

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 5, 1875.

VOL. XIII, No. 18.

## The Kansas Farmer.

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

### Agriculture.

#### CORN GROWING.

Opinions and Suggestions, from all Sources.

**CORN CULTURE.—First Plowing:** This is one of the most (if not the most) important features of the culture of maize, as it is of quick growth and widely circulates its arteries (roots) through the soil; being of quick growth, the looser the soil the better, as thereby the more easily can the arteries be extended and convey the plant food to the stock.

I would recommend winter-plowing, for the freezing and thawing not only causes the soil to be pulverized, but also liberates and draws to the soil salts essential to the nourishment of the plant. Worms and destructive insects are destroyed by this process. One exception there may be—that is when your land is very loose and steep, so as to be in danger of washing.

2. Harrowing! Harrow smooth and the canary way you intended your rows to run.

3. Marking out: When the rows are too close, (less than three feet) the ground will become too much matted with roots, consequently the growth of the corn is checked. If too far apart (over five feet) the pollen will be lost by falling on the ground.

4. Planting: 1st time: When the hickory leaves nearest the field are the size of a squirrel's ear, plant. 2d. Dropping: This should be carefully done, distance apart from thirty inches to thirty-nine or forty, according to the rows. Three or four grains in a hill are sufficient.

5. Working: When your corn is up, fully commence work. Do this with a common harrow by removing enough teeth not to injure or pull out the corn unless your ground is very hard, then use a coulter. In a few days after plow with double-shovel plows, following with hoes, straightening up and cutting weeds.

6. Thin to two stalks in a hill invariably continue working until harvest compels you to quit.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

#### VARIETIES AND CULTURE OF CORN.

At a meeting of the Western N. Y. farmer's Club, held April 7th, a large number of specimens and varieties of corn were exhibited. Those which received most favor were the yellow eight-rowed red glaze, large eight-rowed white flint, the common eight-rowed yellow, and two varieties of Dutton crossed with earlier varieties to give earliness, while retaining other peculiarities of the Dutton. Mr. Birdsell had a Dutton crossed with the long eight rowed yellow, giving a long twelve rowed ear of sufficient earliness. Mr. Holton exhibited an improved Dutton crossed with King Philip, which ripens in 90 days from planting.

In regard to the culture, nearly every member of the club favored drilling rather than planting in hills. Rows may be made 3 or 4 feet apart, and one peck per acre had better be drilled, though if all grows half should be cut out. After drilling the ground should be harrowed with Thomas' smoothing harrow, breaking the crust which forms on the surface. The drill should be harrowed across the drill marks. The cultivator must be put in as soon as the rows are visible, or a second harrowing may be given as the corn begins to come up. A wire rake will do if a smoothing harrow cannot be had, though the rake is so much more expensive, that it is poor economy to use it if anything else will answer. A majority of members favored plowing under all the winter made manure for corn, rather than saving it till fall—also plowing corn ground rather shallow and cultivating deep enough to mix the manure thoroughly with the soil. One member practiced cultivating with a two horse cultivator, taking out middle tooth and having the horses walk astride the rows. One man with team will thus do the work of two on large fields. For small lots the extra trouble in turning lessens the advantage. Sulky cultivators, consisting of two single cultivators guided by the driver riding behind, were also commended.

Corn was universally regarded as a valuable and profitable crop. One farmer said he could grow corn at an expense no greater than the value of the stalks and another from actual figures, on a field infested by quack grass found the corn crop cost \$27.70 per acre, or 45c. per bushel of shelled corn. The quack was mostly killed. As large a crop as 144 1/2 per acre (?) was grown in this county many years ago by John Fargo, of Henrietta. It was planted in rows, two grains every nine inches, and only one stalk left in a place at hoeing time.

It was generally advised to leave corn ground as light as possible. Some used the roller to prepare the ground for harrowing before the corn came up, but even then the roller was not considered necessary. To give greater lightness to the soil a jointer was used, rolling a thin sod edgewise under the furrow.

Spring plowing was considered preferable, and if a clever sod was to be turned, it was advised to wait as long as possible before plowing to give the clover a greater growth.

#### PLANTING SOD CORN.

As I have had some experience in that line I will give it. To the question can it be planted with a horse planter? I would say yes, with one made for that purpose; made in the following manner:

Take two pieces of hard wood, two by eight inches, about four feet long, cut a slot in the middle two inches wide, fix a rolling cutter in one end of each one and just after it a shoe similar to a common corn planter shoe only very short, letting the point extend a little alongside of the cutter. Behind that have a narrow wheel not over one and a half inches wide. Place your boxes over the shoes and frame the two together the proper width and you have a sod planter. It will draw harder than a common planter. I have seen as high as forty bushels grown on an acre. May is the best month for breaking, but it will do from the fifteenth of April to the fifteenth of June. I never saw good corn grow where it was planted in the furrow.

If the sod is well tramped out it may be cultivated by plowing deep, but if it is a little tough it will do more harm than good.—*L. P. M. in Western Rural.*

#### DEPTH AND TIME FOR PLANTING CORN.

Editors Western Rural: As each man's mind is somewhat different from every other man's mind, it is perfectly natural that there should be difference of opinion on nearly all subjects. One man, for reasons of his own, wants his corn planted deep, another, shallow; one, early; another rather late.

From our own experience, we should judge when the land is in good tillth two inches is deep enough. If the ground is wet one inch under ground is plenty deep enough, and if very dry it will usually come as soon at two inches as any other depth you choose to put it. Deep planted must necessarily be much longer in making its appearance above ground. That it will stand a summer drought any better is a debatable question. That it comes through the ground very unevenly as to time, no one who has observed can doubt.

The propriety of planting shallow in wet ground was strikingly exemplified two years ago. One of our neighbors had forty-three acres ready for planting, and requested my sons to come with their planter and help him plant. The whole field was naturally dry ground, but from excessive rains was not very dry, and more rain followed the planting. They commenced on opposite sides of the field and came together as they finished. His was a Brown's planter. About one-quarter of his planting came up, while more than three-fourths of the boys' planting came. Why this difference on the same kind of ground? Simply because the boys set their planter so that it could not put the corn more than one inch under ground. The Brown planter cannot be set this way, so the deeper furrow and varying depths subjected the seed to a water soak which rotted over three-fourths of the seed.

Shallow planting comes more evenly and gets quite a growth ere the deep planted is fairly above ground; so that by the time the deep planted is up the shallow has become as well rooted as the deep, and for a time grows faster, and will be ripe when the first heavy frost lays his hand upon it.

As to late and early planting, our experience proves that corn planted from the middle to the 24th of May, taking one year with another, produces the most corn to the acre. Much earlier or later is extremely uncertain as to yield, though exceptions are to be found on either extreme. I once planted 10 acres on the 8th of June, which produced the heaviest crop in the neighborhood, and yet I threw out when I cribbed it, about five bushels of soft corn from frost, to the acre and had fifty left, of good sound corn.—*B. K. Slosson.*

#### DISTANCE AND QUALITY IN CORN PLANTING.

In the days when marking for corn was done with a one horse plow, it was not uncommon to find the distance between rows in the same field varying from three to five feet, and many of these with many curves in them. It is not ways born in mind that the difference in the number of hills in a given area be between hills four feet apart and those three feet apart is as nine is to sixteen. That is, in rows three feet apart each way, there would be 4,800 hills on an acre, while in the rows four feet apart, there would be 3,720. Now if one farmer plants his corn in rows three feet apart each way and puts four kernels in each hill he would have 19,200 stalks to the acre; while his neighbor, planting but three kernels in rows four feet apart would have only 11,160, or considerably less than half as many.

There can be no doubt that better conditions for growth are secured where each stalk stands alone than where several are planted close together; so it would seem better to place the rows as close together as practicable reducing the number of kernels in each hill proportionately. Three and a half to three feet eight inches gives width enough for cultivating and for varieties of moderate growth, we believe this distance better than four feet. For those growing rapidly and to large size a greater distance is advisable.—*Western Rural.*

#### CORN CULTURE.

Indian corn is one of the certain crops of this country; under ordinary conditions, in moderately good soils, and with no extra cultivation, a medium crop may reasonably be expected. This certainty, while beneficial in one respect, is injurious in another. It begets a careless method of culture, and to this cause, principally, may be attributed the low average yield which is reported with immaterial variations, each year. The vast difference between the average yield per acre, and the capabilities of the soil under proper cultivation, is surprising. One hundred bushels is not an uncommon yield and even double that quantity has been grown on an acre; yet the average yield, last year, in this country, was but little over twenty bushels. Ohio stood at the head of the corn growing States, last year, and her average yield was but thirty-six bushels per acre, and this was more than the average yield for the last sixteen years.

Much depends on the kind of soil, it is true, but much more depends upon the kind of cultivation given to this crop. We believe that a little extra culture on the part of each grower in Ohio, would increase the average yield to fifty bushels per acre, with but little extra cost. A few figures will show the advantage to the State, if such a result was obtained. Ohio cultivates about 2,400,000 acres in this cereal. Fourteen bushels extra per acre (the increase over the average of last year), would add 33,600,000 to the aggregate production. At the present price, this would bring over \$25,000,000—no insignificant sum.

But all the farmers will not give the extra culture necessary to this result. The great majority will cultivate just as they always have done. Under such circumstances, it is a satisfaction to know that the poorer the yield of others, the greater will be the value of your own crop.

The great advantage even of a small extra yield, is not generally appreciated. Many seem to think that extra labor and expense increase the cost of production in the same proportion. Nothing is farther from the truth within a reasonable limit. Suppose, for instance, the cost of raising an acre of corn is \$20, and the yield is 38 bushels, worth 75c. per bushel. The net profit is \$9, which pays 45 per cent. on the production. Increase the cost of production to \$25 per acre, and the yield to 50 bushels per acre; there is a net profit of \$12 50, or 52 per cent. on the cost of production.

Commence your preparations for raising a crop of corn, with the determination to increase your yield to the highest possible point. Your own judgment and experience will tell you what to do. If you cannot manure as heavily as you wish, make it up by better cultivation. Get your ground thoroughly ready before you plant. It is three-fourths of the battle. Break lumps that have never been broken before, and release and render available all the plant food the soil contains. If you cannot give the land a good dressing of manure, you can manure in the hill. This gives the plant a vigorous start, the result of which will be visible throughout the entire season. The necessity of early thorough, and constant cultivation, is recognized by all, and yet half of the corn fields of the country raise as good a crop of weeds as of corn. The value of experiments upon your own soil, cannot be over estimated. Manure one row of corn in the hill, with horse manure, another with hog manure, another with compost, another with plaster, superphosphates, etc., etc. The result of such experiments will be useful in more than the single corn crop alone. They will show you the wants and capacities of your soil, and lead you each year into a better and more profitable system of culture.—*Ohio Farmer.*

#### HOW TO PLOW.

If I am a good judge there are but few persons in our country who know how to plow. I have no doubt but that many who read this will say that I am mistaken. Those who think they know all about plowing, and what they don't know is not worth knowing, need not read any further, as in all probability they will not be in the least degree profited by going over the entire article.

