THE KANSAS FARMER

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INSECT-EATING BIRDS.

A PRIZE ESSAY BY FRANK H. PALMER.

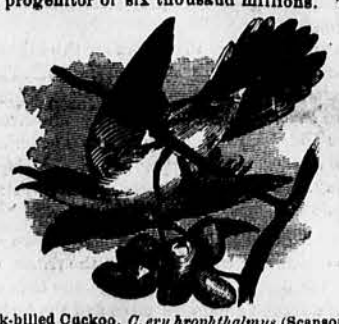
The practical utility of our native birds as agents for the destruction of noxious insects can hardly be overestimated. By studying the habits of birds and insects, we may easily discover the important part which each plays in the economy of nature; and history itself proves that any material interference with their relations to each other is sure to be followed by disastrous results. Hence the subject becomes of deepest importance, not alone to the agriculturist, but to every one who has either a business or patriotic interest in our country. Nature, if left to herself, establishes a wholesome balance amongst her creatures; that is, she produces no more of one species than shall be kept in check by another. If there is an insect which feeds upon a certain plant, there is also a bird which destroys the insect, and an animal which devours the bird; and so on up the scale, each curbing the undue increase of the next inferior creature. It is when man interferes with the working of this law that results are sure to follow disastrous alike to his own food, health, and happiness, and that of the creatures around him. It is because he has destroyed their natural enemies that insects have become a pest; and they will cease to trouble him only in proportion as he shall restore the balance of which Nature shows the necessity. It is not that insects are to be destroyed or condemned as a class. Nothing is created except for the fulfilment of some good end; and the value of insects is not in-

Hawk-owl. *Surnia ulula.* (Raptores.)

ferior to that of any other class of animal life; none are without their legitimate uses; and it is only when they are stimulated to excessive increase that they become troublesome. Before passing judgment upon them, we must remember that insects fabricate the beautiful coral which is so useful and valuable to man. Of similar origin, too, is silk, which in its manufacture, furnishes profitable employment to multitudes of men, women and children, and brings in large revenues to the country. Insects we must thank for honey,—the sweetest of sweets. The air we breathe and the water we drink are kept pure and wholesome by the agency of myriads of little creatures which draw sustenance from the impurities of the elements. It is not, then, that insects are to be exterminated, even if it were possible, but only kept in check.

RELATIVE FERTILITY OF BIRDS AND INSECTS.

The majority of our native birds have but one brood of young in the course of the year; a few have two or three. In the case of the smaller insect-eating birds, the number of eggs to a brood is, on an average, not more than five. Some of the larger birds, as the various Gallinæ, lay from five or six to twenty eggs to a brood. On the other hand, the reproductive energy of insects is truly marvelous. It is said that a single pair of grain-weevils have produced six thousand young between April and August. The common varieties of aphides or plant-lice, which are found on almost all kinds of plants, are produced in spring from eggs laid the season before; and through the summer only females are developed. At the last of the season, males and females both appear; and eggs are laid for the brood which hatches early in the spring. Reaumer says that one individual in one season may become the progenitor of six thousand millions. The



Black-billed Cuckoo. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus.* (Scansores.)

silk-worm moth produces about five hundred eggs; the great goat-moth about one thousand; the tiger-moth one thousand six hundred; the female wasp at least thirty thousand. There is a species of white ants, one of which deposits not less than sixty eggs a minute, giving three thousand six hundred in an hour. How, then, shall this enormous mass of insects be kept in check? What shall prevent them from overrunning the country, destroying the crops, and devastating the land?

FOOD FOR BIRDS.

Various causes operate to check the undue increase of insects; and the chief of these is the appetite and instinct which a wise Providence has given to birds. If the number of eggs produced by insects is wonderful, the number destroyed by a single bird is no less so. Audubon says a woodcock will eat its own weight of insects in a single night. Dr. Bradley says that a pair of sparrows will destroy three thousand three hundred and sixty caterpillers in a week. We saw the parent bird visit a young purple martin on a church-spire opposite our window five times in as many minutes, each time with an insect. A brood of partridges will nearly exterminate the denizens of an ant-hill in a couple of days. Woodpeckers are constantly employed in ridding the orchards of insects and their eggs, which they skillfully discover under the pieces of dead bark. Robins, through the spring and summer, are continually hunting for worms and grubs which they find concealed under the surface of the ground. We recently noticed a common chipping-sparrow capture a moth; and, upon depriving her of it we found it to be that of the common apple-tree caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*), so destructive to the orchards of New England. To check the excessive increase of insects is evidently

Chuck-wills Widow.

the great task which birds are intended to perform. Did they have no other office save to cheer and encourage humanity with their beautiful plumage and song, and to typify a purer and more ethereal existence to us creatures who "grovel here below," even then they would deserve the favor of every Christian and every poet; but when the useful is combined with the beautiful, and a practical value is added to an elevating symbol, they command the interest of every one, and their protection becomes a matter of consequence to all.

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF BIRDS.

It is a mournful fact of history, that during the past few years there has been a steady decrease in the number of our native birds in all

Woodpeckers.

parts of the country where man has formed his settlements. To account for this fact is easy. Man enters the forests which for hundreds of years have been the undisturbed nursery of birds. He cuts down the trees in which for centuries they have reared their young. He brings with him his gun; and, as long as there are any grouse or other game-birds in the neighborhood, the sharp report and murderous fire are his daily greeting to the wild creatures of the wood. He dams the streams, and turns them aside, and uses their power to destroy the forests on their banks. His snares are set in the valleys, and his traps on the hill-top.—

Upper fig. Yellow Warbler. Lower fig. Black and Yellow Warbler.

