred the Great w s the ablest of these Kings, and his descendants occupied the throne, with small exception, till the mid-

dle of the eleventh century.

Before the consolidation of the Heptarchy was completed, the Saxons began to be disturbed by invasion of flerce tribes of a race similar to their own, who came from Scandinavia and Denmark, and who, under the names of Northmen, Vikings and Danes, overran most of the northern and middle parts of England. The reigns of Alfred's father, his elder brother and himself were mostly occupied in warfare with these new intruders. The Danes became the predominant race in the parts of the country mentioned above, and at the beginning of the eleventh century, Danish Kings occupied the throne for nearly 30 years.

The language of the Saxon's suppl that of the Romanized Britons, with some exceptions; but the Danish dialects were not vastly different from the Saxon, or easily assimilated to them, but were sufficiently diverse to mark ever after the language spoken by the people of the regions they conqured.

In 1066, the Anglo-Danes, of Britain, were defeated in the great battle of Hastings by the Normans, who were of the same race as the Northmen; but who, by a residence of more than a century in Northern France, had acquired a Latinized dialect, and something of the Roman power of government. After are designated as the time to be given to the Hastings, the Norman leader became King of England, as William the Conqueror; and the iee simple of most of the land passed into the possession of his followers. Norman Kings reigned for a hundred years, and the Norman-French language became the language of the Court and the Law, but Saxon remained the speech of the common people, who were more numerous than their conquerors.

With the intermarriage of individuals of the two races in the twelfth century, and severance of the political connection with Normandy at the beginning of the thirteenth century, there came a change in the condition and the language of the people. Saxon modified considerably, and known as Semi-Saxon began to show some resemblances to modern English; and in the fourteenth century,-the age of Wycliffe, Piers Ploughman and Dan Chaucer,-the language was not more different from modern English, than are some of the dialects still spoken in England.

There have been changes since, and some other causes, besides those mentioned, contributed in the older ages to the changes that then took place, but the circumstances we have briefly narrated, need to be remembered to enable us to understand the complexities of our wonderously pliable tongue.

If there has ever been a language of greater power than the English, it was the language of ancient Greece, and the subtle energy that lies in utterances of our noble mother tongue, is due to this mixture of races,—this crossing

The Kansas Farmer

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

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EDITORIAL SHORT-STOPS.

We consulted a member of the Executive Committee of the State Grange before stating the amount of money received from the National Grange, and published the amount last week-\$3.000, as he stated. He since says that the quarterly dues for the year have been remitted, which amounts to \$3,000 more, and that the two and a half dollars voted by the National Grange at its last session to be returned to each Subordinate Grange, will give bout \$3,000 more to Kansas, which has, how ever, net yet been received, although expected every day. This will make the amount \$3,000 for relief, \$3,000 dues remitted, and \$3,000 returned to Subordinate Granges-total,

A friend doing business in Iowa, who has lived in Kansas, called upon us a day or two since, and says that at Burlington, Iowa, the ground has been frozen 61/2 feet deep the past winter, and that many people who are entirely satisfied with the soil of Iowa, are looking towards Kansas as presenting a milder climate. and that many will come as soon as our drouth and grasshopper trouble has passed away. He says the winter wheat has been killed out, and but little spring wheat yet sown. A letter, from Eastern Pennsylvania says the fall wheat is winter-killed in that locality. Northern Ohio seems to have suffered in the same way, as also, parts of Michigan and Indiana.

The farmers of Kansas, with prospects for a splendid crop of fall wheat, will more than probably, receive a paying price for it. The wide difference shown between the early and late sown crops in favor of early sowing, is simply a repetition of every year's experience in wheat growing in this State.

The grasshoppers are showing their activity in Johnson, Miami, Linn, Bourbon and some Southeastern counties, where they have hatched out, and have done considerable damage to the spring crops. In other portions of the State, they seem to have done little damage yet, and the farmers are courageously going ahead with their plowing, planting and im proving, as if grasshoppers had never been

PIC-NICS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS .- We hope that the Ganges of the State will not forget that amidst the hard work of the spring that premiums are given to things and not to and summer, some time given to rest and rec reation, well pays the whole family. Let the open air meetings be frequent on Saturday afternoons, when the whole family may attend. Draw out the home talent, in short talks; let the young folks and old ones too, for that matter, who have the ability, get up good music-instrumental and vocal. A farm- not represent ideas, that do not indicate iner's gathering without music, is like a dance without a viol. These social gatherings thaw producer are mischievious in their tendency,

out the coolness that may exist between neighbors; they give social culture, and are in every way beneficial. Two or three Granges uniting in a pic-nic gathering has been found quite successful in making citizens of a large district acquainted to their mutual advantage.

THE VALUE OF GOOD STOCK .- The value of good stock does not lie in simply having handsome animals to look at, nor in presenting a field for every man to become a breeder of pure bred animals. The chief value of pure bred stock to the country is, in furnishing males, whether in poultry, swine, sheep, cattle or horses, to enable the farmers of the country to grade their common stock. We know of one instance in which a Kansas farmer, who slaughters every year, about fifty head, who, in four years time, increased the average weight of his hogs 100 pounds each, by using a pure bred male of new blood, each year, and selecting only the best breeding animals smong his sows. These males cost him fifteen dollars each. Now if these four pigs were worth to him five dollars each for stock hogs, it would leave the cost of using these pure bred males in the four years, at forty dollars, for which he had an average increase of 100 pounds each on his fifty head, or 5,000 pounds of pork besides the gain in saving corn in fattening. What this farmer did without especial care, beyond persistently following the plan of selecting his best animals for breeders, and new pure blooded males each year, can be done by every man in Kansas growing pork for market, and what can be done in this manner in improving in all kinds of domestic animals, only not so rapidly. The point where most fail is, that they are tempted to sell some of the finest breeding sows, or to fatten them and breed from others not so good, or what is more often the case, a fine looking male, half blood, is selected as good enough to breed from, and from that moment the herd begins to retrograde. Domestic stock will show rapid and paying improvment if the selection of the best animals for breeding, and the using of pure bred males is persistently followed for a series of years, the return is not only in size and fattening qualities, early maturity, but petter quality of flesh, commanding at all imes better prices.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

There can be no doubt that during the past wenty years the interest in Agricultural Exnibitions has very much abated. The average County and State Fair cannot longer be considered representative. The tendency has been to concentrate the interest and energies upon large Expositions at central points,such as are held in Cincinnati, Indianapolis Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. The exhibitions depend more upon manufacturers of all kinds, than upon agriculturists. The professional breeder finds them valuable in dvertising his stock.

More money is invested in speed to help draw the crowd than is given to all the various departments of agriculture.

These great exhibitions as places of amuse ment, where the best kinds of fabrics, machinery, specimens of art and articles of merchandise of all kinds may be examined, where the professional breeders are to be found with their magnificent herds of high-priced animals, have proved successful in drawing and entertaining the people. The value of these exhibitions, so far as their influence goes in raising the standard of agriculture, horticulture and stock growing, is, however, more im aginary, than real. While such exhibitions have their value as commercial enterprises, from which local as well as general benefits arise, they do not represent the great non-pro fessional portion of the people in agriculture, horticulture and stock growing. These interests if represented at all, must find a recognition in county and district organizations. We now come to the question which must have forced itself upon every observer, viz: What is the cause of the decline of these county exhibitions. Is it because of a decadence of the interests which should be represented? Not at all. Our people are growing better crops, using better machinery, and rapidly improving their stock by the introduction of good blood into their herds. The cause we believe lies in the fact that district and county organizations endeavor to follow the plans adopted for the large exhibitions of the country, throwing the exhibition virtually into the hands of the professional exhibitors, and in another plain and patent fact that premiums are given to monstrosities in size accidental growths and otherwise indiscriminately giving awards to the "best" bushel or 'best" animal, without regard to how it was produced or selected. The best bushel of corn or potatoes may only represent the most industrious selection from a large field which was grown without skill, care, economy or judgement. The "best" animal may be a family pet, fed and cared for in a manner that neither means profit or determines a fact for the average farmer. The fault lies in this the intelligence that produces them. To award a premium to a bushel of monstrous ears of corn or potatoes selected from a large crop, without knowing how they were produced is of no more value in directing cultivators in growing similar crops, than an exhibition of as many boulders or bricks. Premiums that do

telligence and judgment on the part of the

and without any value whatever to the county or State. A premium given to a bushel of grain, or to an animal that has cost a half dozen times its market value, is only an encouragement to create monstrous and exceptional growths. Until this system is done away with, until the judgment and skill of the producer, or the breeder is recognized in the award, we will fail to see that interest taken in our local and district fairs that they

A premium upon grain, or vegetables should only be given to the best specimens repre senting the best crop of a given acerage which has been produced at a cost, giving pro it to the producer. The particulars of the variety planted, selecting seed, planting, cultivating, yield, etc., should be verified by absolute and indisputable evidence. The farmer who exhibits a bushel of corn from a field where he has grown a hundred bushels per acre, and intelligently demonstrates how others may do the same, has earned an award from his fellow citizens, and done the State service. On the other hand, take the premiums given to the "best" bushel of corn as it is usually shown and passed upon at our fairs, without a question as to how it was grown, the exhibitor has accomplished no more than he who shows his five legged calf.

The season for making up of premium lists bas arrived, and we hope to see some departure in favor of rings for fat and graded animals of excellence; how they were produced, and their cost, and premiums offered for the best conducted farm; most profitable grain and swine, can be followed with the same results stock farms; for the best ten or twenty acres of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, clover, timothy, etc., for the best two or five acres of potatoes, cotton, tobacco, hemp, castor beans, broom corn, etc. What is wanted, as we see it, is to demonstrate excellence and profit in the given crops and stock, and to show by the experience of our citizens what facts are to be relied upon, and what can be accomplished. To do this. the present manner of giving premiums at fairs must give way to a system which shall produce results supported by facts, instead of the present unsatisfactory guesswork and the giving of premiums to mere accidents.