To plow well requires a good team and a good plow. But a good plowman will do better work with an ordinary team and a sorry plow than a bad plow hand will do with the best of both that can be furnished him.

The horses must have proper attention; and their feed must be good and given to them with the best of judgment. If they are not well fed they will soon become weak and not able to do good work. And if they are fed irregularly—sometimes grazed, sometimes given nothing—their appetites will fail, and they will rapidly become poor. A team may be worked regularly through crop time and kept in good condition, or even made fat, if poor.

There was a time in our country when it was thought to be an easy matter to fatten horses and plow them constantly. The same can be done now by perfect regularity in feeding. Anyone of good judgment can tell in three days' time exactly what his horse ought to have at each feed, and that much should be given them and no more. If your horses leave feed in the trough you have either given them too much, which is

wrong, or he has a poor appetite, and very soon will be in no proper condition to do good plowing. When your horse has no appetite and will not eat enough to keep up his strength, you can promote it by proper attention to feeding him. This is much better than physic. Give your work horses a thorough currying and rubbing twice a day. Be sure the stable is dry and large enough for the horses to lie down and rest. Think how poorly prepared you would be to plow next day if you had no good place to lie down and rest after a hard day's work. A horse is made of flesh and bone, like yourself, and sometimes gets tired and needs rest. This must be thought of and his wants properly attended to if you want to keep him in a condition to do good work.

The plow must be a good one and held properly. At all times keep up with it. If it gets the start of you and you lump your back and keep at arm's length behind it, you will not do good plowing, and unless you are very tough you will break down during the day. But if you will train the team to start when you cluck one time, and stop when you say "wo," not "w o h o a," and say nothing more, neither "gee" nor "haw," but keep yourself well up between the plow handles you will not think the clodhopper's occupation is a very hard one.

In breaking land, have a good two-horse plow that turns to the right, and unless you are blind in the right eye, and "owe the devil a day's work," have nothing to do with a plow that turns to the left. Follow the turning plow with a good subsoiler. Plow as deep as you can, and if you cannot plow nine or ten inches deep you had better quit and engage in some other business. When you come near the corner of the "land," or within the plow's width of it, stop—turn the horses and let the plow turn at the same time, but do not carry it around—it is at the right place, and the horses will turn it in turning themselves. Never carry your plow around at the corner, if you do you will pay dearly for not knowing and following a better way. I have noticed a great many men plowing with large plows, and they all drove them past the corner and carried them around and stopped the horses twice in turning at each corner, which was very hard on the plowman, the horses, and consumed much time unnecessarily. I have now and then ventured to show some of them a better way, but have only succeeded in getting a few to abandon the old, awkward and laborious plan. Nearly all kept on as they had done before, just like the young man who carried a pumpkin on one end of a stick and a maul on the other "because daddy did that way."

When you use a turning plow, hold it level, make it cut its full width and turn whatever is on the top of the ground down into the bottom of the furrow you are plowing by. Most plow hands hold their plows inclined too much on the bar side and make them cut only half their width and throw whatever is on the ground up on top of what has been already plowed, instead of down into the bottom of the furrow. In turning, land you should be careful to completely cover up everything that is on top of it.

If the people of our country were taught how to take care of their plow-horses, how to manage them in the plows, and how to hold their plows and turn them at the corners, it would be worth millions of dollars to them every year.

In conclusion, I will say that I was brought up at the plow handles, the most of my life has been spent between them, and if any one can plow better or do more of it in a day than I can, or excel me in managing a plow team, I will give him a horse and a good plow.—*J. W. Steele, Shelbyville, Tenn., in Rural Sun, Nashville.*

#### WHAT CROPS SHALL WE GROW TO MAKE MONEY.

The following essay, read before the Alton Horticultural Society, by E. A. Riehl, contains several important suggestions, which, if heeded, will help to put money in many a purse where it is so much needed:

This question has been asked many times, and received many different answers; still, I believe some interesting discussions can be gotten up on the subject, so I propose to state my views as an entering wedge.

I do not expect to be able to designate what particular crop or crops everybody can plant and be sure of a fortune, nor even of making money out of them. In fact, it is my belief that we can all grow the same crops with the same success, for we have different training and capacities, and like our soils, are better to grow some things than others.

I wish to day to advocate a course opposed to two systems, advocated by different people, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the course I would advocate was a sort of combination of the two, special crops and mixed husbandry. By special crops is usually meant the growing one crop to the exclusion of all others, while by mixed husbandry is usually meant the growing of everything on the farm that can be grown. Mixed husbandry is a good thing for a nation or community, but not best for individuals.

I believe the greatest profits to individuals will result from cultivating special crops, but when I say special crops, I do not mean the

growing of one crop to the exclusion of all others; on the contrary, I advocate the growing of several crops that will not interfere with each other, giving constant employment throughout the year to the force on the place, and give an income at different seasons of the year.

But I would have these crops made specialties of by growing them year after year, let the price they bring be high or low. I believe by pursuing this course and making a study of the crops we grow, seeking always to produce an article of the best quality, studying the best and cheapest method of cultivation, we can produce our specialties at a profit at prices that would be ruinous to other cultivators having less experience. But while I believe we can, by pursuing this course, produce our specialties profitably at lower prices than by following the usual course of growing one thing and then another, by having the same thing to sell year after year, especially if a good article is produced, a reputation—and to a certain extent, monopoly of the market—is established, and higher prices can be realized than by following the common practice.

By confining our attention to only a few crops, we can study them more closely and learn how to grow cheapest and best, and it is only by thoroughly mastering the minutest details, that we can hope to succeed. Look at the members of this society; if you will name me those who have money and reputation, you will name those who have made specialties of certain branches of horticulture. One grows peaches and cherries as grown by no other, and they make him money and reputation. Another grows apples and makes cider, for which prices are realized obtainable by the ordinary makers. Another grows strawberries, blackberries and raspberries, in such quantity and of such quality as to sell at prices far above the market, and so on.

Name me those who have failed to make reputation or money, and I will show you those who have never stuck to anything. They used to grow tomatoes, because that was said to be a paying crop, but after two or three years' trial they thought it didn't pay. They grew strawberries once, but somehow they never could get a large crop of good large berries, and always got less than the market price. That didn't pay. They tried peaches; but they never got but one good crop, and that was in a season when peaches were plenty, and the returns were uncomfortably near the cost of boxes, freight and commission. Potatoes were said to be a paying crop. They tried them; but just when they planted them so did everybody else, and the season was an exceptionally good one for them, and there was an over production, and the prices fell from seventy-five to fifteen cents per bushel. Or, may be, there was a very dry season and the bugs were bad, and the crop yielded less than the seed planted and they were discouraged, and disconsolately ask, what shall we plant to make money? Sirs, plant that which you know best how to grow; grow that best suited to your location and soil; grow it whether prices are up or down; grow it every year; study it until you know more about it than anybody else; until you can produce it in its highest perfection every year, until you can grow it profitably at prices at which others will starve; do this, and you will make money, gain reputation, and have the satisfaction of knowing yourselves benefactors of your race.

#### PROF. MILES ON AGRICULTURE AS AN ART.

Recently, Prof. Manly Miles, of the Michigan Agricultural College, delivered an interesting lecture on agriculture in Representative Hall, in the capitol at Lansing. The following is an abstract of a portion of the address:

The object of farming is profit. Whatever does not conduce to this is of no account; and the art of agriculture resolves itself into the one question, What will pay best? The experience of a single individual upon a single farm is not sufficient to settle the principles of practice. There are no two farms precisely alike, and what would be a good system to practice upon one might be exceedingly bad upon another; therefore we cannot take the experience of a single individual upon a single farm, but the safe guide is the united experience of all who have been intelligent observers.

In order to find out what will pay best there are many things to be considered. The value of land must be taken into account, for the same system will not pay equally well upon high priced and cheap lands. The English farmer who pays high rents must practice high farming. Every operation upon their farms is carried on with lavish expenditure of money. These men are paying \$25 and \$30 rent per acre; but when you come to farms that are worth but \$3 or \$4 per acre a very different system must be practiced. On the cheaper lands stock raising is practiced, and on the more valuable lands they resort to feeding.

The cost of labor, too, is another thing that must come into the account; the amount of capital at hand must also be considered, and the relation of the capital to the value of the land.

A thing which ought not to be overlooked is a person's skill in the management of a farm



Thus digging at the foundations of our language, we see how small a portion of it is due to the original inhabitants of Britain or to the influence of the Roman conquerors. The latter were wise in their generations; they did not seek to suppress the British language, but they made Latin manners and words fashionable, and had their dominion lasted long, fashion might have effected what conquest failed to perform. But after Roman civilization came Anglo-Saxon heathendom, and a riot of barbarism, separates us entirely from the refinement of Roman Britain.

Ogden, Riley Co. Kansas



## Patrons of Husbandry.

## OFFICERS KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

MASTER—M. E. HUDSON, Mapleton, Bourbon county.  
OVERSEER—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
LECTURER—W. S. HANNA, Ottawa, Franklin county.  
STEWARDS—C. S. WYETH, Minneapolis, Ottawa 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 county.  
GATEKEEPER—W. P. PATTEN, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.  
CERES—Mrs. B. A. OTIS, Shawnee county.  
POMONA—Miss J. P. BATES, Marion county.  
FLORA—Mrs. A. C. PATTEN, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st DIST.—W. P. POPPENO, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
2nd DIST.—F. H. DUMBAULD, Chairman, Jacksonville, Neosho county.  
3rd 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 Patrons Life Insurance Association, Lawrence.  
John G. OTIS, State Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

## THE KANSAS FARMER GRANGE PLATFORM.

I. The abolition of all degrees beyond the Fourth.  
II. The making of all Fourth degree members 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.  
IV. The abolition of fifth degree Granges and substituting therefor the Business Council.  
V. The reduction of the dispensation fee to one dollar, and reduction of dues to the simple cost of salaries and office expenses for National and State Grange Headquarters.  
VI. The return of all accumulated funds in National Grange Treasury to subordinate Granges.  
VII. The thorough organization of the business features of the Grange, by States and counties, as an absolute necessity for the perpetuity of the Order.  
VIII. The County Council to constitute the business unit and the concentration of all surplus 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.—EDITOR FARMER.

## LIST OF DONATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS Commencing April 26th and ending May 5th, 1875, from the Relief Department of Patrons of Husbandry of Kansas.