His children search the woods for birds'-egg and bring them home to be admired a moment as playthings, without a thought of the happy

Upper fig. Wood-Pewee. Lower fig. King-bird.

homes they have destroyed for the sake of a moment's pleasure. In short, man has soon taught the creatures, who scarcely feared him at first, that he is a monster to be dreaded, who will give them no rest nor peace. Thus it happens, that, as the centuries roll on, one species after another grows more and more scarce, or becomes altogether extinct; and, in their loss, the world loses more than at the death of the last representative of a long line of imperial princes. Let us notice from history a few instances of the gradual decrease of some of our birds, that any who are doubting may be convinced. Hear what Audubon testifies: "When I first removed to Kentucky, the pinnated grouse were so plenty that they were held in no higher estimation as food than the most common flesh; and no hunter of Kentucky deigned to shoot them. In those days, during the winter, the grouse would enter the farm-yard, and feed with the poultry, alight on the houses, or walk in the very streets of the villages. I recollect having caught some in a stable at Henderson where they had followed some wild turkeys. In the course of the same winter, a friend of mine who was fond of practising rifle-shooting, killed upwards of forty in one morning, but picked up none of them, so satiated with grouse was he as well as every member of his family. My own servants preferred the fattest flitch of bacon to their flesh, and not unfrequently laid them aside as unfit for food." Twenty-five years after, the same author says, "Such an account may appear strange; but in that same country where, twenty-five years ago they could not have been sold for more than one cent a-piece, scarcely one is now to be found. The grouse have abandoned the State of Kentucky, and removed (like the Indian) every season farther to the westward to escape from the murderous white man." The bird above mentioned was probably very abundant in all the southern New England States, but is now only found in small numbers on Martha's Vineyard and one or two other islands off the southern coast of Massachusetts, being entirely extinct on the main land of New England.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

MULBERRY CULTURE.

INCREASING.

The mulberry tree is destined to become of great value. We see the culture of the beautiful tree overspreading many countries where it was formerly unknown, and reappearing triumphantly in many others where its culture had been abandoned.

A field planted with mulberry trees will produce four fold more than any other kind of crop, if the trees are well selected and cared for. To plant is nothing, it is the care which makes the tree valuable.

I will not write a long treatise on the mulberry, its history, its thousand of varieties, etc. It would be a pretension of agricultural knowledge, very difficult for me to sustain; I will only address the future and present mulberry cultivator, and will attempt to teach them how to make it pay.

NURSERY.

The farmer who desires to plant the mulberry tree must first have or make a nursery. Some think that it is better to buy their trees ready for planting, they say that the art of the nurseryman is not familiar to every one and must be practiced only by one who devotes all his time to it, that with so many cares as the farmer has at the time the young trees need to be cared for every day, it is impossible for him to do all and do it well. My opinion is, that every body must be his own judge in the matter. The one who buys trees can order the kind he likes and he enters more quickly into the business, but the poor man who has children to work in the nursery and only one dollar to buy seeds, has not four or ten dollars to pay for one hundred trees. In mulberry culture, the great end is to produce silk as soon as possible. It will take longer for one who seeds than for one who plants, who can begin as soon as the next year after planting. The nursery may be destroyed by grasshoppers, insects, mice, rats, white disease and weeds, or by a late frost. One may fail by seeding wrong seed and get degenerate, white mulberry trees good but for timber, which cannot even be grafted successfully. The most important part is

THE CHOICE OF THE SEED.

In June and July one must gather the ripest berries from mulberry trees, the leaves of which were not gathered for silkworms. *Never take your seed from ungrafted trees.* The white mulberry tree degenerates very much by seed. Even when selecting the seed from the best kinds, the greatest part of them must be grafted, though a great many of them are like the parent tree, some are better; but if you seed from ungrafted trees, the leaves instead of being broad, large, silky and tender in picking, with nice united stems, they will be thin, labate like parsley leaves, which are not bushy, ornamental, or silk bearers, but only good forest trees. More than that, if you graft them with good species, you can scarcely succeed as their nature is so wild and rebellious that it must be gotten and maintained by careful cultivation. Grafting a rosy tree, the best known on one produced from rosy berries, and the graft coming from France I succeeded so well that one cannot tell whether the tree has been grafted or not; while twenty other trees, the white kind, produced from seed of ungrafted trees, but two only succeeded and the sap is so rebellious that under the graft there is a padded cap very large and unsightly. Ten times in the season I had to cut back the wild limbs rising thick and strong round the trunk and almost killing the graft in a few days.

The rosy mulberry is among the best varieties belonging to the white kind. Old seed does not germinate well. One who has plenty of seed must select it by putting it in a bucket full of water. The good ones go down, the others swim on the surface and so are easily separated from the good.

Seed in rows 2 or 3 feet apart and cover so lightly that, as our Southern French people say, "the seed might see the sower going away."

Water the young plants very regularly and proportionally to the strength of the threads and to the intensity of the heat. Do not spare weeding, or at last you will pull up the plants with the weeds, above all look out for the those grasses whose long haired roots became inextricable from the young trees.

The soil of the nursery must be deep, but of a medium fertility. If grow in too rich soil, the tree will suffer much and grow with great difficulty when planted in a field of an inferior quality. The good appearance of a seedling is not always a sign of success.

The young seedlings have a long tap root which must be cut in planting them, to the length of about ten inches. The principal roots are formed just where the tap roots has been cut and as the branches will always be in proportion with the roots, by doing so they will grow horizontally instead of vertically as they would do if the tap root is left untouched.

WHY GRAFT THE MULBERRY TREE.

The leaves of grafted mulberrys are large and contain a great deal more of nutritive particles. Mr. Des Longschamps, took the same quantity of leaves, on branches of an equal size, of trees of the same ages, in the same field, from an ungrafted and from a grafted tree. The first ones weighed 900 grammes (2 pounds and 4 ounces), the second 3,000 grammes or 7½ pounds. This fact only would prove the necessity of grafting or selecting. Silk culture will never pay if not done with the kind of trees the descriptions of which will follow in the next chapter.

The grafted mulberry tree grows much faster than the others, in one hour one can pick on them the same quantity of food as in five hours on ungrafted white mulberry trees, proceeding from seed gathered from wild or ungrafted trees, and one could raise a crop five times greater with the one, than with the other kind.