OUR CENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY.

The Centennial Exposition will open the 10th of May, 1876, and close November 10th, in stead of opening on the 19th of April, and closing on the 19th of October, as at first announced. The Board of Finance has the power to issue stock, in shares of ten dollars, to the amount of \$10,000,000.

The City Council of Philadelphia appropri ated \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the commission. The Commissioners of Fairmount Park deeded to the Centenial Commissioners 450 acres of the most beautiful part of their park for the uses of the exhibition, free of cost. The state of Pennsylvania appropriated one million dollars, and the city of Philadelphia five hundred thousand dollars to build a handome granite building, covering nearly three acres, to be kept forever as a National Musaum, in commeration of this One Hundredtle Anniversary. This building they donated free to the Exhibition, to be used during its cele oration as a Gallery of Art. The city of Philadelphia, also donated funds to build a beautiful Horticultural Hall, covering nearly two acres, a Machinery Hall covering nearly fourteen acres and an Agricultural Hall, twelve acres, all of which are placed at the disposal of the Exposition, without cost. Con gress has appropriated \$505,000 to build a government building to exhibit the Departments of War, Navy, Interior, Patent Office. Smithsonian Institute, etc., thus adding this great attraction to the Exposition free of cost to the stockholders. The citizens of Philadelphia, with a few outside of her corporation, (including \$100,000 by the state of New Jersey), have subscribed and taken \$2,000,000 of Centenial Board of Finance Stock. This provides for the erection of the main building to cover "twenty acres, and there will be under cover for exhibition of all productions, over fifty acres of ground.

Owing to the liberality of the people of the state of Pennsylvania, the Board of Finance do not consider it necessary to issue more than five millions of stock. This leaves only three millions to be taken by the citizens of other

This money is wanted to complete and decorate the interior of the Main, Machinery and Agricultural Halls, erect fences, cattle pens and sheds, shaft the fourteen acres of Machinery Hall, paint the whole, supply gas, lampposts, pipes, for grading, gardens, fountains, to fence in the 450 acres, etc. All the buil dings are under contract, and all are to be completed by the 1st of January, 1876. The contractors must complete them, part of their payment is retained as security, besides heavy bonds given to insure the fulfillment of their contracts. The Pennsylvania railroad will erect a grand union depot, and a large hotel adjoining it on the grounds. Work on them has already begun.

Canvassers will soon be in the field, to solicit subscriptions to this stock, and the committee appeal to patriotic citizens of the West, to aid the great work, by subscribing promptly and liberally.

All money received, after paying expenses, goes back to the stockholders.

The peach crop in Chase county promises McPherson county will plant large fields of

broom-corn this year In Neosho county wheat is looking well. So are the grasshoppers.

THE VALUE OF AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

An advertiser in settling for his advertisement in the FARMER the other day said, "Your rates seem high, you are charging me three times what I paid for the same advertisement in the "Weekly---us examine that matter" we replied. How many subscribers has the "Weekly-Well, I suppose it has three or four hundred he said, "very well" we replied, "let us give the "Weekly-" credit for 500, which is at least two hundred more than it has, now you will probably admit that the FARMER will be preserved by as many of its subscribers and read by quite as many of the family as the Weekly-and that 500 of its circulation is worth quite as much to you as 500 of the Weekly—"oh! yes I admit all that," then we replied "we give you ten times his circulation every week and if his advertisement was worth \$5 to you, your advertisement n the FARMER for which you pay \$15 is worth to you \$50. "Well, he remarked I had not thought of the matter in quite that light, but there seems to be reason in your, state-

When our friend mentioned above, shall have paid out a good deal more money than be has up to this time, to learn something of the business of advertising, he will discover what all asgacious advertisers have before him, that the character a journal sustains with its readers, is next in importance to circulation, a journal that pursues a course which secures the respect and confidence of its readers, that permits no swindling immoral advertisements in its columns, is far more valuable than a paper in which space can be purchased for any swindle, and one which holds ts editorial space for sale. The readers, the ad vertisers and the publishers are alike interested in making the columns of a paper, free from fraud, quackery, and impure matter, alike the general reading, as well as the adverising columns.

THE CENTENNIAL AT CONCORD AND LEX-INGTON

The Centennial of the battles of Concord and Lexington, was celebrated on the nine eenth day of April by the patriots of New England with the greatest enthusiasm. At longord over 6000 people participated, Genral Grant, Governors of New England, and nany distinguished men from the Capitol vere present. Ralph Waldo Emerson made he speech of welcome to the distinguished guests. James Russell Lowell contributed a poem, the oration of the day being delivered by Geo. Wm. Curtis. At Lexington, the opening address was made by Thomas M stetson. Hon. Charles Hudson during an elquent address unveiled the statues of Seward. Adams, and John Hancock. The oration of he day was by the Hon. Richard A. Dana,

The day was occupied by a series of speech s and toasts, from distinguished orators rom various states.

In New York, Boston and many cities hroughout the Country the day was observed with patriotic demonstrations.

CROP NOTES-TO OUR READERS.

In view of making the FARMER more valuable to our readers, we ask of them to assist is in establishing a new department in the paper What we want from every locality are rop notes, by postal card or letter. It will be a source of interest to every reader to turn to a column of condensed crop notes from every locality in the state. If you use Postal Cards, write plainly, and give the condition of the fall wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley corn, etc., how planting is progressing, the condition of weather, what insects, if any, are lamaging the crops. Give the prices of products as far as possble. Make your notes reliable and in accordance with facts. Remember this is the farmers paper and we are laboring to make it useful and necessary in every household. Will you help us?

Minor Mention.

The Farmer.-Will you call the attention of your friends to the claims of the FARMER as a live progressive family and farm journal. It is original, strong, practical and independent. A journal for thirteen years identified with the growth of the State, and the prosperity of its people. It presents its claims up on its merits. Every subscriber receives 52 numbers for a year—a quarterly paper, "The Kansas Farmer Young Folks," given free to every subscriber. No paper continued longer than paid for, and no subscriptions received unless accompanied by the cash.

Newspaper Change.-Hon. W. H. Smallwood, late Secretary of State, in the second issue of his paper, the Waterville Telegraph, says:

"For more than twenty-one years a resident of Kansas; for the greater portion of that time an active participant in all the ups and downs of her history; for eleven years the recipient of the honors, emoluments and curses which have fallen alike to the lot of her soldiers and politicians, we have come back at last, poorer han at any time within the past fifteen years to find peace and quiet, and earn our bread and meat by telling what we know about Kansas politics and politicians."

We most cordially extend the hand of good fellowship to our old friend, and fully believe in the future success of the Telegraph under his editorial control.

The Colorado Horticulturist, is a sprightly little Journal published at Greely, Colorado. First number received—thanks,

SHAWNEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL 89-CIETY.—There will be a meeting of the above society at the Court House Saturday May 1st, at 1 o'clock sharp, a full attendance is requested, especially from the 1st ward in the city, also from Williamsport, Auburn, Mission, Dover, Silver Lake, Soldier and Rossville Townships, as directors for those Townships will be elected. Turn out everybody.

W. H. JOHNSON, Secy. A. J. HUNTOON, Pres't.

A New Daily in Tepeka .- Messrs. V. P. Wilson & Son, will begin the publication of a new evening daily paper in Topeka, within a few days. Mr. Wilson's long newspaper ex perience will enable him we hope to make bie enterprise a success

Bro. Lash, secretary of Land Grange, Republic county, writes "our members are all well pleased with your paper, and the noble stand you are taking. Our Grange voted to subscribe from the funds of the Grange for a copy of the FARMER for the use of the Grange.

H. D. Emery is again at the head of the Prairie Farmer of Chicago, as president of

Mr. Jas. Vick's Floral Guide, No. 3., giving an interesting account of his trip to California, and much other information of value to the lovers of flowers received. It is sent free on

State News.

The Junction City Tribune gives an interesting report of the Central Agricultural So-

State of Kansas vs. E. W. Majors' County Treasurer of Crawford county, for embezzle-ment. Jury trial. Jury disagreed, and cause continued. Defendedent to recognize in sum of three thousand dollars.

La Cygne is better supplied with fuel than any other town in the State of Kansas. Good lody hickory wood was sold for \$1.50 a cord, and fine coal at nine cents a bushel, delivered, the past winter.—La Cygne Journal.

We notice that some people are nervous over the fact that the grasshoppers are hatching out and express fear that there will be devastation. Those who have lived in Kansas en years will remember three occasions like the present, only perhaps to not quite so great an extent. They never do any damage that amounts to much in the spring. It is useless to get up a scare on this subject.—Atchison hampion.

Fruit on low ground is likely to prove a artial failure. The peach has suffered by setrees are winter killed. rere frosts and many trees are winter killed. The apricots in Mr. Bertram's garden are in bloom, and a small pear tree with its first buds s a perfect curiosity and marvel of productive promise.

We hear conflicting accounts about fall wheat. Some represent the crop as being in a healthy, forward state; ethers say the hard winter and dry weather this spring cut it short one-half. Some are plowing up their wheat iields and plating corn.—Morris County Remblican.

Retuen a have been received from some of the specimens of the Salina gold-bearing stone sent away to be assayed. Of six specimens sent to Colorado, one assayed \$15;40 of gold and aliver to the ton; one \$2,60 of silver only to the ton; two others "panned out" amounts beween the above figures, and the remaining wo were found to contain no precious metls.—Salina Herald.

We copy, with pleasure, the call for a con vention at Kansas City, of the industrial classes of the Missouri Valley on the 10th of May The great object of the convention seems to be to consider the desirability and practicability of establishing various kinds of manuracturing enterprises in this vicinity.

Prof. Swallow says that there is no better country on the earth's surface, than that embraced in Kansas and Missouri within a radius of a hundred miles from the mouth of the Kaw - Wyandotte Gazette.