CASH ON HAND		\$ 421.14
RECEIPTS:		
April 26—Of Indiana Farmer, of Indianapolis,	28.00	
April 21—Of the State of Kansas on freight,	660.70	
May 1—Of J. Armstrong on corn, Of State of Kansas, on freight,	12.00	
	485.95	
Total,	\$1,791.92	
DISBURSEMENTS,		
April 26—Paid D. D. Hoag, as per order of Fletcher,	12.45	
" Paid D. B. German, for freight on potatoes,	1.60	
" Paid freight on car of corn,	75.20	
" Paid for telegraphing,	.50	
" Paid freight on car,	806.20	
" Paid for telegraphing,	1.25	
April 27—Paid freight on car of corn to Ft. Scott,	89.00	
" Paid W. H. Pratt on account of donations from Ohio,	42.50	
" Paid freight on corn,	140.00	
" Paid freight on seed corn,	.35	
" Paid freight on car 391, N. M.,	16.90	
" Paid freight to Thomas Roberts, Paola,	16.80	
" Paid freight to W. H. Jones, Holton,	7.80	
April 28—Paid freight on car No. 53, C. B. & Q.,	80.55	
" Paid freight on potatoes 1122 M. P.,	85.95	
April 29—Paid for twine and shovel,	2.00	
" Paid for telegraphing,	.50	
" Paid J. S. Elliot for car of corn,	204.35	
" Paid freight on corn and potatoes,	180.85	
" Paid on car to Peabody, Grove,	15.00	
May 1—Paid rent on warehouse, Paid freight on car 356, C. B. & Q.,	33.00	
" Paid freight for J. M. Tracy,	1.00	
Total,	\$1,419.35	
Balance on hand,	372.57	

RELIEF GOODS RECEIVED SINCE APRIL 26 '75  
April 28—1 bl for I. N. Hayes, Halstead.  
April 30—1 box for E. M. Jones, Russell.  
May 1—4 sbs flour, 1 box bacon and 1 kit

of fish for D. M. Danwich, Park's Fort.

## RELIEF GOODS DISBURSED.

April 28—1 bl for I. N. Hayes, Halstead.  
April 30—1 box for E. M. Jones, Russell.  
May 1—4 sbs flour, 1 box bacon, and 1 kit of fish, to D. M. Danwich, of Park's Fort.

JNO. G. OTIS,

Kansas State Agent, P. of H.

EDITOR FARMER:—I have read your Grange Platform, also your reply to the Spirit's strictures upon it; like them both. I think a majority of Patrons will approve of it. If any one deems the Grange government and machinery immaculate, then I think their devotion to discipline and authority paramount to their love of justice and prosperity. To prevent the present tendencies of our country towards aristocracy, and the absorption of the many by the few, we should not use paper or autocratic tools. That many features of Grange government are anti-Republican, no one denies, and with these objections removed and its formulas lessened and simplified, so that time may be found for discussion of topics of vital interest, the Grange institutions might successfully grapple with any evil of the present day. I have found the FARMER eminently sound upon all great questions the only fault that I can find with it, is that it does not devote quite space enough to the great robberies that are being more and more persistently perpetrated upon laboring people. I hope the time will soon come when it will pay as well for journals to defend the right as the wrong.

H. BRONSON,

Mound City, Linn County, Kan., April 26, 1875.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your independence in the management of the FARMER, certainly meets the hearty approval of a large majority of your readers. We admire courage and independence in a farmer's journal as well as elsewhere. We are much pleased with your Grange Platform, as laid down in the FARMER, and think that the Spirit's opposition to it is backed by very weak argument. Your article on "Bitters, Lotteries, Quack Doctors, etc.," has my approval, with, perhaps, only one exception. You say all the bitters from Hostetter's to Walker's Vinegar Bitters are composed principally of whiskey or alcohol, and are worthless. Walker's Vinegar Bitters I am sure contains no spirituous liquors, and are never taken because they are pleasant to take. Whatever virtue these bitters may or may not contain, I firmly believe they saved me, if not from death, at least, untold misery. This statement I can substantiate by numerous witnesses. I have never made the above statement in writing before, and do not make it now in the interest of any one unless it is the afflicted.

Young grasshoppers are hatching out by the million; they are eating the early gardens considerably, also damaging oats, flax and meadows in some localities. A large crop of flax sown. Less acreage of castor beans than usual in this county. Wheat, but little sown, considerably winter killed. Oats, the acreage rather small. Corn, full acreage, planting being done earlier than common. Peaches promise a moderate crop. Cherries abundant. I think apple fruit buds not very plenty. Grapes injured some by winter killing; Concord suffering least. The farmers are using their utmost efforts to again fill our depleted granaries, and thereby cause our county to again have proof of plenty, and contentment.

H. IMES,

Peoria, Franklin County, Kan., April 21, 1875.

Hoyt Grange, No. 828, P. of H.,  
Resolved, that this Grange hereby tenders its sincere thanks to the members of Blue River Grange of Indiana, for a donation of thirteen dollars and sixty five cents, for the relief of the needy members of this Grange, and that our Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the editor of the Indiana Farmer and the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, for publication.

FRED P. BAILEY,

Hoyt, Jackson County, Kan. 4-21-75.

Editor KANSAS FARMER:—At a regular meeting of Wild Cat Grange, No. 693, held April 15th, 1875, it was resolved that we heartily approve of, and endorse the KANSAS FARMER Grange platform. B. J. AMES, Ass't Secretary.

Wild Cat April 23rd, 1875.  
At a regular meeting of Little Cross Creek Grange, No. 1200, held on the first day of May, 1875, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: First, that we, the officers and members of Little Cross Creek Grange No. 1200, P. of H., are opposed to all degrees above the fourth degree, and we regard all others as tending to injure, rather than benefit our order.

RESOLVED: Further, that we endorse the platform of the KANSAS FARMER.

RESOLVED: That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication. By order of Little Cross Creek Grange No. 1200. By the Secretary.

Editor FARMER:—Please state that the money from the National Grange, is not for each Sub Grange, but goes into the State Grange Treasury, to be used by the Ex. Committee as they may deem best for the interests of the Order.

W. W. C.

## RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY AN OHIO GRANGE.

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Mile Branch Grange, No. 988, Patrons of Husbandry, of Columbiana county, O., after taking into consideration the wonderful growth of our organization, see the necessity of a change in a portion of the laws that govern our Order.

Therefore be it resolved, That the amount paid to the National Grange for granting dispensations and charters be reduced from fifteen dollars to five dollars, and that the yearly dues to the National Grange be reduced from ten cents to one cent per Patron.

Resolved, That the charter fee to the State Grange, collected by the deputy at the organization of the Subordinate Grange be reduced from five dollars to three dollars, and the portion of initiation fee to State Grange for males be reduced from one dollar to fifty cents, and for females, from fifty to twenty-five cents, and that the quarterly dues to State Grange be reduced from six cents to two.

Resolved, That no act or resolution should become a law, unless by consent of two-thirds of the Subordinate Granges, and that Subordinate Granges shall continue to have the power to deal through their own Grange Agents, County Agents or State Agents.

Resolved, That the State Grange defray the expenses of its delegate to the National Grange, and that all fourth degree members be eligible to any office, either in State or National Grange.

Resolved, The removal of the headquarters of the National Grange from Washington, D. C. to a more central point in the nation, is necessary for the welfare of the Order.

## JOHN C. CALHOUN'S OPINION.

The following is an extract from a speech of "Hon. John C. Calhoun in the Senate of the United States, on the currency issue, and is eminently appropriate to be quoted in the prevailing discussion. Mr. Calhoun said:

"It appears to me, after bestowing the best reflection I can give the subject, that is, no paper whose credit rests on the promise to pay, is suitable for a currency. It is the form of credit proper in private transactions, between man and man, but not for a standard of value, to perform exchanges generally, which constitutes the appropriate function of money, or currency. No one can doubt but that the Government credit is better than that of any bank—more stable and more safe. Bank paper is cheap to those who make it, but dear, very dear, to those who use it. On the other hand, the credit of the government, while it would greatly facilitate its financial operations, would cost nothing, or next to nothing, both to it and the people, and would, of course, add nothing to the cost of production, which would give every branch of our industries, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, as far as its circulation might extend, great advantage both at home and abroad; and I now undertake to affirm, and without the least fear that I can be answered, that a paper issued by the government, with the simple promise to receive it, for all its dues, would, to the extent it could circulate, form a perfect paper circulation, which could not be abused by the government; that it would be as uniform in value as the metals themselves; and I shall be able to prove that it is within the Constitution and powers of Congress to use such a paper in the management of its finances, according to the most rigid rule of construing the Constitution."

## THE ENGLISH LABOR QUESTION.

One of the most grinding methods ever adopted to make labor the complete slave of capital is about to be inaugurated in England. A dispatch by cable announces that the cotton masters in North Lancashire, employing nearly 3,000,000 operatives, have resolved to shut up their mills, unless the operatives of a mill in Blackburn, who are now out on a strike, return to their work unconditionally. In this case the workers are utterly helpless. They have no voice in the matter, as those on strike have a right to control their own affairs. Now, if the English working-people were to act in the same way—if, when the hands of one mill demanded an advance in their wages, 2,000,000 operatives in other parts of the country refused to work until the capitalists who owned said mill should yield, what a howl would echo amongst the aristocracy against "the despotic of trade unions!" Of course the people could not afford to do this; but the cotton masters control \$400,000,000. We Americans have an interest in the English labor question. It is by starvation wages that English mill owners can under sell manufacturers in the United States. English monopolists are, therefore, not only starving their own countrymen, but Americans as well, as illustrated in the dullness of trade here since 1872, while manufactured goods have been regularly imported from England.—Irish World.

## DEPARTMENT FRANKING.

BRO. HUDSON:—Have you and your readers ever fully considered what was gained by depriving the departments of the franking privilege? I speak not of the immense abuses of that privilege by individuals, and especially by leading politicians in Congress; but of the strictly official use by the departments; all of which could have been safely guarded from any abuses whatever, if it ever was abused.

Take, for instance, the Agricultural Department, with whose operations I am most familiar. Its hundred thousands documents; its great number of circulars and letters; and its million packages of seeds, bulbs, cuttings and plants were sent out; and its immense correspondence, and great numbers of specimens, were sent in—postage free—at the expense of Uncle Sam. But this was changed. The Postoffice Department employed engravers to furnish special stamps for each Department, at considerable expense, and each Department was furnished with money to buy them by Uncle Sam. So, after all, Uncle Sam paid the postage on his own letters, etc., and for the manufacture and handling of the stamps, besides! It was very wise arrangement, for our good Uncle Sam to take the money out of one pocket and pay it into the other! And as it had to be paid by stamps, and as the stamps (and handling them) cost considerable money, it was about as economical as it was wise!

WHAT THINK YOU?

For the Kansas Farmer.

## LET JUSTICE BE DONE.

The Semi-weekly N. Y. Tribune, of the 18th inst., page 7, last column, has the following: The KANSAS FARMER remarks that "when it is known that the Commissioner of Agriculture lent his influence to secure a return of the franking privilege to enable members of Congress to send out seeds to their political pets, it proves to men of ordinary sense, that his department is used only as a political machine with an agricultural title."

I have italicized a few words to draw your especial attention to what I have to offer.

Who knows that such was the object of the Commissioner? The employees of the department know that they were kept waiting in suspense, for some time, while the Commissioner was entreating and urging members of Congress, by voice and numerous letters to make an extra appropriation for seeds to be distributed among the "grasshopper sufferers," in Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, &c., pleading their great necessities, and the importance of making an early appropriation that the seeds might be purchased and means provided to send them out in good season. But Congress delayed, so that with all the force of the department it has not been able to keep pace with the demand, by from ten to twelve days, and is even now behind time.