The most perfect trees will be gotten by procuring the first quality by seed one; will come to it, like the Chinese, by a long succession of selected seed on selected trees. But now the best way for us to enter into the business quickly and take our part in the sericicole *banquet* is to plant cuttings or to graft seedling.

L. S. CROZIER.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Spirit of Agricultural Press.

FIVE YEARS' ROTATION OF CROPS.

Says the *Practical Farmer*:—"On the farm connected with the Cornell University (Ithica, N. Y.), a five years' rotation has been adopted, which is called the 'five years' course.' The lands in active cultivation are usually allotted as follows: Thirty acres to grass and clover, fifteen acres to wheat, fifteen acres to corn, fifteen acres to oats, two acres to potatoes and three acres to sowed corn. The clover field, for instance, will be mowed two years. In the third year it will be plowed and planted with corn and potatoes, or wheat. In the fourth year it will be again devoted to some general crop, and in the fifth year, it will be sown with grain and seeded, so that the sixth year will find it again a field of clover. This system, with a judicious course of fertilizing, has been found most successful."

HOW TO GET EARLY TOMATOES.

As soon as your tomatoe plant has made four leaves, pinch the top bud from the stem, then take up the plant, pinch off two inches from the tap root and transplant it in a common box frame, where the soil is rich and loamy. The box will keep off the wind, and plants sown and grown there eighteen inches apart will produce fruit two weeks sooner than the same planted in the open ground. A mat or a few boards, spread over the frame at night will keep them from frost, and is far easier and quicker than going over a field nightly and setting boxes over each hill. As soon as the plants have set fruit on two blossoms of each branch, and the top has grown two to four leaves, the pinching off the end of each branch and top should be again put into practice.—*Western Rural.*

CULTURE OF THE ARTICHOKE.

If we take into account the ease of culture, freedom from the ravages of insects and surprising yield, also that it requires no protection through the winter, freezing not injuring it in the least, I think that the artichoke would take the front rank among crops to feed stock. Five years since, while conversing with a practical old farmer on the subject of raising roots to feed stock, he gave it as his opinion, based on experience, that there was no other root as cheaply raised or that yielded so heavily as the artichoke. The course that I have adopted in raising them is the same as for the potato, they may be planted either in hills or drills, and, as the frost does not injure them, they may be planted as early in the spring as the ground is ready. As they make an immense growth of tops the tubers do not form until fall, about the time they blossom; but then they grow very rapidly—probably as much in one week as the potato does in four.—*William Wade, in the Ohio Farmer.*

CARE OF NURSERY STOCK WHEN RECEIVED.—A large proportion of the losses with plants and trees occur from neglect or improper care of such when received. Trees should be taken from the bundle or box and trenched in immediately—that is, cover the entire roots with earth. If trees are dry or shriveled, place them in a stream of water until bark swells, and then trench them in until ready to set.

If water is not handy sprinkle the tops and bury them entire for a few days.

Strawberry plants should not be allowed to remain in box a day after being received, but taken out and packed in moss in the cellar or in earth in a shady place, being careful to untie the bundles and spread them out. Blackberry, and cane or sucker Raspberry plants, Currants and Gooseberries, can remain in box if well packed in moss without danger for a few days, but it is safer, however, to take them out and trench in and not remove until planted out. Don't allow roots to be exposed to sun longer than possible, and remember to give all plants, tops and roots, a good soaking with water as they are planted out.—*Purdy's Fruit Recorder.*

Henry Shaw, proprietor of the celebrated garden at St. Louis which bears his name, favors *The Prairie Farmer* with his recipe for a wash for protecting trees from the flat-headed borer: "To a barrel of water put ten pounds whale or fish oil soap and five pounds Paris green." Applied during the summer months to ash and other young trees with smooth bark, in the recently planted Tower Grove Park, it prevented the entrance of the insects, which had previously done much harm.

Written Expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

FAMILIAR FARM TOPICS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

NO. XIV.

EDUCATION.

Some honest, unsophisticated farmers pretend to think that if their childrens' education consists of a little arithmetic and writing, it is all that is necessary. Because their education was thus limited, and they have succeeded in driving oxen. cultivating corn and growing potatoes, and have accumulated sufficient of this world's wealth to render life comfortable, they think other branches of knowledge are entirely superfluous and unnecessary. Yet this very class of men are very sensitive, because so many lawyers and professional men fill our Legislative halls, while the leading interest, that of Agriculture, is not represented as its importance deserves.

If we elevate farming, we must elevate the man who is engaged in farming. It is the mind more than the muscle which governs and controls the relations of life. And so long as we adopt, as the sole end of farming, the making of money and gaining a livelihood from raising products from the soil, without cultivating the higher branches of education, we shall continue to witness a repetition of those evils which we now complain of.

The labor saving machinery which of late years has been introduced in the various departments of husbandry, gives to the farmer more time to be devoted to intellectual persuits. It is simply a triumph of mind over muscle. Hence all the multiplied appliances to save labor, should be viewed with favor and welcomed as a means to bring about a higher standard than has heretofore been awarded the occupation of farming.

PUBLIC ROADS.

It would be to the interest of the community generally, if a little more consideration was given the subject of public roads.

From the slovenly manner in which work is performed in some road districts, we might suppose there was no law regulating such matters. There is almost a universal disposition to shun work, as if it was a tax which confered no benefits on the community. Roads are for the benefit of the community in general, and we need reform in this matter; by neglecting to keep the roads in repair, we pay an unnecessary tax in the shape of horse flesh, and the wear and tear of wagons, etc.

In travelling over the country and judging from the different widths of roads, ranging from 16 feet to 60 feet, it might reasonably be infered that there was no law on the statute book regulating the width of County or State roads. The fact is, we can almost read the character of the man whose land the road occupies. If he is a close penurious person, the narrow road will tell the tale, if on the other hand, the road is laid out as wide as the law provides, it may be taken as granted, a generous, whole souled, public spirited farmer lives close by.