GRASSHOPPERS have already occasioned much damage to vegetation in this vicinity. Their depredations commenced to be serious on sunday last, and during the first few days of this week they have greatly injured the wheat and oats crops besides destroying garlen vegetables. They seem to be most numerous and destructive along the river. The damage already done is severe on our farmers, as in many cases they are left with no seed to replant their gardens, upon which they depended for early supplies of estables. How much longer this infliction will last or the damage which may yet be done, are matters of conjecture. We trust their departure may be speedy.—Chanute Times.

Authentic advices have reached us, from Texas, that the "drive" will exceed two hundred thousand head, and that Elsworth will have the majority of the "Trade."—Ellsworth Reporter,

The Great Bend Register says grass in Barton county is growing finely at the rate of an inch a day. Since the 1st of April, the new grass has been of sufficient growth to fatten attle and other stock rapidly.

The ladies of the Temperance Association have not lost heart, and they say they are bound to fight it out on the line they have chosen, if it takes all summer.—Leavenworth

Sedgwick county wheat has begun to joint. A vein of clear white gypsum four feet thick has been dug through at Witchita.— Emporia

Kaw bottom cannot be beat in the wheat line. We have better prospects for a good yield than any time during the past three years -Sickle and Shief.

Those who are thinking that the population of this county is not increasing, will be surprised to know that about 30 persons came into this city on the Sunday morning train. They are already located on the Rattlesnake in the southern portion of this county. Ten or fifteen families in one squad are expected in a few days. Besides those who come in colonies, are many single families. Altogether immigration to Barton county is good, as good as at any former time. - Great Bend

In Johnson county wheat has been badly

General News.

grees above zero for some time.

WILKESBARRE, PA., April 17 .- The first open demonstration by the miners of this section took place to day. Early this afternoon a procession of 10,000, from Sugar Notch, Warrenstown and Ninticoke, marched through the city. Their approach had not been heralded. They were a motley and savage looking crowd; their officers were mount-ed and the commander was dressed in the uniform worn by the militia of the State. They had a drum corps, two brass bands, carried the Stars and Stripes and a large number of banners. The following are some of the mot-

"If Union is Strength, Sugar Notch is Samson.

"Our Cause is Just and We will Win." While we've a crust we'll not give in." "Traitors should be branded with the mark of Cain."

Bribers and betrayers are useless." "Our union is noble and strong."
"No surrender till hell freezes over, and

then we'll crawl out under the ice. Two men carried a minature scaffold with an effigy in a miner's garb bearing the inscrip-"a model betrayer and blackguard One banner had the representation of a man being shot from behind, and above were the words: "A traitor's doom."

The procession was not halted in the city. and no riotous conduct was manifested. The demonstration was for the purpose of intimi dating such as are tired of the strike and want to go to work.

KANSAS EDITORS.—The Missouri Valley Editorial Excursionists, after determining to remain in Galveston over Sunday and until the afternoon train Monday, were taken in hand by Mayor Fulton, members of the Board of Alderman, and prominent citizens, and entertained after a style of hospitality that told most effectually on the ladies and gentlemen of the delegation.

Such of them as were indisposed to attend church on Sunday were shown over the city, the beach, the fine gardens of citizens, the work going on at the east end of the island under supervision of a Federal officer, and such other places as were of interest to stran-

The city authorities, seconded and assisted by citizens, determined Monday morning to treat their guests to an oyster roast. The grounds of Messrs. Gregory & Bartlett, near the race course, was placed at the disposal of the committee, and the ladies and gentlemen forming the excursion, accompanied by many citizens remained to the appointed place about citizens, repaired to the appointed place about 11 o'clock, where ample preparations had been made for their entertainment. The chowder and oysters were done to a nicety, and full justice was done to the dainty dishes by all in attendance.

An abundant supply of liquid comforts had been provided, and following the popping of champagne corks naturally came congratula-tory speeches. Gov. Lubbock welcomed the guests in his best vein. Mr. Sumbola, of New Orleans; Gov. Crawford, Mr. Legate, Mr. An-thony, Mr. Martin, and other gentlemen from Kansas, responded most happily, and the affair terminated with everybody in the best possible humor.

Returning to the city, the cotton presses steamship Antonio and the Morgan steam-ships were visited, and the large wholesale housees on the Strand inspected.

The time between dinner and the hour of departure for home was spent in the interchange of friendly greetings and mutual congratulations. When the hour for departure came, headed by the band which accompanied the party from Manhattan, the excursionists were driven in carriages to the depot, the band played "Dixie" and "Hail Columbia." The usual parting courtesies were exchanged and the party started on their return, taking with them the kindliest wishes of all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance.-Galveston Mercury.

EVTRACTS FROM THE

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW For March, 1875.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPH AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COM-MERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

The first; storm-centre of the month passed rapidly, during the morning of March the 1st, from eastern Missouri to the middle of the Ohio valley; thence, during the afternoon and evening, to Pittsburg; and between midnight of the 1st and the morning of 2d, it moved off the New England coast. This storm centre was attended with heavy rains in the South ern and Gulf States and Tennessee, with high winds, sleet and snow on the middle and eastern Atlantic coasts, and with heavy snows in Lake region and the upper Mississippi valley and heavy rains in the Ohio valley. The Ohio and its tributaries rose considerably after the passage of the disturbance.

These Tornadoes, perhaps four in number, occurred with most disastrous results over the country between central Alabama and central South Carolina, about noon and in the atternoon of March 20th. One of these storms entered Harris county, Georgia, from Lee county, Alabama, about noon. A wind-storm was re ported at Atlanta, early in the day, and followed by hail at 1 P. M. One of these tempests appears to have divided near Hancock county, Georgia, one part going east on a track more northerly than that of the other.

RAIN FALL. The number of days on which rain fell during the month, in the several districts, averages as follows: In New England, 15 days; in the middle Atlantic states, 15; in the south Atlantic states, 14; the Gulf states, 12; the Lake and in the Northwest, 11 days.

HUMIDITY.

The average relative humidity for the various districts is as follows: For New England, 73 per cent.; Middle Atlantic States, 76; South Atlantic States, 72; the Eastern Gulf States, 71; Lower Lakes, 75; Upper Lakes, 73; Ohio valley and Tennessee, 67; Upper Mississippi valley, 78; the Lower Mississippi valley 72; and Minnesota, 77.

THE BREAKING UP OF ICE

and re-opening of Navigation has taken place as follows: At Rockford, Illinois, on the 81st; at Havana, Illinois, on the 26th; at Muscatine, CHICAGO, April 17.—Dispatches from points in Michigan, Northern Illinois and Iowa, state that owing to the severe weather that has prevailed for the last 48 hours, the small fruits, apples and peaches are all killed in many localities, and in some cases the trees themselves. High winds have prevailed throughout the above mentioned section, and the thermometer has ranged from 8 to 20 degrees above zero for some time. vania, the Tioga river broke on the 15th; at Cleveland, Ohio, river cleared on the 16th; at Davenport, Iowa, the river was partly opened on the 30th; at Keckuk, river broke on the 14;th at Sandy Hook, the the ice moved out on the 7tn; at Toledo, on the 29th; at Leavenworth, river was cleared on the 17th; at Detroit, ice broke upon the 8th.

New Advertisemenrs.

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

Short Announcement.

JOHN H, BEATTY, Nokomis, Ill., and J. F. Scott. Paris, Ky., will sell a valuable herd of

Short-Horn Cattle.

At Nokomis, Illinois, on

Tuesday, June 15th, 1875. Full particulars ir due time.

O. BADDERS.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

Send for Descriptive and Illustrated Circulars, the best ever published. Also, Division Secretary of the Fanciers Mutual Benefit Association, all information given on application. State where yap saw this advertisement.

TOPEKA POULTRY, IMPORTING and BREEDING COMPANY.



Will sell eggs from choice fowls that have taken pris-seat great positry shows, We pack eggs in the most approved manner and guarrantee satisfaction. Send for prices of eggs and fowls. Address, G. H. HUGHES, Sec. Box 719. Topeka, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. We will have again this spring, all the leading varirieties of Sweet Potato Plants, which we offer the
very lowest rates. Properly packed and promptly
shipped.
McCONNELL & CRAMP.
Manhattan Riley County Kaneas.

ALEX CHARLES & CO., Gen'l Advertising Agents,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Advertisements inserted at reduced rates in all the leading papers in America. Stock Breeders (particularly) will find it to their advantage to send for our failt. Terms, etc. Our facilities excel those of any Agency west of New York City.

BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas, ped by rail, aid warranted first-class. Correspondence colicited.

M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Buff and b. and Partridge Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas and Houdans. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen, Chickstor sale after Aug. 1.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM,

BEECHER, WILL CO., ILL., On Chicago, Danville and Vincennes R. R., 49 miles south of Chicago; & mile from Station.

T. L. MILLER,

importer and Breeder of Hereford Qattle and Gots-wold Sheep.

The Herefords are the best grazing cattle.
They mature early and are hardy.
Make the largest gain on a given amount of feed.
Make large weights, and goed quality.
My Hereford Bull, Sir Charles, weights 2,700 pounds.
Hereford Cowa weigh from 1,300 to 1,800 pounds.
The Cotswold Sheep are hardy and will shear from 8 to 20 lbs.
They weigh from 160 to 200 pounds and over.

STOCK FOR SALE. Correspondence solicited.

MODERN WOMEN

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and ba k-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to Women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weeknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before at-tained by any medicines: Weak back, nervtained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the region, 15; the Ohio valley and Tennessee, 15; Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopt-ing its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

> In Cowley county wheat and rye look well, and all other crops are in a promising con

New Advertisements.

Chapman's. Best Fork and Converor in b. Unloads and carries Hay, Grains, &c. over deep we, into sheds, barns, &c. Saves labor, time, money, to natrial. Trulars sent. Agents wanted G. B. Weeks & Co. Syracuse, N. Y.



PUBLIC SALE SHORT-HORN CATTLE BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Indianapolis, Thursday, May 27th.