Further to increase the ability of the department, it was seen that if the seeds could be franked, the very considerable amount which would be required for postage, could be used to increase the insufficient quantity of seeds, for the appropriation made was much less than had been requested. Yet with all this, thousands of application had to be denied; for on many days, there were from 3,000 to 5,000 such applications received each day.

That M. C. made the law general instead of special, in restoring the franking privilege is hardly owing to any "influence" of the Commissioners for he needed all his influence and much more to get the needed appropriations the department, and failed in the amount at last; and failed in amount, at last and failed as greatly in time, as events prove. Why then, charge him with what Congress was willing to do without his influence? And pray, while answering this question, ask the "grasshopper sufferers," what "political petism" they have discovered in the departments distribution of seeds among them, and whether it justifies the saying that the department is used only as a political machine?

As each member of Congress requires that a certain portion of the seeds shall be allotted to his district for distribution, and as each member directs that distribution, what ever may be his politics, the political machine seems to be pretty equally operated according to the popular strength of all parties; while the department distributes to societies, Correspondents and individual applicants without knowledge of, or regard to their politics in any case whatever.

A. B. G.

From Washington, D. C.

## CUT DOWN THE EXPENSES.

The amount of money annually squandered through official corruption, incompetence and recklessness, is simply beyond the belief of the average American citizen. If the producers of this country, upon whom the burden of supporting the government largely falls, realize that millions upon millions of the revenue which they contribute to the public treasury were heedlessly or dishonestly wasted, no power on earth could prevent them from inaugurating a change for the better, on the very first election day that should occur.

Our prominent postoffices, custom houses and navy yards are filled with an army of useless placemen and hangers on, whose only labor is waiting for pay day and drawing their salaries. Thousands upon thousands of dollars could be saved the public by a judicious pruning of the civil service, and the public business more efficiently done than it now is. An occasional spirit of economy in public officials abundantly demonstrates the truth of this assertion. The Collector of Boston, for instance, easily reduced the expenditures of the Boston Custom House \$70,000 per annum, by the discharge of a very small portion of the political do-nothings who had for years encumbered the public service.

It is scarcely too much to say that the efficiency of our civil service would be vastly increased by reducing it one half. But instead of a reduction of public expenses, the tendency, under the rule of professional politicians, is to constantly increase them. We are annually paying millions of dollars for the support of a navy which is about as useless as many hopeless washbats. It cost us several millions to get it into a condition to sail safely out of our own waters when we were insulted by Spain; and then it was good for nothing. Now every dollar spent on such a navy is a shameful waste of money, and an outrage on tax payers. If a navy is to be maintained at all—and certainly there should be one—let it be put into good condition and taken care of; not permitted to rot out and rust out through the incompetency of the department that has charge of it.

We do not wish to be understood as hurling any darts at the party in power particularly. We have little faith in a party that is controlled by professional politicians. All we desire is, that the extravagance of the government, which weighs so heavily upon the farmers and general industries of the country shall cease. If the government can be run by taxing the farmers \$1.00 instead of \$2.00, the Western Rural means to exert all the influence it has to secure that end. If the farmers and others of the industrial class will second the effort, and determine that no man who is not willing to pledge himself to do his utmost to secure an economical administration of government shall receive their support for office, the worthy object will sooner or later be accomplished; and it matters not under the auspices of which party it is done.—Western Rural.

Jackson county has organized a Pomona Grange in the fourth degree refusing to receive the fifth degree.

## PUBLIC SALE.

## OF THE EXCELSIOR HERD.

110 HEAD OF

## Short-Horn Cattle,

AT DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ILL., Saturday, May 23d, 1875.

The above mentioned herd comprises representatives of the most fashionable families that are now being bred in the Short-horn world. The herd was started with the best animals, selected both for their breeding and individual excellence from the best herds in the United States and Canada. Among the families are

Princesses, Mazurkas, Constances, Young Phyllises, Young Marys, Etc., Etc.

Every animal in the herd is in the prime of life; in fruitful condition, and choice show animals. Considering the number and quality of the herd, we confidently believe that it is as attractive a lot as has ever offered at public sale to the breeders and all classes of buyers.

TERMS OF SALE.—Six months' time, with satisfactory note bearing interest at six per cent per annum. Five per cent. off for cash.

For catalogue address

J. R. SHELLY,

Shannon, Ill.

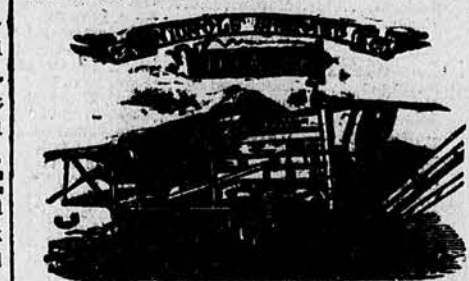
Col. J. W. Judy, Auctioneer.  
This is the last of a grand series of Short-Horn sales, covering the entire third week of May, at Dexter Park, which, on the whole, is the largest and most attractive livestock ever dispersed at one time and place on this continent.

FARMERS MACHINERY at reduced rates, send circular to H. Reimacher, wholesale dealer in Farming Implements, 5 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

## NICHOLS, SHEPARD &amp; CO'S.

## "VIBRATOR" THRESHER.

The BRILLIANT SUCCESS of this Grain-saving, Time-saving THRESHER, is unprecedented in the annals of Farm Machinery. In a brief period it has become widely known and fully established as the LEADING THRESHING MACHINE.



GRAIN RAISERS REFUSE to submit to the wasteful and imperfect work of other threshers, when posted on the vast superiority of this one, for saving grain, saving time, and doing fast, thorough and economical work.

THRESHERMEN FIND it highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Aprons," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Heading, Flax, Timothy, Millet, and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFICIENCY. Owing to perfection, saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Littering," requires LESS THAN ONE HALF the usual Belt, Boxes, Journals, and Jaws; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of jobs." Four sizes made with 3, 5, 10 and 15 horse "Mounted" Powers, also a Specialty of Separators "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers.

If interested in grain raising, or threshing, write for Illustrated Circulars (sent free) with full particulars of sizes, styles, prices, terms, etc.

NICHOLS SHEPARD &amp; CO.

Battle Creek, Michigan.

EAGLE



W. H. Baskin.  
Wholesale & Retail  
FARM & GARDEN  
SEEDS,  
Horticultural  
TOOLS, &c.  
34 & 36  
S. Canal St.,  
CHICAGO.  
Circulars sent free.

## Short Announcement.

JOHN H. BRATTY, 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 in due time.



Every One Using it once will use no other. Three sizes made, holding five, seven and ten gallons. Circulars sent free. Contractors wanted where we have no agents.

## ADVERTISING AND HOW AND WHERE TO DO IT.

A book of 50 pages every advertiser should have before making contracts. Sent for ten cents by

ROWELL & CHESMAN  
Advertising Agents,  
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## O. BADDERS, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

## 6 FIRST PREMIUM VARIETIES OF CHOICE FOWLS.

Sent for Descriptive and Illustrated Circulars the best ever published. Also, Division Secret's report of the Fancier Mutual Benefit Association, all information given on application. State where you saw this advertisement.

Matthews' Garden Seed Drill  
Is the latest and best production of the inventor of Holbrook's "Harrow." No other equals it. Before you buy any send for circular to  
J. B. SMALL,  
BOSTON, MASS.  
(Successor to F. F. Holbrook & Co.)

HOME GROWN SEEDS  
OUR NEW CATALOGUE, 100 pages, containing the greatest variety of Garden and Flower Seeds, and the best strains of home grown seeds for Market Gardeners, Family Gardeners, Amateurs and Florists, sent free to all who apply.  
HOVEY & CO. 53 No. Market St. Boston, Mass.



\_\_\_\_\_



## Market Review

These firms manufacture the justly celebrated "Buck-eye" Reaper and Mower, which has a national reputation for its superiority, in every State and Territory. Over 200,000 are now in use in this country.

These machines, and also the celebrated Walter A. Wood mower and reaper, and the Elward Harvester, and all kinds of agricultural implements are for sale at the Agricultural House of W. W. Campbell & Bros.

Topeka, Kas.

for computing interest, measuring fields, stacks, or tables showing amount of seed, plants, trees per acre, forms of notes, receipts and bills. Stock registers, blue books of domestic animals, etc., and other farm work will not only be an account book showing profit and loss on crops and business of the year in the farm, but also be a convenient and ready reference book, as the practical experience of the Author upon the keeping of such books is very essential to keep the affairs of the farm in a systematic and business-like shape.


This book will be issued yearly and forwarded to the address at the low price of **ONE DOLLAR** per volume. The book will be sold and published at the office of the KANAWA FARMER.

J. K. HUDSON  
Topeka, Kan.

**FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1878**

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 been offered to the public.  
Catalogues ready by April 15th.  
J. B. SHELLEY, Shannon.

**1 COPY 15 CTS. 3 COPIES 35 CTS.**





## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## THE ARTISTS OF THE AIR.

Lo, sited through the winds that blow,  
Down comes the soft and silent snow,  
White petals from the flowers that grow  
In the cold atmosphere.  
These airy blossoms, pure and white,  
Soft falling, falling through the night,  
Have draped the wood and mere.

The busy artists of the air,  
Unseen, came down the stormy stair,  
To carve the wings of cherubs fair,  
On the fresh mounds of snow.  
Down the white ladder from aloft,  
From round to round, their steps so soft,  
Disturbed no sleep below.  
So lightly fell their winged feet,  
The flakes of snow could not repeat  
Their beauty on the stainless sheet  
That covered hill and plain.  
They gazed devices on the post,  
Which stood there like a "sheeted ghost,"  
And on the window pane.

On stoop and fence, and walk and door,  
Were notices never out before,  
In white words, which the winds enquire,  
When from the sea they sweep.  
Eagles of crystal, stars and shields,  
Were scattered over battle-fields,  
Where our loved heroes sleep.

While we were sleeping on our beds,  
And snow fell on our beards and heads,  
That mists not, when the sunshine sheds  
Its warmth from heaven above,  
These artists, with a skillful hand,  
Wrote syllables of snow that stand,  
For memory and love.

And when the cloudless morning came,  
To light the world with torch of flame,  
A shaft of snow with wreaths of fame  
Stood near the silent mound.  
Of one, who sleeps in dreamlike peace  
Beneath the soft and stainless fleece,  
That covers all the ground.

—GEO. W. BUNGAY.

## THE SLEEPING ROOM.

The value of the remainder of the twenty-four hour depends largely upon our making the best use of that third during which we sleep.

If our sleep has been sweet, refreshing and abundant, we rise in the morning rested and invigorated for the day's work; but if we have tossed uneasily and failed to sleep soundly, we rise tired and unfit for our duties. At the best, some of us are apt to get too little sleep for our highest physical health, upon which rests so largely our ability to be useful; and not only should we see that our habits, as such as to favor sound sleep, but that our sleeping rooms are favorable to the same end.