TREE PLANTING.

April is the month young trees are generally planted in the orchard. The great losses which some persons complain of, can generally be avoided by a little timely care and attention. Negligence or carelessness in planting trees cannot well be remedied. Give plenty of room for the roots, spread them out, do not bend them out of their natural position. Plant an inch deeper than they grew in the nursery, to allow for the settling of the soil. If the soil is any way dry, make a mortar bed of rich earth, dip the roots in it, a portion of the soil will adhere to the fine roots, this will answer till a shower of rain comes. Be careful to work the fine mould about the roots. Press gently with the foot. When water is plenty and convenient, a few quarts of water when the roots are covered, is a good plan when the soil is dry, covering the surface always with the dry soil—this will prevent a crust from forming.

THE COST OF CORN AND OF OATS.

At a recent meeting of the Lenawee Junction Michigan Farmers' Club reported in the Michigan Farmer the committee which had been appointed to determine whether it was profitable to raise corn, made their report.

Mr. M. Davis, one of the committee, said his crop turned out about 100 bushels to the acre. The cost of one acre was $18,00, and he had placed the value of the corn at $25,00, and the stalks at $5,00, or the receipts at $80, making the profit $12, on the acre. This estimate had been made on the work as though there were only one acre in the piece, which of course raised the expense higher in proportion than if it had been on a larger field.

President Sayles being another member of the committee, had made his estimate as follows: hired it all done by the month, but had charged by the day against the field. The average days's work in plowing one field of stubble ground was two acres and the charges for it $3,00, or $1,50 per acre. The harrowing was done at ten acres per day, and with the same price for man and team, would be 30c for once over, or 60c for twice over the ground which was done. The marking cost 30c per acre. He planted six acres per day with a corn planter, which he called $1,50 per day or 25c per acre for planting, and charged 20c per acre for the seed. He used a two horse cultivator for all the cultivating, and averaged through the season 8 acres per day, which at $3 per day, and four times over the ground make a cost of $1,50 per acre for cultivating. He paid $1,25 per acre for cutting up the corn and 5c per bushel for husking, or $4.50 per day and the drawing and cribbing the corn $1.45 per acre, making a grand total of $11.55 as the cost of one acre of corn. The corn yielded 90 bushels per acre, and he has allowed as credit to the field, two cents per bundle for the stalks, and got 160 bundles, or a total of $3.20, to be deducted from the cost, $11 55, which left as the net cost of the corn in the crib, $8.35 for the 90 bushels, or 9 5-18 cents per bushel. He had another piece on sod ground, which he had manured well, for which he charged the field $6.00 per acre. Had charged $2 00 per acre for plowing, as he used three horses; harrowing, $1.20 per acre; marking 30 cents, seed 20c; planting, 25c; cultivating $1.50; cutting up corn at $1·25, all the same as received for the other field; husking at $6 00 per acre, and cribbing, $1.80, making a total cost of $20 50 per acre of 120 bushels the actual yield, 17¼ cents per bushel. He replied to a question that his system of farming was to allow no weeds to go to seed, and of course he had less cultivating to do on that account. He had, however, neglected to charge to the field its proportion of the taxes on the farm, and its interest on its money value.

The committee on the oat crop were then called on for their report. C. C. Whitmarsh first made a report on his crop, just as he had done the work. The ground 20 acres, had been prepared for wheat the fall before, and he only used the cultivator. The account stood as follows:

Five days with cultivator	$15 00
Two days with roller	6 00
Two days drilling	6 00
Seed—1½ bushels per acre	18 00
Harvesting	40 00
Drawing, threshing and loading	50 00
Total cost of crop	$135 90
He had credited the crop with	
815 bushels of oats at 39c. per bushel	$317 85
The straw he called worth	50 00
Total income	$367 85
Deducting the total cost	135 90
Profit on the crop	$231 95

This makes a net profit per acre of $11.59¼ and a net cost per bushel of 16¾c.

Martin Bowerman had a report of 4½ acres, and his account stood:

Dr.

Three days plowing	$ 9 00
Half day sowing and harrowing	1 50
12 bushels seed at 67c. per bush	8 04
Harvesting	7 50
Drawing to the barn	4 00
Threshing, all told	13 00
Total cost	$42 04

Cr.

255 bushels oats at 40c. per bushel	$106 00
Straw	20 00
Total income	$126 00
Deducting cost	43 04
Net profit	$82 96

This made $23 70 profit per acre. The net cost per bushel was only a fraction from 16¼c. —*Rural New Yorker.*

GRASS IS KING.

In an able address of Charles Seymour before the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture on the 11th ult., we find the following remarks on this important subject:

British agriculture is almost perfection.—Taking the farmers of Great Britian as our instructors, we may derive some valuable hints from their experience. Of the fifty millions of acres under cultivation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, less than twelve millions of acres are devoted to "white crops" or cereals, while over twenty-six millions of acres are kept in permanent pasturage; six millions of acres under clover and rotation grasses, and six millions of acres devoted to turnips and other vegetables. England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland have about two and three-fourths millions of horses, ten millions cattle, and over thirty millions sheep. Repetition of white or grain crops is not permitted. Instead of the old process of restoring or resting land by keeping it fallow every fourth year, which was equivalent to the permanent withdrawal of one-quarter of the tillable land from cultivation, the turnip crop, with its broad leaves that shield the soil from the rays of the sun, and with its nutritious roots that are fed, before ripening, to cattle and sheep, is resorted to as the most effectual method of benefiting both land and stock, as biennial plants derive their chief nourishment from the air, and do not exhaust the soil if used before they ripen.