THE Subscriber will sell, at the STATE FAIR BOUNDS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. on Thursday, May, 77th, 1875, about 79 Head of Shorthers Cattle—consisting of about 26 young build, over 30 before that will average about one year 16, and over 30 Breeding Cows. The stock will not be over fat, but will be in good breeding and growing condition. The blood of such buils as imp. DURKE EXTER 48 (1912), a pure Princess, imp. FANCY BOX 492, bred by Mr. Thornton, Stapleton, England, mostly Frinces, WARRIOR 1076 (1227), bred by R. Gooth, Warlaby, England; BARON BOOTH OF LANCASTER 7985, mostly Both, and imp. DUKE OF AIRDRIE (1973), enter largely into the top crosses of most of the herd. For full and extended pedigraes, send for Catalogue, most of the herd. For full and extended penga-send for Catalogue, I will also sell at the same time and place, about

50 PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS, the get of imp. Canadian Prince and Brother Isaac. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

TREES.—A credit of six months will be given on satisfactory notes, drawing interest at 6 per cent. from date, or 5 per cent. discount for cash in hand.

CHARLES LOWIER,

Ool. J. W. Judy,

Auctioneer.

Nors.—The Indiana Short-horn Breeders' Conven-tion meets at Indianapolis the 25th and 26th, the two days previous to the sale. MEREDITH'S SALE THE DAY AFTER: Friday, May 28th, the day after our sale, S. Meredith & Son will sell at their farm, adjoining Cambridge City, Ind., about 60 head of Short-horns,

Great Public Sale

SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

WE WILL SELL, without reserve or by-bid, at our farm and residence, adjoining Cambridge City, Indiana, FRIDAY, MAY 28th, 1875.

near 60 head of Short-horn cattle of various ages.
This is the oldest established herd in the State; the breeding and selection having been guided by an experience of 30 years. The class of stock now offered is such as we are proud to offer the farmers and breeders of the country—some of them being a part of our show herd, which has been so successful at many of the leading fairs. There will be several imported animals in the list, headed by

BRITISH BARON 13557,

one of the attractive features of the sale, a celebrated breeding buil and prize-winner, together with some prize cows of established reputation. There will be several females of choice blood, bred in Canada; also, representatives from the following popular families:

Mazurkas, Craggs, Rose of Sharons, Victorias, Gwynnes, Miss Margarets, Irenes, Young Marys, Zelias, Belinas, etc., etc.,

embracing an exceedingly choice and useful stock of desirable ages. Cambridge City is easy of access by rail from all di-rections, having direct communication with Indianap-olis, Ft. Wayne, Chicago, Louisville, Ky., Columbus and Cincianati, Ohio.

and cincinnati, Ohio.

Tamms.—Six months' credit, on approved paper, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum. A discount for cash will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Catalogues will be ready about May ist. Sale begins at 12 oclock M.

MEREDITH & SON. Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

The Indiana Short-horn Convention meets at Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday and Wednesday, May 25 and 26. LOWDER'S SALE THE DAY BEFORE: Taursday, May 27, 1875, the day preceding our sale. Chas. Lowder, of Plainfield, Hendricks Co., Ind., will sell about seventy-five head of Short-horn cattle, at the Fair Grounds, Indianapolis, Ind.

Taylor's Commercial NURSERIES OF

{ KANSAS LAWRENCE

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

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

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

C. H. TAYLOR, Lawrence, Kansas

GRANGERS, P. of H.

"OR ANY OTHER MAN" We would advise you when coming to this city to by groceries, to call on WHITTON & WEISS'. In quire prices and see the quality of their goods, befor-buying elsewhere.

Kansas Farmer Prize Essays

Will be published in Pamphlet form. In obedience to demand expressed by many subscribers, the followin 3ssays will be published in 'cheap pamphlet and boo form at the following rates:

1 Improvement in Live Stock
2 Growing Vegetables for profit
Broom Corn—Its culture and management; the two in one
3 The Grange—Its value to the Farmers of the country.
4 The Adorning of Farmer's Homes.
5 Breeding and feeding Swine for profit, in Kansas.
6 Fruit Growing in Kansas.
7 Breeding and Management of Sheep Also in same pamphlet
Wheat Growing in Kansas.
8 How to grow OsageOrange for hedge
""" grow Flax.
""" Sweet Potatoes.
""" Itish Potatoes.
""" These Essays will be furnished at \$1.00 per dozen.

These Essays will be furnished at \$1.00 per dozen.
The eight pamplets neatly bound in cloth, will be set
to any address for ONE DOLLAR. CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL GRANG As amended, in pamphlet form, 1 copy 10 cts, 3 copi 25 cts.

PATRONS--HAND BOOK.

Will contain the new National and State Gran-Constitution as amended for 1875. Price single co-plian oard binding 25cts. one dozen \$2.00

J. K. HUDSON Address Topeka, Kansas. New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE

"Highland Stock Farm Herd"

SHORT HORN CATTLE

Dexter Park, Chicago, Wednesday, May 19th, 1875.

O'N account of press of other business, the subscriber announces the sale of the whole "Highland Stock Farm Herd." As my farm is not accessible from points East and South, and as my herd is composed largely of

PRINCESSES. And other well-bred things Dexter Park was selected as the most accessible point to sell such a herd.

There will be sold some 30 Head of Cows and Helfers. All the cows are good and regular breeders, and will be in calf to my Bates buil LORD WETHER BY 1287, or Louan buil LUCRETIUS 1788. The condition of the herd will be such as will be satisfactory to parties desiring cattle in good healthy and breeding condition. The buils Lucretius and Lord-Wetherby, and also the other young buils, are good animals, and all healthy and good feeders.

There Six months' credit will be given on all sums.

Tanna.—Six months' credit will be given on all sums, at 8 per cent. interest per annum, or 5 per cent discount for cash. count for cash.

Catalogues will be ready about April 15, and can be lad on application to the subscriber.

L. W. TOWNE, Hannibal, Mc.

Particular attention is called to the

SERIES OF SALES. to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, covering the en-tire third week of May, of which this sale is a park, comprising, on the whole, the most attractive arrea-and the largest list of Short-horns that has ever been dispersed at one time and place on the American con-tinent. This series of sales will occur as follows: Wednes May 19. L. W. Towne, Short-horns, Desier Frie. Thursday, 20. J. P. Sanborn, Friday 21. Avery&Murphy Saturday, 22. J. R. Shelly,

PUBLIC SALE SHORT HORN CATTLE

DESTER PARK, OHIOAGO, Thursday, May 20th, 1875.

THE Subscriber will offer his entire herd of Shortborn cattle, numbering about 75 Head, at Fubic Sale, at Dexter Park (Union Stock Yards), Chicae, on Thursday, May 20th, 1875.
Breeders in search of animals to improve the charcoter of their herds, will find here many of the very
inguest types as individuals, and of the purest and
most fashionable breeding.
Among the animals to be sold willibe

Princesses, Gwynnes, Louans, Rose of Sharons, Craggs, Yarloos, Pansys, and others of the most desirable and standard families of the day, in many cases deeply bred in Bates and other familionable bloods. The females to be sold are all regular breeders, and in good thrifty breeding condition, and will be sold without any reserve whatever.

Among the bulls to be sold is the Bates buss

BARON BATES 5th 16903, by 2d Duke of Oneida 8936, dam of the Bates Ledy Bell or Filbert tribe. Catalogues ready about April 20th. TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on estisfactory paper, drawing 7 per cent interest from date. Five per cent discount for cash. J. P. SANBORM. PORT HUBON, Mich.

Particular attention is directed to the following SERIES OF SALES,

to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, covering the en-tire third week of May, 1875, of which this sale is a part-comprising, on the whole, the most attractive series, and the fargest list of Short-horns that has ever been dispersed at one time and place on the American con-tinent. This series of sales will occur as follows: Wednes'y, May19 L.W. Towne, Short-horns, Dexter Fig. Thursday, 20 J. P. Sanborn, 21 J. P. Sanborn, 22 J. R. Shelly, 32 J. R. Shelly, 33 J. R. Shelly, 34 J. R. Shelly, 35 J. R.

PUBLIC SALE

OF HIGH-CLASS SHORT HORN CATTLE

TO BE HELD AT Dexter Park, Chicago, FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1875.

THE Subscribers ask the attention of American and Canadian breeders to the public sale of their entire herd of Short-horn cattle, which will be held at Dexter Park (Union Stock Yards), Chicago, on Friday, May 21, 1875. The animals comprising the foundation of this herd were selected with great care, and regardless of expense, with a view to securing a herd first-class in respect to individual excellence as well as breading; and the proprietors are confident their offerings are worthy of the attendance of all discriminating breaders. They will sell about seventy-five head, all regular breaders and in good breeding condition. Among them.

Bose of Sharons, Golden Drops, Miss Wileys, Peris, Craggs, Gwynnes, Hopes, Princesses, Bright Eyes, Louans,

and representatives of other families of equal merit and popularity; together with SEVERAL IMPORTED COWS. COWS.

Sires of pure Bates or strong Bates breeding have been in use in this herd, and a very large proportion of the pedigrees show a succession of Bates crosses.

Among the buils to be sold will be the

984 DUKE OF AIRDRIE, three years old last November; with one exception the only Duke bull offered for sale this season.

Catalogues ready about April 20th. TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given upor satisfactory notes, bearing 7 per cent, interest from data. Five per cent, discount will be allowed for cash. AVERY & MURPHY, Mich.