And first, as to the location of these rooms. By all means have them in the second story as much as possible, as the air of upper rooms is unquestionably purer than below, especially at night. But invalids and aged people, as also, many housekeepers with young children, find it much more convenient to sleep on the first floor.

In cases of sickness, too, it is almost essential to the mother, who is usually nurse as well, that there be a bed below stairs; therefore, if you are intending to build, make one bed room below—make it large and airy, and without fail on the sunny side of the house, or at least where the sun will strike it a part of each day. Have at least one window in it that can be readily lowered at the top; and a transom over the door is also very desirable to promote a circulation of the air, without having a draft across the bed.

Above a bed, see to it that this bed room opens from some other room than the kitchen, or the air will almost surely become more or less vitiated by the passage into it of the odors from the kitchen, and the temptation will be lessened to go to this bed room a receptacle, as it too often is, in farmer's houses, of almost anything that wants to be out of sight and yet handy.

Water closets attached to bed rooms, we believe to be fruitful sources of disease. One not accustomed to them, will, very frequently, detect the offensive odors continually in the sleeping room.

I am glad that bed curtains and valances have gone out of use. They are simply abominations, and I wonder that neat housewives ever tolerated them. They confined the impure air, harbored the dust, and too often screened from sight articles that, to say the least, were out of place, including sometimes even an uncovered vessel. All such articles should be scrupulously neat, and be kept by day and night in a closed wash stand or a ventilated closet.

Pure fresh water is a great absorbent of impurities of the atmosphere, and a pitcher or pail of it in the room, is always desirable, and especially so in sickness; though in the latter case it is sometimes rendered unfit for drinking in a few hours.

Do not allow more than one or two persons to sleep in the same room; and in a sickly season, have each member of the family sleep separately if you can. Throw open the windows each morning, if not too cold, and ventilate the beds before making them up. Trundle beds are very undesirable for children, as the air is cooler in winter, and less pure at all times, near the floor. If, however, one must be used, do not roll it back in the morning till it has been well aired, and made up, and the floor under the bed thoroughly swept.

## CAPT. BOYNTON'S LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

Captain Paul Boynton, who has excited the wonder of the British people by his performances in the waters of England and Ireland, and whose remarkable feat of crossing the English Channel (for he practically accomplished it) is attracting universal attention, is an American, and most of his life since manhood, as we learn from the New York Herald has been passed in the perilous business of diving, in which work he has no superior. On the Jersey coast he has performed many deeds of daring, saving scores of bathers who would have been lost in the surf at Atlantic City had not Boynton rescued them as they were drifting beyond the reach of human aid. In one or two seasons at the above summer resort, he is credited with rescuing from drowning in the neighborhood of seventy persons, men, women, and children. He was employed there as a member of the Coast Guard. Giving up this engagement in the fall of last year, and having nothing of any particular importance on

hand, this remarkable man decided to test the patent swimming costume he now has in his possession. For this purpose he embarked on the 11th of October last in the steamship The Queen, bound for Liverpool, intending to proceed two hundred miles in her, then jump overboard and swim back to Sandy Hook. The captain of the steamer, however, had no faith in the practicability of the attempt, and refused to allow it. Boynton remaining on board an involuntary passenger. The dress taken with him, and which he intended to use was simply a rubber suit, or armor, of peculiar pattern, containing compartments which were inflated at will. Its weight was but fifteen pounds, yet the necessary articles required on the perilous trip increased this amount. There were two dozen signal lights, two pounds of cheese, six pounds of crackers, one piece of Bologna sausage, one ax and one bowie knife for sharks, signal flags, rockets, an extra suit of clothes and a large double bladed paddle with which to propel himself. On approaching the Irish coast, the captain gave Boynton the desired permission to test his armor. The experience was a most thrilling one, and the experiment a triumphant success. It is thus described:

"It was on the evening of the tenth day out and it blew a gale. Without any unnecessary fuss, Boynton drew on his India rubber airtight suit and inflated the air chambers in his airtight sack he placed food for three days, a compass, a bull's eye lantern, some books (just to beguile the time on the water), some signal rockets and a United States flag. In his inside pocket he placed a mail which the passengers had given him to post, he strapped his bowie knife and ax to his side, and grasping his paddle, was lowered into the water amid the cheers of the passengers, at half past nine o'clock P. M. It was a wild, dark night. He was close to the Fastnet rock, with Cape Clear three miles from him, and Baltimore, toward which he intended to make, was in a direct line, seven miles away. He lay on his back paddling vigorously, and soon the lights of the vessel were lost in the night. In a quarter of an hour more his spirit almost quailed, when tossed high on the crest of a wave he could no longer see the coast line or any lights. The wind blew, the rain poured down and the tide set dead against him. He was drifting out to sea, and to add to the awful loneliness of his situation, and to increase the dreadful peril, the gale increased in violence.

That night, for many hours, no mail boat crossed the Irish Channel, and great destruction was done on the coast. And through these awful hours of darkness this man was tossed about at the mercy of the waves, some fifteen miles from land. The wind was so violent that he had to give over paddling, and with one hand shade his face (the only part of his body exposed) from the cutting blast. Once his paddle was wrenched away by a heavy sea, but it fortunately came into his hand again. For several seconds a wave would completely submerge him, then he would shoot on to the crest and take breath before he was again hurled down a sloping mass of water, which seemed one hundred feet to the bottom. As a result of this tossing he became seasick, a thing which never before happened to him. His indomitable spirit, however, conquered everything, and about one o'clock the wind began to blow directly on shore. His paddle was piled vigorously, and at three o'clock on Wednesday morning he perceived he was near the breakers, and the rock bound coast west of Skibberdeen loomed up before him.

His danger now was not less than it was during the height of the gale, for as a wave would raise him almost on a level with the cliff tops he could discern nothing but a threatening wall of rock. He made his way along parallel to the coast, and fortunately, lighted upon almost the only safe landing for miles around. He saw an opening in the cliffs and propelled himself cautiously toward it. While hesitatingly examining the entrance a sea struck him, carrying him on; and other and another followed in quick succession and in an almost senseless state he was hurled high and dry upon the beach. It was then 4 o'clock in the morning, and he had been nearly seven hours on the water, traversing a distance of thirty miles. The apparatus had behaved admirably, and having divested himself of it he stood quite dry in his navy uniform, which he wore beneath. That having been done, he let off one of his signal rockets, without effect. It showed him, however, a narrow path in the rocks. Up this he clambered and got on to a mountain road which brought him to the coastguard station. He was hospitably received, and discovered that the place he had landed at was Trefaska Bight, some miles east and south of Baltimore. During the morning he reached Skibberdeen and posted the letters entrusted to him, and arrived in Cork on Wednesday night, October 21, where he was the hero of the hour.

Capt. Boynton is about thirty-eight years of age, and when he left New York last October weighed 180 pounds, and was as fine a specimen of American manhood as was ever looked upon. Of good height and powerful frame, he seemed the embodiment of muscular and constitutional perfection.

## HIS LETTER.

One rainy night, about half past 8 o'clock, the train had dashed into McKibben's Corners, and the mail had been delivered at the store and post-office.

John Fairjohn, the postmaster, had opened the bag and counted the letters. There were, as he made out, just ten, and one was larger than the others, and had a red seal; and then he had found that he had left his glasses on the newspaper in the back room, and without glasses he could not read a line; and so, of course he had gone after them, returning to find two persons in the store—Farmer Roper and Squire McKibben, whose ancestors had given name to the place.

"Well, ain't it?" said Mr. Fairjohn, nodding.

"Well or not, our folks ain't going to do without their groceries, you see," said the squire. "Mail's in I see. That train came near running into my truck, too. Wasn't noticing the flag, and drove across just in time to save myself. Any letters for me?"

"I'll see," said Mr. Fairjohn.

He turned to the little pile of envelopes and told them over in his hand like a deck of cards.

"Why, there's only nine," he said. "I'm sure I counted right. I counted ten, and I thought one had a red seal. I might as well give up keeping the office if I'm going to lose my senses like that. There wasn't any in here while I was gone, was there, squire?"

"Only Roper and I," said the squire, "and Roper's son. But he didn't come in, did he?"

"No," said old Roper. "I don't think that Job came in at all. He just went off somewhere."

"Well," said the postmaster after another search. "Well, I must be mistaken. Yes, there is a letter for you—your folks, anyway—and something for you Mr. Roper. And you wouldn't mind tossing that in at the Smith's as you pass?"

"Oh, no," said farmer Roper. "Give it to me. That's from Smith that's clerking it in New York I reckon. Can't get any of 'em to stay and farm."

"Your son Job did," said the squire.

"Oh, my son Job. He'd try the patience of his namesake," said farmer Roper. "My son Job, bah."

Just at this moment the door of the store opened and there entered at it a little woman dressed in cheap calico and wrapped in a thin and faded shawl.

She looked timidly about the store, still more timidly at the heap of letters, and then in an appealing voice like that of a frightened child, said:

"Mr. Fairjohn, is there any letter for me this time?"

The postmaster, who was a little deaf, had turned his head away and did not know that she had entered and she came closer to the counter and the light upon it before she spoke again. She was a faded little woman, and her face had signs of grief written upon it, but she was neither old nor ugly yet, and there was something in the damp curls clustering under the faded calico hood, and in the little round, dimpled chin absolutely child-like even yet.

"Is there a letter for me this time, Mr. Fairjohn?" she said again; this time the postmaster looked up.

"No, there isn't; and you're a fool for taking such a walk to ask," said he with rough kindness. "Wouldn't I have sent it if it had a come, Mrs. Lester?"

"Well, you see, I felt in a hurry to get it," said she. "You can't blame me for being in a hurry, it's so long."

"That's true," said the postmaster. "Well, better luck next time. But why don't you wait? Mr. McKibben will take you over when he goes. He passes your corner."

"Yes, wait, Mrs. Lester," cried Mr. McKibben. "I'll take you and welcome."

But she had answered:

"Thank you. I don't mind walking," and was gone.

"Keeps it up, don't she?" asked the postmaster.

"It's a shame," said Mr. McKibben. "How many years it since Lester went off?"

"Ten," said the postmaster. "I know, for it was the day I came here. She was as pretty a woman as you'd want to see then, wasn't she?"

"Well, yes," said Mr. McKibben.

"Sailed in the Sphinx," said the postmaster. "And we all know that the Sphinx went down into that voyage, all hands along with her. The rest of the women put on widows' weeds, them that lost their husbands—four in this town itself. They took what the Almighty sent, and didn't rebel. She set up that her husband wasn't dead, and would come back. She kept it up, ever since; and comes for his letter regular, and he was drowned along with the all rest; of course, ten years ago. She must be thirty. Well, she's changed, a good deal in that time."

"Yes," said the other man; "but there's my son Job will over her yet. He's offered himself twice. He stands ready to offer himself again any day—ready to be a father to her boy, and a good husband to her. He's better off than I be. His mother's father left him all he had. He's crazy as Job—crazy I call it. Plenty of pretty gals, and healthy smart widows, and he sees no one but that pale, slim, little thing that's just gone out into the mud; and she—why, of course, she's lost her senses, or she'd have him. Works like a slave to keep herself and child, lives in a rickety shanty, waiting for a drowned man to come back again. Why every one knows Charles Lester was drowned in the Sphinx. There wasn't a soul saved, not one. It was in the papers. Now the bottle was found with the letter in it, it writes by some one just before the ship sunk. And she's waiting for him yet!"