Forty-two acres in every one hundred acres in England, and sixty-four in every one hundred acres in Ireland, are pasture. England imports only five per cent. of meats consumed. The capacity of land when kept up to its utmost productiveness in densely populated countries of Europe is demonstrated in the ability of many tillers of English soil, besides paying heavy rents, to support a large family on the products of six acres of land; and in Germany, two acres of land have yielded a similar amount of subsistance; while in France, where the long and narrow ribbon-like farms are cultivated almost as carefully as gardens, the capacity of land has reached Western credulity. The French farmers seem to enjoy great benefits from the culture of the sugar beet; and one farm that is owned by Monsieur de Candaine, located on the Touraine, valued at two millions of francs, or about four hundred thousand dollars, with sugar, linen and woolen factories thereon, sends to market annually one thousand head of fat cattle. The annual income of this farm is five hundred thousand francs, or about one hundred thousand dollars. Doubtless, upon investigation, it would be found that beets and oil-cake contributed largely to the production of the marketable cattle, while the cattle and sheep contributed to the production of the materials used in the factories, and that grass instead of grain was the commanding crop of that valuable farm.

COTTON.

Late planted cotton grows better than early planted, but in localities where the seasons are short, it is important to plant early, to secure maturing of the crop. Cotton should be planted very shallow—one inch is ample depth. But dry weather prevailing, it may not come up if the seeds are so near the surface. The old-fashioned plan of opening furrow with scooter and covering with two furrows of the same, and then knocking off with a board just as the cotton is ready to come up, is the surest but it is slow and tedious. A planter with wheel running in bottom of furrow, and pressing the earth in a narrow drill into which the seeds fall, and covering with a board pressed down by a spring, or by a block, will under ordinary circumstances, give a good stand. If the beds are rough and cloudy, it is best to precede the planter with a harrow, which we will briefly describe. It is simply an ordinary triangular harrow, from 2½ to 3 feet in width behind, and with teeth set a little sloping backward to prevent its fouling. The front tooth should be about 6 inches long in the clear and the rearmost 10 inches, the intervening ones increasing gradually in length from front to rear. Such a harrow will hug a bed, clean it off, still leave it elevated, and with a uniform rounded surface. We find it exceedingly useful in our own practice for smoothing and freshening the surface of beds. It is a great point gained in cotton culture to have the young plants in a straight narrow line, on a smooth, gently rounded bed—the first working can then so easily be given it.—*Southern Agriculturalist.*

Farm Stock.

APRIL AND MAY SALES OF SHORT HORN CATTLE.

The following list of approaching sales we take from the *National Live Stock Journal.*

APRIL 11th.—Mrs. E. J. Byram, Abingdon, Ills. will hold a public sale of Short-horns at Galesburg, Ills.

APRIL 12th.—A. J. Dunlap, of Galesburg Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horns at that place.

APRIL 13th.—D. Lowman, Toulon, Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horns, also at Galesburg.

APRIL 14th.—There will be held a large joint sale at Aurora, Ills., which will embrace the entire herds of B. H. Campbell, of Batavia, Ills., and C. B. Price, of Ottawa, drafts from the herds of Abner Strawn, C. H Green, and Jackson & Son, also of Ottawa. Trains run at such hours that parties attending the Galesburg series can conveniently attend this.

APRIL 26th.—Messrs. G. S. Burleigh, Moses Bunker and W. L. McCroskey, will hold a joint public sale of Short-horns, at Mechanicsville, Iowa.

MAY 2d.—W. & W. Pickrell, Mechanicsburg, Ills., will sell Short-horns at Springfield, Ills.

May 2d.—John R. Owens, Sagetown, Ills., and J. D. Porter, Alexis, Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horns, at Burlington, Iowa.

May 3d.—Messrs. T. W. Taylor, Decatur, Ills., and Geo. Elliot, Harristown, Ills. will hold a joint public sale at Springfield, Ills, Sale in the forenoon.

May 3d.—Messrs. J. H. Kissinger & Co., of Clarksville, Missouri, and J. A. Pickrell, Harristown, Ills., will hold a joint public sale of Short-horns at Springfield, Ills. Sale in the afternoon.

May 4th.—J. H. Spears & Sons, Tallula, Ills., and Edward and Elijah Iles, Springfield, Ills., will hold a joint public sale of Short-horns.

May 5th.—C. M. Niccolls, Le Roy, Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horns at Springfield, Ills.

May 10th.—J. D. Downer, Marshalltown, Iowa, will hold a public sale of Shorn-horns at that place.

May 11th.—From forty to fifty head of Short-horns from the herd of Mr. Cruickshank, Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, will be offered May 11th. The herd is probably the largest in Great Britain, and has contributed some of the best animals ever imported to this country.

MAY 11th.—Messrs W. F. Andrews, New Providence, Iowa, and S. L. Lathrop, Steamboat Rock, Iowa, will hold a public sale of Short-horns at Marshalltown.

May 16th.—Wm. W. Pritchett, of Frankford, Mo., and H. C. Wright, of Curryville, Missouri, will hold a public sale of Short-horns at Louisiana, Missouri.

May 22d.—J. R. Shelly changes from May 18th to Map 22d, to open the series in the northern part of the State. He will sell in the afternoon, and promises rail connection from Chicago on the morning preceding the sale, and easy communication with Franklin Grove for next day.

May 23d.—Messrs. Sam'l Dysart and J. C. Lahman, Franklin Grove, Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horns.

May 24th.—William Stewart, Franklin Grove, Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horns at that place.

May 25th.—Col. Robert Holloway, Alexis, Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horn cattle, at Dexter Park, Chicago.

May 26th.—Hon. W. B. Dodge, Waukegan, Ills., in order to avoid conflict with other sales to occur on the 24th, changes his day to May 26th, and will sell at Dexter Park, Chicago, selling in the forenoon.

May 26th.—Hon. WM. Smith, Lexington, Ills., and Nelson Jones, Towanda, Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horns, at Dexter Park, Chicago, selling in the afternoon.

Ma 31st.—Messrs. S. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind., and R. G. Dun, London, Ohio, will hold a public sale of Short-horns at Cambridge City.