Particular attention is directed to the following **8ERIES OF SALES,**

to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, covering the en-tire third week of May, 1875, of which this sale is e-part, comprising, on the whole, the most attractive series, and the largest list of Short-horns that has ever-been dispersed at one time and place on the American continent. This series of sales will occur as follows: Wednes y, May19, L. W. Towne, Short-horns, Dexter Fra.
Thursday. 20, J. P. Sanborn, Friday. 21, Avery & Murphy. 22, J. R. Shelly, 22, J. R. Shelly, 23, Avery & Murphy. 32, J. R. Shelly, 32, J. R. Shelly, 33, Avery & Murphy. 34, Avery & Murphy. 35, Avery & Murphy. 36, Avery & Murphy. 36, Avery & Murphy. 37, Avery & Murphy. 37, Avery & Murphy. 38, Avery & Murphy. 38

PUBLIC SALE OF THE "EXCELSIOR HERD,"

110 HEAD SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Dexter Park, Chicago, Ills., Saturday, May 22d, 1875.

Sale to Commence at 19 M. THE Series of Sales held at Dexter Park, the THIRD WEEK OF MAY, will be the great event of the season among Short-horn men, and offer a rare treat to all who have any interest in the improvement of American cattle, as follows:

Wednesday, May 19, L. W. Towne, Hannibal, Mo. Thursday, May 20, J. P. Sanborn, Port Hurgh, Mich. Friday, May 21, Avery & Murphy, and on Saturday, May 22d, the above treat sale comprising representatives of most of the fashionable families of Short-horns, Princesses, Mazurkas, Constances, Phyllises, Young Marys, Lou Angelines, etc.,

Young Marys, Lou Angelines, etc., together with other less noted families, yet purch bred, and having several Bates crosses on top. The animals are all young, in fine fruitful condities with the celebrated sire BARON LISSAR, con of the Duke of Geneva, at the head.

Considering numbers, quality and breeding, the subscriber believes that he is offering the most attractive list of Short-horns to all classes of buyers that has ever been offered to the public.

Catalogues ready by April 18th.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

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Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPEKA, KAN., April 28, 1875. Popeka Money Market. BONDs.

osas Pacific Gold Sevens, May and Nov. 55
cass Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec. 58
cass Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec. 58
cass Pacific Gold Sixes, Fob. and August 51
cass Pacific Income Sevens, No. 15,
cass Pacific Income Sevens, No. 16,
cass Pacific Income Sevens, No. 11,
cass Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec.
cass Pacific Gold Sixes, Fob. and August 61
cass Pacific Gold Sixes, June and Dec.
ca

Topeka Grain Market crected weekly by Keever & Foucht. Tolerale cash prices from commission men.
d weekly by Keever & Foucht.
VEAT—Per bu: Spring, for seed...
Fall, No. 1
No. 2
No. 2
No. 3
No. 4
No. No. 8. 85 95

No. 4. 75

No. 4. 90

White, No. 1 90

White, No. 1 68 to 70

YS—Per bu. 1.50

(RLEY—Per bu 1.50

OUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1 8.50

Fall, No. 2 9.35 300

No. 3 2.50

Low Grades 2.40 3.75

No. MEAL—Per 100 lbs 2.10 2.50

on and Oats Chop 1.90

iveat Chop 1.70

ALDES SERVES AND STAND

HIDES, SEINS AND PELTRY.

"rected weekly by Hartsock & Gossett, and Biskuff & Krauss, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and
icenther DES—Green Dry Flint Dry Salt .16@.17 .18@.14 Green Sait Cured.
Calf. Green Sait Cured
Kip. Green Sait Cured
Sheep Pelts, green.
LLOW
CINS—Timber Wolf Topeka Produce Market.

Topeka Produce Market

Topeka Produce Market

Manspeaker.

PLES - Per bu.

Manspeaker.

PLES - Per bu.

Medium 2.46

Common 2.00

Castor 1.40@1.50

ESWAX - Per bb.

Common 0.66 ... 15

Common 0.66 ... 16

Conmon 0.60 ... 16

C

Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, April 27, 1875 GRAIN.

he following are wholesale cash prices from commis-

VIIEAT—Per bu—Spring Red.
Fall, No. 4
Fall, No. 5
Fall, No. 2.
CORN—Per bu—New White.
Yellow
Mixed
DATS—Per bu
RYB—Per bu—No. 8
No. 2
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 3
No. 2
PRODUCE PRODUCE. 1,50a2,t0 25 .270,28 .150,23 150,000,200 .140,15 10,000,12,00 .130,14

PRODUCE.

APPLES—Per bbl.

BESSWAX—Per lb.

II TTER—Per lb—Choice.

Medium

RROOM CORN—Per ton.

II RESE—Per lb.

CIDER—Per bbl.

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh

Pickled.

Prime Live Geese

PLOUR—Per cwt—Rye.

XXX

XXX

CORN MEAL—Per cwt.

Kiln dried, per bbl.

LIVE STOCK. .200.40 LIVE STOCK. NTTLE—Extra, av. 1,300 to 1,500.

Prime, av. 1,300 to 1,350.

Fair to Good, av. 1,100 to 0 1,350.

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

Medium Native Stockers.

Good butchers cows.

Medium butchers' cows.

Texas Cows, fat,av 800 to 900.

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

Colvedo Texans, av 800 to 1,000.

Calves, each.

Californ Texans, as control, and Californ Califo St. Louis Market.

6 00 6.25 5.00 5.50

LIVE STOCK. ATTLE-Native steers, per cwt.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL

SESSION OF The Kansas State Grange.

We publish proceedings of the late State Grange camplet form, at the following rates, postage paid.

1 COPY 15 CTs. 2 COPIES 25 CTS.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

OLD PASHIONED SHRUBS.

It was Thomas Hood who said: "spring has now set in with its usual severity;" and it lasts an unusually long time this spring, besides being colder than for many years previous, but it "is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and if our cold, late blasts kill the young grasshoppers, and give farmers an opportunity to replace some of the trees, that were killed last year, it may be called a very favorable season, and notwithstanding the fact that there is so much extra work to do this spring, we hope a little will be done in the way of beautifying every country homestead.

It costs so little to plant a few ornamental shrubs, and they add so much to the homelike appearance of any place, besides giving us flowers every year, that are just as handsome, just as sweet, and much more certain than seedlings, that everybody ought to plant them.

There are many new and beautiful shrubs which are well worth having, if one is able to get them, but there are some dear old ones that are almost indispensible to lovers of flowers, and that nearly everybody can get, if they try. Roses come first always, there is a great choice of variety, but all are sweet and preferable to none. Honey-suckles are hardy and easily grown from cuttings. Syringas, both the sweet-scented and the mock-orange are among the very lovliest of white flowers for cutting, and are profuse bloomers. Never forget the lilac, nothing is sweeter or hardier, and the old sort is prettier than any new variety we have ever seen.

The Snowball is rarely seen in modern grounds, though in old ones it is usually among the most prized treasures, as it well deserves to be. There are few objects more striking than a large bush of Snowballs in flower. It may be that the scarcity is owing to the difficulty often found in striking cuttings. Sometimes they grow, and sometimes not, just as they seem to take a notion to. Old plants can often be so divided as to make several dozen. A certain and sure way to raise Snowballs, is to lay down some of the branches. It these are given a gentle twist, so as to partially split the branch at the place where it is put under the ground, roots will come out at the split part, and in a year the rooted portion can be taken off as an independent

The Snowball cannot be raised from seeds, because it never produces any. It is in fact a male form of the Guelder Rose Viburnum. The female form has very insignificant flow-

There are some very pretty varieties of Spirea, but there are so many worthless kinds and nurserymen seem to have such an abundance of them and to be so fond of selling the worth less things to every body that wants shrubery but does not know what kinds they want, that we advise all beginners to buy something else than Spireas, unless they have seen the bush in bloom and know it to be what they want.

The shrub commonly known as the Japan Quince is one of the earliest and most brilliant blossoms of the spring, and is a variety tha should always be secured if possible.

Our favorite, of all spring blossoms, is the Crab Apple, why it is not oftener used as an ornamental tree, we cannot understand, unless it is because it can be had "without money and without price," for there is no flower more beautiful in form then a cluster of half opened Crab Apple buds hanging on their slender stems, none more exquisitly colored, and none more deliciously fragrant.

PPONGE CAKE.

We had some very good sponge cake the other day, and a friend asked how we made it; and we promised to tell her through the FARMER. We made that kind from a recipe in the Kansas Home Cook Book, called velver sponge cake, four eggs, two coffee cups sugar, beat the eggs and sugar well together, two coffee cups flour, two teaspoonfulls of baking powder, lemon flavor, two-thirds of a cup of boiling water; add water last Another way we make it, when we want it quick and cheap is four of eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, the yolks and and sugar beaten together, the whites beaten to a stiff froth and added with the flour; this kind is best if eaten about twenty-four hours after it is baked, and is very nice with an icing made of the whites of two eggs, a cup of sugar and two tablespoonfulls of grated chocolate.

Aunt Lydia's sponge cake, our company recipe, contains eleven eggs, with the yolks of three left out, three cups of sugar, four of flour, rose-water or lemon flavoring; beat the yolks and sugar to a cream, adding a little of the sugar at a time; add the frothed, whites and flour very gently, and stir as little as possible afterwards. Mark in squares and break when sent to the table.

TO KILL CANARY-BIRD MITES .- A COFFEE pondent of the London Fanciers' Gazette writes that "a drop of lieseed oil put on the ends of perches in the cage of canaries, where the red mites sometimes breed by thousands kill them, and, if applied occa sionally, will keep others away. They, can be easily kept out of the nests by dredging the box or basket with quick-lime inside, and then making a nice nest with clean moss."

TALE OF TWO WEDDINGS.

[New York Observer.]

I was young then, for the first wedding I am about to describe, took place about forty-five years ago. I was the minister's wife, and my husband's parish was in the northern part of the State of New York, just verging upon the Adirondack region. Our people were mainly simple, home-spun Scotch folk, and our church belonged to what was known as the "Seceder" persuasion. Many of the peo-ple talked the Gaelic, and all of them retained the Covenanter prejudice against hymn singand instrumental music in the house of God. On Sabbath the precentor stood in the little stall made for him beneath the pulpit, and, tuning book in hand, led off the psalm, reading every two lines. Though all the people had books, not all of them could read—and those who could would not have been willing to see the old-fashion ways forsaken, and the reading of the line abolished.