"Crazy on that point," said the postmaster. "Well, poor soul, she'd only been married a week when the Sphinx sailed; that makes a difference."

"Oh, yes," said the farmer.

Then, their parcels being ready, they went out to their wagons, and Mr. Fairjohn having stated out into the rainy night awhile, put up his shutters and went to bed. Meanwhile the woman plodded on through the mud "Walking off her disappointment," she said to herself. It was one she should have been used to, and now the absurdity of it seemed to strike her for the first time in all these years.

"They laugh at me," she muttered to herself. "I know they laugh at me. Perhaps I am mad; but they don't know what love is. Charles wouldn't have left me like that. If he had loved me he would have given me some sign; and yet—yet, if he were alive, it would be stranger still! No, no; they are right—I am wrong. He must be dead."

And as though the news had just been whispered to her, she clasped her hands to her forehead, gave a cry, and sank down on her knees in the road.

She knelt there a few moments and then arose. In this interval the wind had blown the clouds from the sky, and the moonlight lay white upon her path, and lit her on her way to her poor home.

There at the door sat a man, a strong, determined-looking fellow, who arose as she approached and held out his hand.

"Here you come," he said, "tired to death, worn out, still on that fruitless errand. Jessie Lester, can't you give up this nonsense and think of the living a little. Think of me Jessie, for just half an hour."

"I do think of you," she said. "I am very sorry you should be so good to me when I must seem so bad to you."

Then she sat down on the porch and took her little hood off, and leaned her head wearily against the wall of the house; and the man arose and crossed over and sat down beside her.

"Give it a softer resting place, Jessie," he said, "here on my heart."

She looked out into the night, not at him as she spoke:

"Job," she said, "I begin to think you are right, that he went down in the Sphinx with the rest ten years ago. But what good would it do you? What do you want to marry me for?"

The man drew closer still as he answered: "Before you were married to Charles Lester I loved you. While you were a married woman I loved you. All these ten years since that vessel went down I've loved you. A man must have the woman he loves if he gives his soul for her."

"What a horrible thought," said she. "His soul!"

"I should have said his life," said Job, "I don't want to shock you. But you don't know what it would be to me to have you. And then I'd do everything for your boy."

"Yes," she answered; "I know you would." There was a pause then she gave him her hand.

"Job," she said very softly. "I shall pretend nothing I don't feel, but I know I've been crazy all this time, and if you want me you may have me. It's very good of you to love me so."

And thus it seemed to have ended, that ten years' watching and waiting, and there was triumph in Job's eyes as he turned away and left her with his first kiss upon her lips, and at the end of the green lane he paused and looked back.

"I told her the truth," he said, "when I said that when a man loved a woman as I loved her, he must have her, if the price were his soul itself."

And then he drew from his breast a letter with a great red seal upon it, looked at it for a moment, and hid it away again.

Married? Yes, they were to be married. Every one at McKibben's Corners knew that now. Jessie Lester went no more to the post-office for her long expected letter. Job was furnishing his house—had it furnished, for on the morrow the wedding was to take place. And it was night again. A month from that night when she had come for the last time, as every one thought, through the rain and mud, to make her sadly foolish query, she was sensible at last—very sensible. She had chosen the substance instead of the shadow.

And now, as we said, it was night and a wetter one than that other—latter, too for Mr. Fairjohn had closed the store, and was compounding himself what he called a "night-cap," of some fragrant liquor, warm water, lemon and sugar and was supping by the stove, when there came a knock at his door a feeble knock, and when, being repeated he heard it, there staggered in out of the rain a dripping figure—that of Jessie Lester, the bride who was to be on the morrow.

She was trembling with cold, and as he led her to the fire she burst into a flood of tears.

"I'm frightened," she said. "Some one followed me all the way. I heard them."

"You've no business to be out alone at night," said old Fairjohn, bluntly. "And what's the matter?"

She looked up at him piteously.

"I thought there would be a letter," said she, "I dreamt there was one. I thought Charles came to me and said, 'Go to the office once more. I have written, I have written.' And I thought I saw a letter with a red seal."

"So did I," muttered old Fairjohn to himself.

He went to the box where the sletter were kept, and brought them to her in his hand.

"Look for yourself," he said. "And now, Mrs. Lester, I'm an old man. Take my advice. Remember what your duty will be after to-morrow. Remember not to go crazy."

"Ten years have gone since your husband left this place. If he's alive he's a rascal, and you are free of him by law; but we all know that every man on board the Sphinx was drowned. So be a good wife to Job Roper and forget this folly. I'll take you home again this time. Don't come again."

She made no answer, but only tossed the letters over in her lap, and said:

"I seemed to know it had a red seal."

And as she spoke old Fairjohn, glanced at the door, saw a dark shadow there, saw it grow darker; saw it enter and, starting up on his defense, if need be, recognized Job Roper.

He was very pale, and took no notice of Fairjohn, but crossing the store stood beside Jessie Lester.

"You love that man best, even now," he said. "You'd have rather found a letter from him than not though to-morrow is our wedding day."

She looked up into his face with a piteous glance.

"I never lied to you," she said. "You know that."

He grew whiter still.

"I told you a man would lose his soul for such love as mine," said he. "Did you think those were idle words?"

Then he plunged his hand into his bosom and the next instant a letter, with a red seal, lay in Jessie's lap.

"I've made you happy, and now I'll go," he said. "Fairjohn, I stole that letter a month ago off the counter yonder. I knew you wrote it at a glance; and then the door closed behind him, and he was gone."

But Jessie had torn open the letter and never looked after him.

And these were the words she read, old Fairjohn reading over her shoulder:

"ABOUT THE SILVER STAR.—Jessie, darling: I don't know what makes me believe that I shall find you mine still, after all these years, but something does."

"Five of us were cast on a desert island when the Sphinx went down. The two yet alive were taken off it yesterday in skins, with our beads to our knees. We must go to England first—then home. Jessie, Jessie, if I do not find you as I left you I shall go mad. Your husband, CHARLES LESTER."

And so Jessie's letter had come at last. And as John Fairjohn looked into her face he saw how angels looked in Paradise.

And Job was found drowned in the Kill the next morning. Jessie never knew it, perhaps, for she and her boy were on their way to New York to meet the Silver Star, when it made port.

*Dried Apple Jelly.*—Soak your apple over night; boil until soft; drain through a thin cloth; add one pint sugar to one quart of juice, and boil until it jellies; when nearly cold add essence of lemon. Mrs. B. H. M.

*Bakersfield Vt.*

A pint of warm milk fresh from the cow; with salt, and a half a cup of yeast stirred up quite stiff with flour, and moulded until it springs under the touch of the fingers, makes a most delicious, light, short roll.—*American Agriculturist.*

*A Good Omelet.*—Beat two eggs, yolks and whites together, until very light. In a cup put one tablespoonful of corn starch; add slowly a half teaspoonful of new milk; stir and smooth well, pour over the eggs and beat well; if wished, a little chopped parsley can be added, bake in a hot oven.

*Peeling and Slicing Onions.*—There seem to be few people who know it, but it is nevertheless true, that if you hold between your teeth a pair of scissors, a steel knife, or almost any other iron or steel substance, you will not weep during the process.—*Rural New York.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

## THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits.

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

1. What the student knows when received;
  2. The time he will remain;
  3. The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.
- The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make every student a Master of the English Language, and an Expert in its use; and also, skillful in Mathematics as employed in every day life, including Book Keeping, Business Law and Industrial Drawing.

In addition the special object of the FARMERS COURSE

is to give him a practical knowledge of the Structure, Growth and value of Plants; of Light, Heat and Moisture, and of Inorganic, Organic, Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, as these are related to Plant and Animal Growth; of Economic Zoology, and particularly of Practical

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, including such Instruction and Drill in the Field, in the Handling of Stock, in the Nursery, and in the Wood and Iron Shops as will enable the graduate to Perform Readily each of the varied operations of Actual Farm Life.

In the other courses, the special studies are equally determined by the requirements of the proposed vocation. TO MECHANICS, applied mathematics and industrial drawing are given instead of botany, chemistry and zoology, as above; and Shop Practice in place of Practical Agriculture.

The instruction in CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS is fully equal to that of the best eastern institutions, including Practice in Laboratories, and

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mineralogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals.

Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT gives Daily Practice in the following well equipped Shops and Offices:

1. CARPENTER.
2. CABINET.
3. WAGON.
4. BLACKSMITH.
5. PAINT.
6. SEWING.
7. PRINTING.
8. TELEGRAPH.

THE COURSE FOR WOMEN is Liberal and Practical, including Instrumental Music. Each student is required to take not less than one Industrial and three Literary studies.

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE, and no contingent fees, except for use of pianos and organs.

Boarding ranges from \$2.75 to \$4 per week. Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

THE NEXT TERM begins August 20, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

## The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

OFFICERS.—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M. E. Hudson, Master of State Grange; Wm. Sims, Overseer; W. F. Popenoe, F. H. Dumbauld, J. B. Shaffer, Executive Committee; A. Washburne, Treasurer; S. H. Downs, Secretary.

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

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan. We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies. Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5 00

On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15 00

A policy fee of.....\$2 00-17 00

which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are, A membership fee of.....\$1 50

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium.....\$2 50

cents on each \$100.....\$2 50

Total cash paid.....\$4 00

A policy is then issued for three years, a premium not taken for the remaining two years.....\$5 00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$9 00

The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows:



## SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW.

How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penalties for not Posting.

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

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

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

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 stray, 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 ten days 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, and also shall give a cash value, and also a cash value, and also a cash value.

The owner of a stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time, after deducting all costs of the description and value of such stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

If the owner of a stray fails 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, and 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 benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests 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 has vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$1.00  
" " head of cattle, .25  
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to Kansas Farmers, .25  
To Kansas Farmers for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, .50  
Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, .25  
" " for making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith, .35  
For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case, 40  
The Justice's fees in any one case shall not be greater than .150  
Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case, .20

## THE STRAY LIST

## Strays for the week ending May 5.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.  
STER—Taken up by J. M. H. Jackson, Tp. one light roan steer, 3 years old, branded H on the right horn. Appraised at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Jesse Day, Reeder Tp. one red cow, white spots on each hind, star in forehead, branded E on left hip, 7 years old. Appraised at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Jas. Scott, Reeder Tp. Feb. 8, 1875, one red and white spotted cow, 3 years old, branded E on right hip, age not given. Appraised at \$15.

Brown County—H. Leely, Clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by John Brannen, Walnut Tp. Mar. 31st 1875, one sorrel pony, blaze face, 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by Jesse A. Worley, Padonia Tp. on April 1st 1875, one roan mare pony, 3 years old, bald face, hind feet white, right fore foot white, leather halter on. Appraised at \$10.