TREATMENT OF SHYING HORSES

Shying generally arises from timidity, but sometimes it is united with cunning, and induces the animal to assume a fear of some object for the sole purpose of finding an excuse for turning aside. The usual cause of shying is, doubtless, the presence of some object to which the horse has not been accustomed, and if he has defective eyes, which render him short-sighted, it will be difficult fo convince him of the innocent nature of the novel object. There are endless peculiarities in shying horses, some being dreadfully alarmed by one kind of object which to others is not at all formidable. The best plan of treatment which can be adopted, is to take as little notice as possible of the shving, and to be especially careful to show no fear of its recurrence when the "alarming" object appears in the distance. When the horse begins to show alarm, but not till then, the driver should speak encouragingly to him, and if necessary with a severe tone which may even be supported by the use of the whip if his onward progress cannot otherwise be maintained.

The principle which should be carried out is to adopt such measures as will get the horse to pass the object at which he shies, somehow or other, and this should be effected with as little violence as possible, always commanding in an encouraging tone as soon as the purpose is gained. Nothing has so great a tendency to keep up the habit as the plan so common among ignorant grooms of chastising the shyer after he has passed the object of his alarm. If he can be pursuaded to go quietly up to it, aud examine with his muzzle. as well as with his eyes, great good will be effected, but this can seldom be done with moving vehicles, and heaps of stones or piles of sand are generally only alarming from defective vision, so that each time they assume a new phase to the active imagination of the timid animal, Punishing bits only make a high-couraged horse worse, and the use of "overchecks" rarely, if ever, proves beneficial;—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

The *London Court Journal* says the following about Short-horns:

Whether the top price for Short-horns has yet been reached we do not know, but that a Duchess bull was sold for 3,500 guineas is a "great fact." The animal was named the Duke of Connaught, the purchaser was Lord Fitzhardinge, and the price was paid at the sale of Lord Dunmore's castle at Dunmore, near Stilling. It is not surprising to learn that this animal was described as "the finest Duchess bull in the world," and it is satisfactory to know that he is not going out of England. Strange to say, both the sire and mother of the Duke of Connaught came from Canada, having been bred there by enterprising purchasers of Bates' stock. The other prices realized at Lord Dunmore's sale were higher on the average than ever before known. Another Duchess bull brought 3,000 gs., two magnificent cows, 1,950 gs and 4,810 gs. respectively, and very few of the animals offered realized under £300. The average of the bulls was £992 16s.8d. per head and of the cows, £576 5s 6d. per head, the total average of the sale of 39 lots being £672 16s. 8d. per head.

VERMIN ON FOWLS.

The *Fancier's Gazette* speaks as follows: A very important duty of the poultry breeder is to see that his chicks are free from vermin. Sprinkle sulphur continually over the chickens, roosts and houses, the latter two occasionally washed with kerosene. If you find the slightest symptoms of the presence of vermin, get rid of them immediately. Sometimes careless breeders will lose setting eggs simply by not occasionally sprinkling the hens and nests with sulphur, or other good insect powder, and the poor hens, unable to stand the dreadful pests, have forsaken their nests. A careful breeder will never allow the scourge of lice among his poultry to trouble him, but will see that he "has none of it."

Apiary.

First. The secret of successful bee-keeping lies in having *strong* swarms *ready* to gather surplus whenever a good honey flow comes.

Second. This flow is always preceded by circumstances not best calculated to develop the strength of the hive.

When the rain comes it is too late to begin to fix the gutters on the house as *carriers* to conduct the water into the cistern. So oftimes the whole advantage of a fine flow is lost except as it develops the stock and prepares it to take advantage of the next honey harvest. It oftimes happens too that a drought of honey at this period causes a gradual dwindling away ere the fall flowers open and they must first build up *again* before laying in supplies, so that scarcely enough for their winter use is gotten, whilst vast supplies of honey are daily wasted in the myriads of loaded flowers. Another practical advantage is this: unless the bee-keeper has confidence in his ability to restore needed supplies in the fall in case sudden cold should kill the flowers, he fears to extract the honey lest he lose his bees. This fear often causes the loss of one-half of the surplus honey which might have been obtained. In many localities the fall supply of honey is the best and surest of the year. At this time, if most of the surplus honey is taken from them, the bees work more rapidly than at any other period. Many are unaware of this because they rely chiefly on box honey, and at this season bees are loth to work in boxes, or to make extra comb, especially is this true late in the fall.

Many person's bees do nothing at the time merely because the brood chamber is supplied with honey. A judicious use of the extractor coupled with freedom from fear about winter supplies, by the ability quickly to supply what is wanted by feeding, would greatly increase the amount of fall honey secured. In the middle and Southern States, *strong* stands will almost invariably secure sufficient winter supplies, if extracted closely up to the first of October. The writer has extracted closely as late as October 10th and had the bees to winter well without additional food. They should, however, be looked after in the spring, as fall honey is more apt to candy in the cells than that gathered in the summer. Should any one doubt his ability or control of time to feed up properly about the time frost appears, by the modes hereinafter given, he can gain great advantage of the fall harvest by laying away three or four full frames of honey for each hive, extract closely and when frost comes insert these full combs for winter supplies and lay away the empty ones until spring.

Having said thus much concerning the *object* of feeding we will now proceed to give *directions* for feeding both as to the food itself, and the time and modes of furnishing it. In furnishing food the nature and instincts of the bee must not be forgotten. Remember:

First. Pollen as well as honey must be given.

Second. Water is constantly needed—*pure* water.

Third. The taste and smell of honey is apt to produce robbing. This must be guarded against by placing the food within the hive, and at times using such sweets as have but little tendency to attract bees.—*Bee Keepers' Magazine.*

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

MAGNESIA AS A FERTILISER.