A little north of us was a colony of Dutch folk, who had no regular settled minister as yet, and were dependent on the missionaries sent out by the Dutch Reformed Church. These people came sometimes to our meeting, and usually counted on my husband to attend their burials, and perform the marriage cere-mony at their weddings.

The winter of '29 was very cold, and the deep snow lay upon the ground from October until nearly the first of May. One bright, moonlight, but bitter cold evening, having modified my day's work of house-keeping, mending and writing letters, and my husband having finished his work at sermon writing and committing—oh! what a work it was to write a sermon an hour long every week, and then commit it to memory—for our good Scotch folk would not listen to a read sermon; and having brought in the wood for the night, and foddered the cow, we were sitting by the cheerful hickory fire, roasting apples and cracking nuts, and talking over our affairs, when out of the clear frosty air broke the cry
"Halloa! Halloa the house!" "There's some body for me," said my husband, and opening the door he answered, "Halloa, what do you want?" A team and a big open sleigh, or rather sled, for it had no sides, stood at the gate, and a voice from it answered, "Good evening, Dominie; I came down to get ye to tend a wedin' up in the 'clips' (cliffs). Jake Consall wants to jine Sally Ann Linkumfilter that lives down to Squire Houghtalin's, and they want you to come and splice 'em-there's a couple of dollars in it, sure. Will ye come? "Aye, aye!" responded my husband, "I'll be out in a few minutes." Coming in, his eyes twinkled with fun as he said, "I'll warrant that fellow is the Yankee that has come up from Albany to teach the cliffschool. He's an eye to the main chance, too. Did you hear him clinch the invitation to go out this cold night, with the prospect of a two dollar fee? Well, with a salary of only five hundred dollars, and the bairnie to educate, every dol-lar helps.', The bairnie was our baby girl, about six months old, lying asleep in the cra-dle. "Oh, Malcolm," said I, "ask the man to come in while I change my dress and get ready. Do take me and the baby! I have never been to one of those Dutch weddings, and it is so lonely in this great old house without you!"

"But Susan, it is so cold, and the wee bairnie, what'll you do with her?" "She isn't undressed yet, and her slip is clean; I'll wrap her up well, and tuck her in

to my muff.' Well, of course, he consented; and in ten minutes we were out on the sled, sitting down n the straw, and well-covered with bear skins and buffalo robes. The muffs we wore in those days were very large—they'd be a curiosity now—and the baby was very small; so, as I promised I tucked her into it, and she slept all the seven miles.

When we arrived the guests were assembled sittle.

bled; sitting room and great kitchen full. The house was an old fashioned one, with four rooms on the first flour, with the same above, and over all a great garret. The sitting-room was furnished with old style, plain mahogany furniture, straight-backed chairs heavy tables and a great bureau nearly five fieet high, ornamented with brass handles, and almost as black as ebony with age. Brass fire dogs, bright as rubbbing could make them, reflected the objects around them; a bright fire glowed in the ample fire-place, and on the floor was a home made rag carpet The kitchen was an immense room, and had a fire place at each end of it, large enough to hold the biggest back log that might be cut in the primeval forest close at hand.

From the oaken rafters overhead hung strings of onions, festoons of dried apples, tong garlands of pumpkins, sides of bacon and brown hams. In one corner stood looms and beside them a great spinning wheel, and a "Jany". The hade had been The beds had been cleared away a "Jenny," The beds had been cleared away from one of the bed-rooms on the first floor and in it were set the tables for the entertain ment. Loaded with cold roast turkey and chicken, mince and pumpkin pies, "ole kokes," doughnuts, jumbles, pound cake, fruit cake, apples and nuts, they fairly groaned under the weight of their hospitality. Soon after our arrival there was a little stir and a clearing of the space about the door that separated the kitchen from the sitting soom, and the bridal party came in. The bride was young, and had a bright rudy complexion so universal with the girls on those hills, living active useful lives as they did. She was dressed in some soft material of worsted and silk; sleeves, and four inch boddice were dashed with blue, and she wore a blue sash, and blue morocco shoes with high heels . The groom was a stalwart, broad should ered young fellow. fine in homespun clothes and bras buttons. The Yankee school-master and the bridegroom's sister were groomsman and bridesmaid. The marriage ceremony was short and simple. Then followed much kissing and many jokes, some not so remarkable for wit as a certain coarseness that passed for Supper followed, and great was the mer-

riment when the bridesmaid drew the ring that had been put in the wedding cake! Atter supper the tables were cleared as by magic: the elders retired to the sitting room, and the hostess' bed-room, where on the high post bedstead, hung with blue checked curtains, slept my little baby, unconscious of all that was around her. The young people had gathered in the kitchen and supper room, and soon the sound of merriment came to us for though I was not yet twenty one years old. I was the minister's wife, and had to sit

"Hunt the Slipper," and kindred games were played with forfeits, and after a while and twanging sounded, for the fiddles were being tuned for the dance; and sure enough my good husband at once arose and said gravely, there was a sert of lull, and then a scraping

-much against my inclinations-with the

"Susan, I think we had better be going now."
Soon we were wrapped up, and baby, who
opened her blue eyes only a moment, and
stared about as if unable to decide whether this was a part of her dream or not, and then shut them again, was tucked once more into the great muff, and we accepted the invitation of one of our own deacons, to ride home with

him and his wife.
"Did you get the two dollars, Malcolm?" asked, when we were again at our own hearth stone. "Yes indeed," he answered, "and an-other dollar beside, which the school-master told me was for making the ceremony so Old Dominie Van Horn of Johnstown who used to do the marrying, was wont to keep the poor creatures standing an hour and sometimes more. The Yankee "reckoned I had tied 'em just as fast in five minutes." And the dear fellow put into my hand three silver dollars, saying, "There Susan, there is so much towards educating the wee bairnie."

I shall take little space to tell of wedding

number two. I am old now—sixty-five on Christmas Eve. Times have changed in forty tive years. A few weeks ago Malcolm-his hair is "like the snow" now,-and I came to the city to visit our daughter—the "wee bairnie" whom I once carried in my muff. And last week we were invited to attend a wedding at one of the Collegiate churches in Fifth Av enue. The bride was the grand-daughter of the young woman who was married that night torty five years ago, up in Montgomery county. What a contrast there was in the weddings, and in the brides! This young girl, in her trailing satin dress white as sheeted snow, her point D'Aleucon flounces, and wreath of orange blossoms, was as pale as a lily, and her waist was so slender that I wondered how she had strength to carry the weight of her train. No roses save white ones bloomed on ber cheeks. No wonder! She never had miked the sweet breathed kine; she never carded wool and flax, and spun and wove, as her handsome grandmother did. The wedding was a very grand one. From the church door othe sidewalk there was an awning, and the pavement was carpeted. There bridesmaids and groomsmen, and the church was filled with gaily dressed people. The clergyman, who married them, wore a gown, and read the service from a book. Then at the house there was a great display of flowers and presents, and the bride and groom, sur-rounded by their attendants, stood in state for hours, and received their frinds; and wines and ices, and wonderful confections were served; and after the guests had left, the bridal pair went in a special train on their wedding tour.

I suppose it is I who am wrong and that these changes are but necessary concomitants to the advance of wealth and culture, but it does seem to me that there was more hearti ness, more realness in the old than the new.
Wouldn't our girls have more red roses in

their cheeks, more vigor in their frames, if we could go back to the simpler life of forty five years a7o? Would not we all be better and

THE NOM DE PLUME.

One of the most interesting of all the curios ities of literature is the difficulty, we might say the impossibility, of preserving a literary incognito. The experiment has been tried of ten and again, and continues to be tried daily but all past experience has shown that this is a class of secrets that can not be kept. The gratified vanity of the successful author, the keen inquiry of the critics, the demand of an approving public; these and a dozen other circumstances combine to make the truth known and strip the writer of his protect ing nom de plume. So literally true is this that we may find it impossible to discover in the whole range of English literature a single case in which the literary incognito re-

nains buried in mystery.

Perhaps the Letters of Junius, written somekept. In this case there was every reason why the audacious essayist should labor hard to shield his identity from the wrath of such pow erful enemies as the King of England and his ministers, whose public errors and incapacity and whose private vices the celebrated 'let ters" so unsparingly lash. Indeed, the writer openly declares in one of them that his discovry would not only be the signal for public and private prosecution, attended with all the rigors of the law, but that assassination would certainly be attempted. The efforts that were made toward this discovery, were continued through the three years of the publication, and almost became a "hue and cry." More than a dozen of the foremost and ablest public men of the time were in turn under suspicion, and it may be that the question, "Who is Junius?" was so long mooted mainly because of the large number who it was thought might have written these letters. It is believed that the publisher, Woodfall, was the only one to hom the secret was directly confided, at least during the period when the anonymous author was regarded as a criminal and outlaw by the Ministry, and the firmness and good faith of Woodfall, no doubt, prevented the discovery of the secret on many occasions. real author of these letters never publicly avowed himself, but it is a convincing proof of the assertion that the public will not allow an author to remain concealed by a nom de plume, that dozens of pamphlets have been written within the last century, devoted to the solution of this particular mystery, and that it may now be regarded as definitely settled by the inquisitorial labors of these pamphleteers. some of them men of high literary repute that the Junius letters could have been written by nobody but Sir Phillip Francis, Lord Macaulay even declaring that if the evidence in the case were directed to an indictment for nurder it would be sufficient to convict.

Another remarkable instance of literary io cognito is that of the "Great Unknown," author of the Waverly Novels. The first vol-ume, "Waverley," was published in 1814, and the others "by the author of Waverley" rapidly followed. It was not until the year 1827, at public dinner, that Sir Walter Scott publicy avowed himself the author; but long before this these works had been largety attributed to him, and his name was generally mention-ed in connection with them. Sir Walter, in his after-dinner speech just referred to, spoke of the secret as one which, "considerating that it was communicated to more than twenty people, had been remarkably well kept." In fact the name. "Great Unknown," as applied in

this case, seems to be a misnomer. The first two cantos of "Don Juan" appeareither author or publisher on the title page-

lications and the newspapers of the day were filled with criticisms on the new poem: and a very large number of them at once mentioned Byron as undoubtedly the author.