Clay County—B. P. Huston, Clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by Francis Robinson, Chapman Tp. April 10, 1875, one black mare, 5 years old, hind feet white, star in forehead, 15 hands high. Appraised at \$35.

Cherokee County—Ed McPherson, Clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by James Jiles, Pleasant View Tp. on Dec. 1, 1874, one bay horse, branded 2 on right jaw, on left shoulder, 15 hands high, 4 years old. Appraised at \$35.

Marion County—Thos. W. Bown, Clerk.  
COLT—Taken up by M. Johnson, March 4, 1875, one horse colt, 2 yrs old, bay, white spot in forehead, Appraised at \$20.

Marshall County, J. G. McIntire, Clerk.  
PONY—Taken up by Nicholas Koppas, Marysville Tp. April 17th, one dark bay mare pony, 6 years old, white spot on nose, six years old. Appraised at \$25.00.

COW—Taken up by Wm Thornton, April 10th, Vermilion Tp. one black and brown and white cow, 10 years old. Appraised at \$10.

Reo County, H. W. Beatty, Clerk.  
PONY—Taken up by N. B. Riggs, Little River Tp. one sorrel mare pony, supposed to be 3 years old, white spot in forehead, no other marks. Appraised at \$30.

Wabash County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by S. L. Russell, Wabash Tp. Apr. 23, 1875, one dark bay or brown mare, about 14 1/2 hands high, an indistinct brand on left shoulder, supposed to be about 7 years old. Appraised at \$30.

ALSO—One light cream colored mare, black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, branded G or circle on left shoulder, supposed to be 7 years old. Appraised at \$40.

## Stray List for the week ending Apr. 26.

Crawford County, J. H. Waterman, Clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Bubb, Mar. 5, 1875, one sorrel horse, star in face, hind feet white, supposed to be 11 or 12 years old, about sixteen hands high, Sherman Tp. HORSE—Taken up by Thos. H. Gabbert, Baker Tp. 1 bay horse colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by A. G. Grand, Falls Tp. March 22d 1875, one bay horse, 14 hands high, hind feet white, 3 years old, no brands or marks perceivable. Appraised at \$30.

Coffey County—J. C. Throckmorton, Clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by Owen Grant, Rock Creek Tp. one bay pony mare, 10 years old, hind feet white, chain and bell on, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$40.

STAG—Taken up by Henry Schott, Feb. 15, 1875, Potawatomi Tp. one white stag, red spots about neck, 3 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 red and white heifer, 2 years old, branded H on right hip. Appraised at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Louis Soper, Centropolis Tp. one dark bay horse pony, about 10 years old, medium build, 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, 3 1/2 years old, hind feet 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 3 year old Texan heifer, brindle, line back, some white about shoulders, branded B 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 years old, bay, scar on left shoulder, saddle marks, white hair on right hip, some white hairs in forehead. Appraised at \$30.

MARE—Five years old, star in forehead, left fore and right hind feet white, 14 hands high. Appraised at \$15.

HORSE—One horse colt, 2 years old, sorrel, star in forehead, blaze on nose. 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. 15, 1874, one bull, red and white spotted, branded on top of right hip with the letters "H I" in horns drooping, about 5 years old, large size. Appraised at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Joel Wood, Pike Tp. Dec. 10, 1874, one black mare, rope round neck, 3 years old. Appraised at \$15.  
HORSE—Also one bay horse, 3 years old. Appraised at \$15.

Steele—Taken up by J. E. Leeper, Waterloo Tp. March 31, 1875, one white, 3 years old, marked with a small low fork in the right ear, underbit in left ear, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at \$15.

Office County, W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.  
PONY—Taken up by G. W. Hodgson, Mar. 22, 1875, one bay pony, sorrel, brand on left shoulder not distinguishable. Appraised at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by same, same date, one mare pony, bay, no brands. Appraised at \$10.  
JOEY—Taken up by same, same date, brown mare colt. Appraised at \$10.

PRAIRIE DELL FARM.  
Stallion Season.

FOR 1875.  
EVAN DHU.

Bay Horse, foaled 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towanda, Pa., sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American Eagle, son of American Eagle, Duroe (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, Nettie, etc., etc., and the grand sire of Bodine, Huntress Rosalind, Gloster, Judge Fullerton, Goldsmith Maid and many others.

ROBERT MACCREGOR.

Chestnut Horse, foaled 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record 230) dam sister to Lady Whitman—record in the heat of 2:14—by Seely's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroe.

Major Edsall 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 Imported Messenger. Duroe by Sir Archy Duroe by Duroe (791).

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

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

TERMS—\$50.00 the season, mares not in foal returnable from the next season—season from 15th. Pasture with running water, box stalls etc., furnished on reasonable 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.

Address, JOHN DREW, Supt. R. I. LEE, Topeka, Kansas.

TO BREEDERS OF OF FINE HORSES.

During the Stallion season of 1875, the fine bred Stallion Billy Stanger, will make the season at the place herein named.

BILLY STANGER.

A Beautiful bay Stallion, 15 hands 3 inches high, is very fast; his style and fine action, together with his unbroken pedigree, render his stock very desirable.

PEDIGREE—American Stud Book.

BILLY STANGER was got by a stranger out of a black Southern mare, Cherry Belle, she was by imported Glencoe; he by Lanco; her dam, Waxlight, by imported Leviathan; his dam by Whip Lash, full brother of Ariel, by American Eclipse, a sorrel horse, by Duroe; dam by Miller's Damsel by Messenger Whip.

Imported, brown horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, etc.

BILLY STANGER will make the season three miles south of Roseville, south of the Kaw river. Mares will be well provided for and receive the best of care, but all accidents will be at the owner's risk. Owners from abroad, or vicinity, can apply at the farm, or by mail at Roseville, Shawnee County, Kansas to V. HOLEMDEN.

PROTHER HORSES.

Of Fashionable Breeding.

HAMBLETONIAN'S STARS AND

Clays, etc., etc. For Sale at Prairie Dell Farm, SHAWNEE COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN. R. I. LEE.

Information Wanted.

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, 15 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 have a very great desire to know their whereabouts.

MRS. B. 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 Burlington farm, Shawnee county.

A Proper Reward will be given for returning of any of the Animals or information that will secure them. Address GEO. RIX or J. S. CARTER, Topeka, Kansas.

\$50 Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living in Silver Lake township, Shawnee county, on or about August 1st, 1874. One light bay filly 2 years old past, near 16 hands high, hind feet white nearly to hocks, light blue face, light side of lower lip. This filly animal shows marks of good blood. The above reward will be given for the return of the animal or any information that will lead to her recovery.

W. M. S. A. N. LEX, Kingville, Kansas.

Bro. Rix states of the granges of the State to have this read in the grange.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

The largest quantity, best quality, greatest variety of plants in the West. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Peppercorn, Egg Plants, Sweet Potato, Celery, Tobacco, Horse Radish, etc. Price list and circular free.

ATKINS & WINGERT, E. 18th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Nurserymen's Directory.

J. JENKINS, Grape and Seedling Nursery, Box 45, Winona, Col. Co. Ohio, Specialties—Forest tree seedlings and trees, Evergreens, Concord Grape Vines, etc., etc. Catalogue Free.

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

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

THE SUMMIT NURSERY—Blair Bros. Proprietors, Locusts, Jacks, etc. Mo. General Nursery Supplies at wholesale and retail.

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

GEORGE HUSMAN, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Catalogue furnished.



Bake better, burn less fuel; give better satisfaction, and are the standard Stoves of the day.

Extension Top, Stoves, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

BUCK'S

Guarantee,

For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Broil and Roast equal to any Wood Stove; are fitted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect.

Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir. We also manufacture Enamelled Work of all kinds, Culinary and Plumber's Goods &c.

Buck & Wright.

720 and 722 Main Street, St. Louis. Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

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

Breeders' Directory.

BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Kansas, Breeder of Poland-China Swine. Sign not a kin sold by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

J. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Buff and Houdans. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen, Chicks for sale after Aug. 1.

T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Illinois, Breeder and Importer of HEREFORD CATTLE and Cotswold Sheep. Correspondence Solicited.

KERR, TAYLOR & CO., Commission Dealers in Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, P. O. address, East Buffalo, New York. All stock consigned to our care will receive prompt attention.

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

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

A. J. DUNLAP, Meadow Lawn, near Galesburg, Ill. Breeder, (not dealer) Short-horn Cattle. Choice young bulls for sale. Send for Catalogue.

THOS. SMITH, Creston, Ogle County, Illinois, breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

G. MAXON, "Horseshoe Farm," Schenectady, N. Y., breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio, breeder of Short-horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application.

H. N. MOORE, "Botan Valley Place," Red Oak, Iowa, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, Berkshire and Magic Hogs. None but thoroughbreds kept on the farm.

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure Short-horn Cattle of undoubted pedigree—sev. ewes, the sort suitable for the show ring and shambles.

M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Compton, Ont. Canada, breeder of Short-horn and Yorkshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

GEO. E. WAHNING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," Newport, R. I., breeder of pure blood Jersey Cattle. Stock for sale by W. C. Cassey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky., Breeder of improved English Berkshire swine and Short-Horn cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

A. NICHOLSON, Kingston, Kan., breeder of Thorndale and Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

THEODORE RADE, "Maple Dale," Corning, Adams co. Iowa. Breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Jersey Cattle. Light and Dark Brahms Fowls. All of the best quality.

UCIUS DESHA, Cynthiaus, Kentucky, Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle. All times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, J. B. COOLIDGE & SON, Breeder of Thoroughbred Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Animals warranted as represented. Sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois.

H. HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Tail and Tumbler Fowls, etc. First Prize, 1874. Young Fowls for sale in season. Send for price list.

E. R. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., Breeder of Plymouth Rocking, Fowls for sale. Eggs for hatching at a per setting. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

N. T. BEAL, Rogerville, Hawkins county, Tennessee, Breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains. Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale.

CLEVELAND STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION, "Waukegan, Ill., breeders of pure bred Short-horns of spotted and fashionable pedigree. Catalogues sent on application. Address, C. C. PARKS.

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

THOS. E. TALBOT, Dahlhoff, St. Charles Co., Missouri, Breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle. Good Bulls and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence solicited.

W. M. BLACK, "Corwell farm," Carrollton, Greene Co., Ill., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

MILTON BRIGGS, Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, breeder of Short-horn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

G. L. BURRUS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," Carrollton, La., breeders of Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited.

PERKINS DUCKS and BRONZE TURKEYS.—The pick of the flock for 1874. Order now. Rouen Ducks, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahms, Java Gamots. Address W. CLIFT, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

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

B. AGEE, Geary City, Doniphan co., Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Game Fowls. Games bred for the P. S. society. Also can furnish all the leading strains of land and water fowls and fancy pigeons.

Seedsman's Directory.

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

PLANT SEED COMPANY—Established 1845—Importers of reliable Seeds. Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

Sweet Potatoes!

I HAVE for sale Red and Yellow Nansemond and Early Bahama Potatoes, and will have plants in their season. D. G. WATT, Lawrence, Kansas.