The following points are taken from the *Journal of Chemistry.*

The venerable Levi Bartlett, of Warner, N. H., remarks as follows in a communication which appears in a recent number of the *Country Gentleman*:—

Dr. Nichols, of Haverhill, Mass., an expert chemist, farmer, and writer upon agriculture, is the only man I ever knew or heard of who has directly applied sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) to the land upon which he grows wheat. His annual average yield is about 30 bushels. He says the ash of wheat affords 12 per cent. of magnesia, or 12 ounces in 100; the straw more than 3 par cent. "A perfect manure. then, adapted to our soils, should contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid, lime, potassa, and magnesia."

In the report of the Department of Agriculture, 1874, appears a valuable paper on the "Condition of Agriculture in the Cotton States," by C. W. Howard, Kingston, Ga. I refer to this report here, to exhibit the principal constituents of the ash of cotton seed, as given by Prof. W. J. Land, of Atlanta, Ga.: "Per cent. potash, over 35; magnesia 15; phosphoric acid, 30; lime, about 4½ per cent."

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF BLOOD.

A series of remarkable photographs of human blood has been kindly sent to us by Dr. E. Cutter, of Cambridge. These photographs represent both healthy and diseased blood, and were taken at the rooms of J. W. Black & Co., of this city, under the supervision of Drs. Cutter and Harriman. They are remarkable as the first photographs of the kind ever taken. The objectives employed were a 1-50 and 1-75; the latter made by Tolles and belonging to Dr. Harriman. This objective is the highest and best ever made in this country, and it is probable none better has ever been made by any optician. The red and white corpuscles are shown upon the plate of immense size, the white ones being nearly ¾ of an inch across the disks. The physical changes going on *inside* the white corpuscles are distinctly seen, and in one plate is represented a white corpuscle which burst asunder, and poured out its contents by the side of others. This is extraordinary, and must awaken great interest among physiologists. The photography of diseased blood has, we believe, never been attempted before and certainly it opens up new views of the vital fluid in its pathological conditions. Doubtless physicians can obtain copies of these phohographs at some future time,

IMPROVED BLACKING.—A German authority states that a good blacking for leather may be made thus: Dissolve 11 lbs. of greeu vitriol and 5 lbs. of tartaric acid in 9 gallons of water. After the settling draw off the clear liquid; then boil 16 lbs. of logwood with about 18 gallons of water and 11 gallons of the fluid. Let the boiled mixture stand for about eight days, pour it off from the sediment, dissolve in it 2 lbs. of grape sugar, and mix this liquid with the green vitriol solution. The blacking so obtained may be made still brighter by mixing the logwood decoction with 4 lbs. of analine black-blue before the addition of the vitriol. The application of the blacking is very simple. The leather, is first well brushed with a solution of soda, or, still better, with spirit of sal-ammoniac, in twenty five times as much water, to get rid of the grease. The blacking is then applied with the proper brush.

LESSONS FOR THE PEOPLE IN ENTOMOLOGY.

BY E. A. POPENOE.

No. 1.

That class of the sub-kingdom *Articulata* known as *Insecta* is subdivided into three orders:

Myriapodo, comprising all animals with an external, articulated skeleton formed of an indefinite number of rings or segments, each segment bearing one or two pairs of jointed legs, (examples: centipides and allies).

Arachnida, animals with the rings of the body gathered into two prominent regions, the cephalothorax and abdomen; the former bearing four pairs of jointed legs, (spiders, scorpions and kindred).

Insecta, where the rings or segments are gathered into three principal regions, namely; head, thorax and abdomen, the thorax furnished with three pairs of jointed legs and usually two pairs of wings, (butterflies, wasps, beetles, etc.)

The members of the (order) *Insecta*, after hatching, present three well marked stages, as *larva*, *pupa* and *imago*.

In those insects undergoing "complete metamorphosis" the *larva* is worm-like in form; as, for example, common caterpillars or grubs. The *pupa* is inactive, in form resembling neither *larva* nor *imago*, and enclosed, both body and limbs, in a rigid skin, which is bursted open when the insect is about to emerge as an *imago* or perfect insect.

In "incomplete metamorphosis" the larva and pupa are both active, and closely resemble the perfect insect or imago, differing only by the absence of wings.

The appendages of the head are the three sets of organs, *antennae*, *eyes* and *mouth*.

The antennae are a pair of elongate, jointed organs, situated one upon each side of the head, before or between the eyes. They vary considerably in size and shape in different species. The principal variations in shape are named as follows: *Filiform*—thread-like; long and slender, of the same width throughout.

Setiform, bristle-like; long and slender, but tapering toward the point.

Moniliform, neck-lace shape; having the joints of the same size and rounded, like a string of beads.

Clavate, club-shaped or gradually enlarging toward the tip.

Serrate, when the joints are triangular in outline and prominent on the inner side; saw-toothed.

Pectinate, comb-toothed; when the inner angles of the joints are much produced.

Bi-pectinate, pectinate on each side the antenna.

Capitate, when a few of the terminal joints are abruptly enlarged; knobbed.

Lamellate, when the joints composing the knob are prolonged on the inner side, in the form of parallel plates.

The *Eyes* are either simple or compound. Simple eyes are called *ocelli*, and are placed upon the crown of the head, usually three in number.

The *Mouths* of insects are formed upon two principal plans; *Mandibulate* or furnished with mandibles, for cutting and gnawing solid food, and *haustellate*, furnished with a jointed beak, proboscis, sucker or *haustellum*, for taking liquid nourishment by suction.

The mandibulate mouth is formed of six parts, viz: a pair of *mandibles* or upper jaws; *maxillae* or lower jaws; *labrum* or upper lip; *labium* or lower lip; which supports upon its anterior portion a fleshy organ called *ligula* or tongue. Jointed appendages called *palpi* or feelers are borne upon the *maxillae*, one upon each, and a pair of the same upon the *labium*. The former are called *maxillary palpi*, the latter *labial palpi*.

The *haustellate* mouth consists solely of a more or less elongated proboscis, or sucker composed of a sheath, (a modified labrum) enclosing six, (sometimes four or two) needle-shaped pieces, corresponding to the mandibles, maxillae, ligula and labium of the mandibulate type.