These examples will serve to illustrate the

keenness of the public scent, in times past, after the literati whose names were not allowed to "come to the front."

In these palmy days of literature, we find that much the some spirit prevails. The people are not at all content to read and relish a good book; they demand, and sooner or later they will have the true name of the au-thor. Very much in the same spirit we look on and are interested at the fantastic masque rade; but we are never quite satisfied unless we see the unmasking at the close, and thus learn who have been the authors of our di-

version.
"George Sand," "George Elliot," and "Currer Bell" were all names well calculated to conceal the sex as well as the identity of their respective owners; but when the demand for the works of these authors became brisk, their personallity was quickly discov-

The real name of "Grace Green wood', was known to the public when her earlier efforts appeared-I refrain from saying how long ago as there is a lady in this case.

"Minnie Myrtle," whose writings were quite popular with the young people of twenty years ago, has lately been recalled to public notice as the wife of Joaquin Miller.

"Marion Harland" was and is a very pret-ty name and with a less inquisitive reading public than the American, it might easily have passed for the genuine name. But the newspapers at a very early stage of this lady's career announced to her admirers who she was and where she lived; an announcement which it is entirely superfluous to repeat. .
"Gail Hamilton" ingeniously compounded

her rather taking pen-name from a part of her own baptismal name and that of the place of her residence. These facts probably aided the press in the discovery of her ewn proper designation. It has been given so often that I will forbear repeating it here.

The noble array of modern American humorists has been common property from the first; indeed, it would seem as if they had made no effort to keep their readers ignorant of their real names. "Doesticks," mus Ward," and "Orpheus C. Kerr" did, and
"Mark Twain," "Josh Billings," and the "Fat
Contributors" do represent individuals whose true names are as well known to the majority of their readers as are these fictitious

The first letter of "Private Miles O'Reilly" to President Lincoln and other celebrities, du the war, were clever and amusing conceits which for a time imposed upon many readers the belief that the Private was an actual person. But long before the demand for them had ceased, he was well understood to be C. G. Halpine.

It may not be so well known that some It may not be so well known that some charming "Poems, by the letter H," published years ago, were from the same prolific hand.

Who, that found delight and diversion in the blundering etymology of "Mrs. Partington." a quarter of a century since, did not know that this dear old lady and B. P. Shillaber were literally inseperable? And how many

urchins of a dozen years old, to say nothing of their elders, knew perfectly well that charming "Peter Parley" was a myth born in the brain of S. G. Goodrich?

The truth that this article opened with is really so obvious to even the general reader, that there is no need to fortify it with the hun dred examples that accumulate in the mind much faster than pen can indite them.

Should those well versed in current maga-zine literature think that some notice should be taken in these paragraphs of the question, "Who is Saxe Holm?" I will say that this is question which time, and a short time with al, will fully answer.

The curious fact should also be remarked that our literature is not wanting in instances where the real name of the author, having a ficticious or poetical sound, has been at first taken by the public for a nom de plume. As witness the first appearance of Nathanial Haw thing more than a century ago, exhibit the best instance of secrecy as to authorship long thorne and William Winter, in the world of etters.

It is another curious fact not widely known that there are several names appended to contributions to current literature, which have a sober matter of fact sound, but which are nev ertheless mere pen-names. When an them gains such distinction in letters, When any of public curiosity becomes awakened, then the truth as to that one will be known; before that time I shall certainly not volunteer to reveal my knowledge on the subject or the sources of That the occasion for general inquiry to be made as to each of them may soon come the cordial wish of one whose nom de plume

(though he has one) is not JANES FRANKLIN FITTS.

SELECTED RECIPES.

POTATO PUFF,

To two cups of cold mashed potatoes add two cups of sweet cream, two spoonfulls of melted butter, two well beaten eggs, and s little salt; mix thorougly, turn into a basin and bake in a ouick oven.

An oaken' color can be given to new pine floors and tables by washing them in a solu tion of copperas disolved in a strong lye, a pound of the former to a gallon of the latter. When dry, this should be oiled, and it will look well for a year or two; then renew the oiling.

How Salt Fish should be Freshened. Many ersons are in the habit of freshening macker el or other salt fish, and never dream that here was a right and wrong way to do it Any person who has seen the process of evaporating going on at the salt works, knows that the salt falls to the bottom. Just so it is in the pan where your mackerel or white fish lies soaking; and, as it lies with the skin side down, the salt will fall to the skin and there remain, when, it laid flesh side down, the salt falls to the bottom of the pan, and the fish comes out freshened as it should be. In the other case it is nearly as salt as when put in

ON COOKING "GREENS."-Every housewife thinks she can cook "Greens." plest of all dishes; and yet, in most cases they rre not well served, for much depends on the way they are boiled. The water should be soft, and a tablespoonfull of salt add ed to a large-sized pot of it, which should be boiling hot when the greens are thrown in, and then it should be kept on the boiling galbut . uncovered, until they are which can be told by their sinking to the bottom of the pot, and they should be skimed ed in 1819, originally, without the name of out as quickly as possible into a colander, so that all the water will run out. Press with

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SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW. How to Post a Stray, the Pees, Pines and Penal-

ties for not Posting.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within the state of the property of the Peace shall within the state of the stat

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine cost of keeping and the bene fits the taker up may have had, and report the same of their appraisement.

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

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

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass. . " head of cattle, . To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmer,

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above

mentioned for each animal valued at more than Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection

The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be great-Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

THE STRAY LIST

Stray List for the week ending Apr. 28. Crawford County, J H Waterman Clerk.

HORSE-Taken up by J M Bubb, Mar. 5, 1855, one sorre horse, star in face, left hind foot white, supposed to be 1, or 12 years old, about sixteen hands high, Sherman Tp HORSE-Taken up by Tho. H. Gabbert, Baker Tp, bay horse colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail.

Chase County-8. A. Breese, Clerk HORSE—Taken up by A G Crand, Falls Tp, March 22d 1876, one bay horse, blazed face, right hind foot white, 3 years old, no brands or marks perceivable. Appraised at 320.

Coffey County-J. C. Throckmorton, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Owen Grant, Rock Creek Tp, one bay pony mare...10 years old, left hind foot white, chain and bell on, no maris or brande. Appraised at \$40. STAG—Taken up by Henry Schlee, Peb. 12 1875, Potta-watomie Tp, one white stag, red spots about neck, 8 years old, both ears split, Appraised, at \$15. PONY—Taken up by Henry Todd, Liberty Tp, one bay pony, three years old, white spot in forehead, 12 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$12.

Franklin County-G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Smith, Ottawa Tp, one ed and white heifer, 2 years old, branded H on right hip, ppraised at \$15.

PONY-Taken up by Louis Soper, Centropolis Tp, one dark bay horse pony, about 8 years old, medium size, few white hairs in forehead, dark legs. Appraised at \$15.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. COLTS—Taken up by Jeremiah Grant, Emporia Tp, on Dec. 5, 1874, one bay colt, 2 year old, left hind foot white star in forehead, Appraised at \$25.

ALSO one sorrel colt, same age, blaze in face, Appraised at \$25. HEIFER—Taken up by Dan. Davis, same Tp' Nov. 2, 74, one Syear old Texan helfer, brindle, line back, some white about shoulders, branded P on right side. Appraised at \$15.

Stray List for the Week ending Apr. 21.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J H Chapman, Shawnee Tp, Apr. 8, 1875, mare, 6 year old, hay, scar on left shoulder, saddle marks, white hairs on right hip, some white hairs in forehead, Appraised at \$50.

MARE—Five years old, star in forehead, left fore and right hind feet white, 14 hands high.

HORSE—one horse colt, 2 years old, sorrel, star in forehead, blaze onnose. Both taken up by David Wood, of Shawnee Tp, Apr. 8, 1875. Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk

BULL—Taken up by A P Burns, Waterloo Tp, Dec. 1874, one bull, red and white spotted, branded on top or right hip with the letters "I H I", horns drooping about 3 years old, large size. Appraised at \$30. MARE—Taken up by Joel Wood, Pike Tp, Dec, 10, 1874 one black mare, rope round neck, 8 years old, Appraised one black mare, rope round noss, 2, at \$20.

HORSE—Also one bay horse, 8 years old. Appraised at \$18.
STEER—Taken up by J E Leeper, Waterloo Tp, March
24, 1875, one white, S years old steer, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, underbit in left ear, no other
marks or brands bercelvable. Appraised at \$18.

Rice County, W T Nicholas Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G W Hodgson, Mar. 23, 1875, one horse pony, sorrell, brand on left shoulder not distinguish able. Apraised at \$35.
PONY—Taken up by same, same date, one mare pony, bay, no brands. Appraised at \$10.
COLT—Taken up by same, same date, brown mare colt, Appraised at \$10.

Strays for the Week ending April 14.

Atchison County-C. H. Krebs, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by E. T. North, Lancaster Tp. Nov. 5,1874, one steer, white, red spots about head and neck, 2 years old, Appraised at \$50.

STEER—Also one steer, red, white back, few white spots on hind quarters, 2 years old, Appraised at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Buckels, Lancaster Tp. Nov. 30, 1874, one steer, pale red, indistinct brand of two letters on left hip, 3 years old. Appraised at \$12.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk. STEER,—taken up by A. H. McCracken, of Mission Tp. March 10, 1875, one Texan steer, 4 years old. dun, white face, white spots on hips and sides. Appraised at \$10.

Linn County-F. J. Weatherbie, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by James Grooms, Lincoln Tp. Jan. 25, 1875, one small, brown, pony mare, 5 years old, no mark or brand. Appraised at \$25. STEER—Taken up by David Manlove, Lincoln Tp. Feb. 18, 1875, ond brindle steer, 5 years old, half upper crop in right ear, left ear torn. Appraised at \$15.