100,000

Two year old HEDGE PLANTS for sale, cheaper for cash, than anywhere else.

Address, E. H. HARRAP, Topeka, Kansas.

## ECONOMY IN CORN CULTIVATION

Canvassers wanted where we have no Agents. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.



THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO W. H. BANKS & CO., FARM MACHINERY AND SEEDS, HARDWARE SPECIALTIES, 24 & 26 SOUTH CANAL ST., CHICAGO.

TEAM FOR SALE!

Or to Exchange for City Property. TO FARMERS OR TEAMSTERS.

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

Grangers' and Club Rates Given.

FRESH OSAGE ORANGE SEED, just received from Texas, and Agricultural Implements.

For sale cheap, by R. B. McMASTERS & CO., North Topeka, Kansas.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, Bloomington, Ill.—P. K. PHOENIX, Spring, 1874, free, or the set of four catalogues post free for twenty cents.

Allen's Nurseries, 1,000 Bus. Sweet POTATOES, 2,000,000 HEDGE PLANTS, Kansas City, Mo.

(One box of Curry's Instant Ink Powder will make a plate of BEST BLACK INK in five minutes. \$1.25 per doz., \$1.45 by mail. H. G. O. Olay, Knoxville, O.)

SHEEP.

50 head of sheep for sale. Address CHARLES MOXLEY, Madison, Greenwood Co. Kan.

Jersey Bulls For Sale.

One five years old, the other two years old, both registered in Herd Book. For sale, cheap, apply to CHARLES KEARNEY, Witham, Kansas.

Beeskeeper's Directory.

BEE, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EX



## LET US SMILE.

## WINTER, GET OUT.

A pretty spring sprung up in April weather. We thought we buried March two weeks ago.

And now we have rain, hail and snow together.

A chilling combination here below.

Winter get out; we do not like your court-

ing. Your kind of dalliance, and that sort of thing.

We do not want you round our maid cavort-

ing. You gray-haired sinner, in the lap of

spring. Let lusty youth breathe on her lips his pas-

sion. Warm with the south wind, and, if she

must wed,

Let her be woo'd in some congenial fashion.

With crocus buds and violets on her bed.

Take yourself off to realms hyperborean.

Where dwell the white bear and the Es-

quimaux—

Where you can study works and ways Sa-

bean.

Amid the fields of icebergs and of snow.

Start, vamoos, quit! You make our noses

blue.

And take Old Probabilities out with you,

too.

A Nebraska paper, after reviewing the rail-

road land-grab situation out there, devotedly

exclaims: "Thank heaven, this State has

no more land to be stolen."

The meaneast man in this city lives on Jack-

son street. He cuts the accounts of the Beech-

er scandal out of the paper every morning and

hides them in the Bible, to keep his wife and

mother-in-law from reading them. He says:

"They never look in that book," and he tells

them "the dog chews the paper full of holes."

"No eetin apples in school ours," reads a

sign on the black-board of a school-house in

enlightened old Massachusetts, where educa-

tion is supposed to sit on the top rail and

make faces at ignorance.

A subscriber to a southwestern newspaper

died recently, leaving four years subscription

unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave

and deposited on the coffin, a palm leaf fan,

a linen coat and a thermometer.

A clergyman in one of our Eastern cities

was met by a seedy looking man with a flask

of whiskey in his pocket, who inquired: "Sir

is this the nearest road to the alms-house?"

"No sir," replied the clergyman, pointing to

the bottle, "but that is."

When they want to find out down in Ar-

kansas if a girl is courting or not, an old lady

steps in and remarks: "I say, there ain't no

one sick in this here house or nothin', is

there? I seen a light burnin' nigh onto 12

o'clock last night; but I don't smell no cam-

phire nor nothin' around."

Punkin pi iz the sass o' Nu England. They

are vittale and drink, they are joy on the half-

shell, they are glory enuff for one day, and are

good kold or warmed up. I would like to be

a boy again, just for sixty minnits, and eat

myself phull o' the blessed old mixtur. Enny

man who don't luv punkin pi, wants watchin'

cluss, for he means to do sumthin mean the

fast good chance he can git. Give me all the

punkin pi I could eat, when I was a boy, and

I didn't care whether Sunday-school kept that

day or not. And now that I have grown up to

manhood, and have run for the legislature and

only got beat 856 votes, and am thoroly mar-

ried, there ain't nothin i hanker for wuss, and

kan bury quicker, than two-thirds o' a good,

old fashund punkin pi, an inch and a half

thick, and smelt up, with ginger and nutmeg.

Punkin pi iz the oldest American beverage i

kno o', and ought to go down to posterity,

with the trade mark o' our grandmothers on

it, but I am afraid it wont, for it iz tuff

even now to find one that tastes in the

month at all az they did 40 years ago.—Josh

Billings.

**HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.**

BEECHER, WILL CO., ILL.,

On Chicago Danville and Vincennes R. R., 40 miles

south of Chicago; 1/2 mile from Station.

**T. L. MILLER,**

Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle 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 good quality.

My Hereford Bull, Sir Charles, weighs 2,700 pounds.

My Hereford Cow, Mrs. Charles, weighs 1,500 pounds.

The Cotswold Sheep are heavy and will shear

from 8 to 20 lbs.

They weigh from 150 to 300 pounds and over.

**STOCK FOR SALE.**

Correspondence solicited.

**TOPEKA POULTRY, IMPORTING and**

**BREEDING COMPANY.**

Will sell eggs from choice

fowls that have taken prizes

at great poultry shows.

We pack eggs in the most

approved manner, and guar-

antee satisfaction.

Send for prices of eggs

and fowls. Address,

C. H. HUGHES, Sec.

Box 712, Topeka, Kan.

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS.**

We will have again this spring, all the leading vari-

eties of Sweet Potato Plants, which we offer at the

very lowest rates. Properly packed and promptly

shipped.

Address,

**McCONNELL & CRAMP,**

Manhattan Riley County Kansas

**MONEY**

**TO LOAN.**

On WELL improved farms

on five years time or less

at a lower rate of interest

than ever before charged

in this State.

Address,

**J. H. WATKINS & CO.,**

Lawrence, Kansas.

**ALEX CHARLES & CO.,**

**Gen'l Advertising Agents,**

**Cedar Rapids, Iowa.**

Advertisements inserted at reduced rates in all the

leading papers in America. Stock Breeders (particu-

larly) will find it to their advantage to send for our

List, Terms, etc. Our facilities excel those of any

Agency west of New York City.

## "Planet" Double-wheel Hoe

Save all kinds of Vegetable Seeds with regularity.

The STANDARD machine, REMODELED for 1895.

Combines the best points ever produced. Simple

in design, easiest handled, OPEN WHITE

SEED CONVEYOR, BINS

THE SEED DROPPING, Give

satisfaction. Circulars Free.

Made by E. E. LEVANS & CO.

205 Market St. Boston, Mass.

**Attention.**

**NURSERY STOCK.** A general assortment, warranted not

injured by grasshoppers or borers.

Send for wholesale prices.

**W. H. MEADE,**

Topka, Kan.

**The State of Oregon**

**Offers great attractions to**

**those in search of new**

**homes, to-wit:**

Healthy and attractive diversity of surface.

Grand scenery.

Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive

heat. Average temperature, summer 67° win-

ter 39°. Thunder storms rare, hurricanes un-

known.

Death rate lower than in any other State.

Soil of unsurpassed fertility, especially suited

to cereals. No failure of crops in thirty years.

Great abundance of fruit. Stock raising very

profitable. A farming country, the State is

not surpassed by any part of the Union.

Abundance of good and cheap public, railroad

and private lands.

Variety of timber of exceptional excellence for

industrial purposes.

Great mineral resources, especially coal, iron,

lead, gold and silver.

Fine natural water system, vast water power.

Good market for agricultural products, owing

to short transportation to the Pacific ocean, and

direct exportation to all parts of the world. Rail-

road facilities. Navigable rivers, including the

great Columbia.

Active commerce. Value of exports in 1874,

Ten Millions of Dollars, Gold.

Every advantage enjoyed in civilized countries.

Liberal laws. Good schools. Moderate taxes.

Only nominal State debt.

Pamphlets, with Map and full descriptions of

the State, and all needed advice and assistance,

may be had, free of charge, on application to the

Eastern Office.

Oregon State Board of Immigration,

Room No. 8,

Transcript Building,

Boston Massachusetts.

**ATTENTION GRANGES!**

**The CLIMAX MOWER and REAPER,**

A first-class machine in every respect, we offer to

Patrons at wholesale rates. Send for Pamphlet,

**GIBBS & STERRET MAN'G CO.,**

No. 5 South Main street,

St. Louis, Mo.

**J. H. IRWIN, Manager.**

**THE THOMAS**

**SMOOTHING HARROW,**

The best harrow for pulverizing the ground.

The best harrow for preparing the soil for grass or

other seeds.

The best harrow for covering seed.

The best harrow for cultivating winter wheat or in

the spring—adding fertility to the yield.

The best harrow for cultivating young corn or po-

tatoes, and thoroughly destroying the weeds.

The teeth being made of solid steel and slanting

backwards, and thus never clogging, do not tear up

corn or potato plants, but destroy all the light-rooted

weeds.

Every farmer should have it. Send for illustrated

circular to the manufacturer's southwestern agents,

**COLMAN & Co., St. Louis, Mo.**

**Croton Floral Garden**

{ PAUL BUTZ } { PROPRIETOR }

**NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA.**

Wholesale and retail grower and dealer in Roses,

Hot-house, Green-house, and Bedding plants. Also

Evergreens, Shade trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, etc.

Plants, shipped at all seasons of the year, and at all

parts of the United States, and Canada, with safety

and dispatch. Catalogue FREE on application.

Established 1851.

**OSAGE ORANGE SEED.**—Warranted new

crop. 1 bush \$3.50 bush \$25.

F. K. PHENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

**HIGH CLASS POULTRY.**

Eggs from Cochins and Brahmas, \$3.00 per dozen,

shipped by express and warranted to arrive in good

condition.

C. F. VAN BUSKIRK,

Box 153, Troy, Kansas.

## SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

**ATCHISON, KANSAS.**

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight

Herd Book Pedigree, Bred and for sale.

Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and pre-

mium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not skin.

Address, **GLICK & KNAPP.**

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling

on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be

conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

**EARLY CHAMPION**

**GRAPE.**

BEST Early Grape known, weeks earlier than

any other. It is in both beauty and quality.

Fruit large and handsome. Bunches compact and

appearance of Concord. Vigorous grower. Im-

mense bearer. \$1 each \$10 per dozen—postpaid on

receipt of price. **DONNELLY & Co., Rochester, N.Y.**

**KAW VALLEY**

**NURSERY.**

10,000 Apple Trees, two and three years—fine.

150,000 Two Year Hedge Plants.

50,000 Apple Grapes, \$5 per 1,000.

40,000 Maple, 3 to 5 feet, \$5-5 to 8 feet, \$10 per 1,000.

30,000 Budded Peaches, also 50,000 seedlings for