Osage County-W. Y. Drew, Clerk. STEER—taken up by H. O. Smith, Burlingame tp. about Nov. 17, 1874, a gray steer, supposed to be 2 years old lest spring, no marks or brands visible. Appraised at \$16.

MARE—Taken up by Laban Gilyes, Agency Tp. about March 10, 1875, one bay mare pony, 12 hands high, black mane and tail, 3 years old, Appraised at \$25.

MARE—A dark iron-gray mare pony, 12 or 13 hands high year old. Appraised at \$25.

COLT—A gray horse colt, star in forehead, hind feet white, heavy build, 2 years old this spring. Appraised at \$35.

COLT—A gray horse colt, star in forehead, hind feet white, heavy build, 2 years old this spring. Appraised at \$35.

Gerge Hushan, Des moins lows.

LE'S SUMMIT NURSERIES—Blair Bro's, Proprietors Supplies at wholesale and retail.

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Rice County, W. T. Nicholas Clerk PONY—Taken up by Oscar N. Dexter, Farmer Tp. of March 12 1875; one horse pony, 18 or 14 hands high, white with red spots, no marks or brands Appraised at \$15.

Riley County-W. Burgoyne, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by Joseph Cottrell, Bala Tp March 16. 1875, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, white stripe in face. Appraised at \$20.

Strays for the Week Ending Mar. 17, 1875

STEER-Taken up by W G Sargent, Rock Creek Tp., Dec. 28th, 1874, one red yearing steer, with white belig and end of tail. Appraised at \$10. HEIFER-Taken up by Jacob Meisner, Rock Creek Tp. Feb. 9th 1875, one deep red 3 year old heifer, no marks or brands. Apprised at \$18.

COW-Taken up by John Griffin, of Rock Creek Tp., Feb. 9,1875, one dark red cow, left horn broken off, nine or ten years old. Appraised at \$12. COLT—Taken up by John Hayes, of Richmond Tp., on Fcb. 4th 1855, one eark bay horse colt, black mane and tail, right hind loot white, white spot on forehead. Appraised at \$40.

OOLT—Taken up by Chas. Fasholt, Washington Tp., on Jan, 11th 1875, one horse colt, dark bay, 1 year old, medi-um size, dark mane and tall, a few white hairs in forehead Appraised at \$50.

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

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

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first noticed the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be added as \$30.

Appraised at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Francis Riley, Red Vermillion Tp., Jan. 1875, one bay horse colt, with a bell on, left hind foot white, small star in forehead, no marks or brands, the proof of the stray shall be added to the same and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be added to the same and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be added to the same and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be added to the same and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be added to the same and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be added to the same and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be added to the same and the Justice before the same by the same and the Justice before the same by the same and the Justice before the same by the same and the Justice before the same by the same and the Justice before the same by the same and the Justice before the same by the same and the same and the Justice before the same by the same and the

FOR 1875. EVAN DHU.

Bay Horse; foalded 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towanda, Pa., sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American Eagle, son of American Eagle, Duroc (791.) grand dam by Young King Herod, son of King Herod. The get of this horse can be seen on the farm. Rysdyk's Hambletonian is the sire of Dexter, Jay Gould, James A. Howell, Nettle, etc., etc., and the grandsire of Bodine, Huntess Rosalind, Gloster, Judge Fullerton, Goldsmith Maid and many others.

ROBERT MACGREGOR.

ROBERT MACCRECOR.

Chestnut Horse; foalded 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsail, (record 2:29.) dem sister to Lady Whitman—record in the 5th heat of 2:31%—by Seeley's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc.

Major Edsail by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of Goldsmith Maid) son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian—dam by Vermont Hambletonian son of Harris Hambletonian by Bishop's Hambletonian son of Harris Hambletonian by Bishop's Hambletonian son of Imported Messenger. Duroc by Sir Archy Duroc by Duroc (791.)

Seeley's American Star sired the dam of Dexter, Jay Gould, Aberdeen, Nettie, etc., etc.

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

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

Pasturage with running water, box stalls etc., furnished on reasouable terms, the best of care given but all accidents and escapes are at the owners risk; all charges are payable before the removal of the stock.

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During the Stallion season of 1875, the fine bred stallion Billy Starnger, will make the season at the slace herein named.

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BILLY STRANGER was got by Stranger out of a black Southern mare, Cherry Belle; she was by imported Glencoe; he by Lance; her dam, Waxlight, by imported Leviathan; his dam by Whip Lance, full brother of Ariel, by American Belipse, a sorrel horse by Duroc;dam by Miller's Damsel by Messenger Whip, imported, brown horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, etc.

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Two brothers left home near Xenia, Bourbon county, Kansas, on the 11th day of Dec. last. Rufus E. Camp, blue eyes, light hair and very fair complexion. It years old. Seth F. Camp, blue eyes, auburn hair, a piece broken off of one upper front tooth. Since their departure I have lost one child by death, and their departure I have lost one child by death, and have a very great desire to know their whereabouts. MRS. E. W. CAMP. Xenia, Bourbon Co., Kansas

\$50 Reward.

Will be given for the return of the following animals 1 Chestnut Brown Horse Colt, 2 years old, white face, three white feet medium size. 1 bay mare colt same age, star in forehead. 1 bay colt 16 hands high, 2 years old, three white feet, little star in forehead. 1 dark iron gray horse 4 years old white strip in face, one side. 1 three year old mare light gray, slight scar on nose, above nostril. 1 three year old mare, black, small white stripe on nose, trim built, medium size. These animals strayed last October or November from 6 mile Creek on Burlingame road, Shawnee county. ber or November from road, Shawnee county.

A Proper Reward will be given for return of any of the Animals or information that will secure them.

Address
GEO. RIX or J. S. CARTER,

\$50 Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living in Silver Lake Itownship, Shawnee county, on or about August 1st, 1874. One light bay filly 2 years old past, near 15 hands high, hind feet white nearly to hocks, blaze face, light spot in right side of lower lip. This animal shows marks of good blood The above reward will be giveniforgthegreturn of the animal or any information that will lead to her recovery.

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Bro. Stanley asks of the granges of the State to have this read in the grange.

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Mr. Pickrell will also sell at the same time and
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Measrs. W. R. DUNGAN, Towanda, Ills., WM. M. SMITH, and NOAH FRANKLIN, Lexington, Illa., A. C. FUNK, Bloomington, Ills., and C. M. NIC-COLLS, LeRoy, Ills., will sell about one hundred and thirty head of high-class Shorthorns at the McLRAN COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS, adjoining the city of BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

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In consequence of the number to be sold, the sale
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LET US SMILE.

A colored organization in Dayton have decided to forgive their clergyman for betting on three-card monte and losing \$90 of festival money. One of the Deacons remarked: "We is all human, and de game is werry exciting."

When one looks around and sees hundreds of doughheads getting rich doing nothing; while he is working like a slave for his daily bread, we tell you what, it makes a fellow feel as though the butter of this world was spread by a stepmother.

"Rich blue velvet with garniture of the finest Russian sable, satin petticoat trime d with bands of diamonds and large diamond tassels, and trains of velvet." That was what the Duchess of Edinburg wore at a Royal Draw-ing-room in which she made the first appearance. She did it to spite her sister-in-law, Louise, to whom she was compelled to yield preference. But she isn't pretty.

A very tall darky entered the rooms of the Relief Society in Washington, the other day and inquired: "Does you give out provisions heah?" "Yes we aid the poor here," replied the agent; "what do you want most?" "Well my heart is sot on a spring chicken," replied the darky, "but if de chickens is out. "Ill take the darky, "but if de chickens is out, I'll take a can of isters, and two pounds of butter. I isn't gwine to be capshus, 'cause it's hard

"Uncle Tom" has come out of his cabin on a begging expidition. He is living at Dawn, Ont., and wants to pay a debt of \$1,300. Why doesen't he go to Mrs. Stow for it? He made money enough for her, and in an honest way.

Death rate lower than in any other State.

"Do you think I am made of pot metal or to her boistrous lover, when he embraced her after a long separation. "No, my dear, I always thought you were maid of my heart," was the respose.

A gentleman once owned a farm in New Jersey. It had been long in the family. Embarrasement compelled him to sell, and the farm was put up at auction. He felt so bad about the sale that he could not attend it, but about the sale that he could not attend it, but sent over his head servant. On his return the master said: "Well John, was the farm sold?" "Yes, sir." Did it sell well?" "It went very low." Who-bought it?" "I did." "You John! Where did you get your money?" "I laid up my wages since I worked for you." "Well John, I'll tell you what I will do. As soon as you get the title to your property, I'll come and work for you, and buy the farm back." "A signal servant on the pacific ocean, and direct exportation to all parts of the world. Hall-road facilities. Navigable rivers, including the

Clark, a celebrated negro minstrel, was once examined as a witness by an attorney who wished to break down his evidence. You are in the negro minstrel busines, I

believe?" inquired the lawyer.
"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply.
"Isn't that rather a low calling?,' demand-

ed the lawyer.
"I don't know but what it is sir," repled the minstrel, "but it is so much better than my father's that I'm rather proud of it." What was your father's calling?"

"He was a lawyer," replied Clark in a tone of regret that put the audience in a roar.
The lawyer let him alone.

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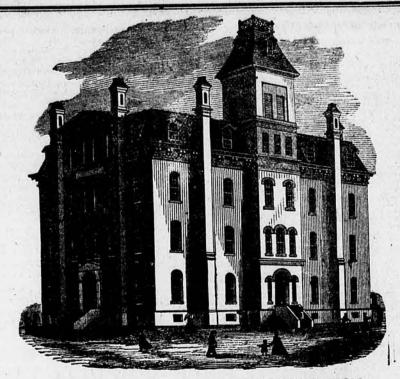
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