The second division of the body or *thorax* is formed of three segments; the *pro-thorax*, the *meso-thorax* and the *meta-thorax*, or fore, middle and aft-thorax respectively. The under side of the thorax is called the *sternum* or breast-plates, and is divided into the corresponding regions of *pro*, *meso* and *meta sternum*.

The appendages of the thorax are the organs of motion; *i. e*, the *wings* and *legs*. The wings are normally four in number, of which the *anterior* pair are carried by the *meso-thorax* and the *posterior* by the *meta-thorax*. These are also called *upper* and *under wings*.

The legs are six in number, in three pairs, one pair to each segment of the thorax.

Each leg consists of four parts, the *coxa* or hip, articulating with the body; the *femur* or thigh the first elongated piece; the *tibia* or shank a second elongated piece and the *tarsus* or foot, the jointed terminal portion, usually having a pair of claws (*unques*) at tip, between the bases of which are the pads (*plantulae*) by means of which flies and other insects are enabled to cling to hard, smooth surface offering no support for the claws.

The *abdomen* or last division of the body is either *sessile*, when attached by the entire width of the base to the thorax, or *petiolated*, *pedicelled* or *stalked* when attached to the *thorax* by a pedicel or stalk.

In the females of many insects the abdomen terminates in an *ovipositor* of various forms, an organ by means of which the eggs are conducted to the place of deposit

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

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

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

RULINGS OF THE MASTER OF THE STATE GRANGE.

The State Grange cannot grant dimits to members of dormant granges until the charter and manuals of the grange are returned to the Secretary of the State Grange, and all back dues to the State Grange, at the rate of six cents a quarter for each member from the time the grange ceased to make reports and pay dues, must accompany the application. Said application must be endorsed by a deputy officer of the State Grange, or the master and secretary of a subordinate or county grange. The application must state that those signing it were members of the grange named, and in good standing at the time the grange ceased to hold regular meetings, and that the charter and manuals have been returned to the Secretary of State Grange, or satisfactory reasons given why they have not been so returned.

Dimits hold good during the continuance of the annual word under which they were granted.

No dues accrue during the legal existence of a dimit.

All applicants on dimits must pay dues to the subordinate grange to which application is made from the termination of the annual word under which said dimit was granted.

Applicants to a Pomona Grange are voting members as soon as admitted.

Fourth degree delegates will become honorary members after their term expires, unless the grange, by special enactment, in the by-laws, continued them as voting members, in which case they must pay dues.

M. E. HUDSON, Master State Grange.

PATRON'S CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT.

The Patron's Centennial Encampment is intended to provide a safe, quiet and comfortable home, at an honest price, for the members of our Order and their friends, who will visit the Great Exposition at Philadelphia, this summer.

THE ASSOCIATION.—To do this, a temporary organization of members of our Order in Pennsylvania and New Jersey was first formed, and after three hundred shares of stock had been subscribed, each share of stock having a vote, a permanent organization was effected, composed of some of the best and most prominent members of our Order.

LOCATION.—A fine tract of land has been leased at Elm Station, on the main line of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, containing over forty acres, the price fixed upon being nearly $2,000, lease to expire April 1, 1877. This ground is less than three miles from the Exposition buildings, much nearer to them than the business part of Philadelphia.

BUILDINGS.—Contracts have already been made and work commenced on the buildings, principally one story with rooms eight feet by twelve, with good ventilation, each room to be furnished with a good double bed, chairs, washstand, looking-glass, &c. Every room will open on a covered corridor leading to the dining-rooms, offices and railroad depot. One thousand of these rooms, to hold two thousand persons are now being built, and if the stock is all taken *soon*, we can build three thousand rooms as originally intended, and so as to be able to accommodate a large part of our visiting Brothers and Sisters.

GRANGE AND LECTURE HALL.—A large hall will be erected, in which Grange meetings will be held and lectures delivered by prominent members of the Order, and at stated periods, concerts, and other entertainments. This hall can also be used for religious services on sabbath, also as a general sitting and reading room.

CHARGES FOR LODGING.—When two persons occupy a room together, the charge will be but fifty cents each per day, meals will be furnished at fifty cents each. A good laundry will be established, and on the grounds will be found a barbershop, cigar stands, ice cream saloons, stores of various kinds and all regulated by their agreements so as to prevent imposition of any kind upon visitors, in fact every care will be taken that our members shall be protected in every way from high charges, and extortion of all kinds.

NO LIQUORS SOLD.—The sale or use of intoxicating drinks will be positively prohibited on the grounds of the Encampment. The grounds will be well guarded by a police force. The Secretary and Treasurer's offices will be provided with a large fire and burglar proof safe, in which guests may deposit their moneys and other articles of value.—*Grange Bulletin.*

WOMAN IN THE GRANGE.

What a beneficent mission is woman's, pure, affectionate, gentle and devoted. What would earth be without her?—and how perfectly she is fitted for work in our great farmers' order, and how admirably is it adapted to her wants, and to her sphere of labor. How easy it is for a

"perfect woman, nobly planned,"

to find work for head, heart and hand in our order, in all the substantial benefits of which she is an equal sharer with her liege lord. Her gentle influence is as marked and valuable in the Grange, almost, as it is at home—the true theatre of all woman's proudest triumphs. The Grange is only an extension of home, home interests and home ambitions, and let it also be said of home influences. This will be understood when we reflect that, in the Grange, woman works among her neighbors, her sons and her daughters, and by the side of her husband. Ah! does this not fill the measure of her ambition? If not, she is no true woman, and her own domestic fire-side will show evident traces of duty neglected and natural affections chilled or entirely banished.

How utterly abhorrent is the idea that woman should mount the rostrum, descend into the political arena, to strive with rude men for place and power, which would withdraw her from her gentle tasks, and end in making her as hard and corrupt as men are sometimes! We have no patience with the miserable sophistry which argues the sort of equality of sexes that would drag woman down to the level of selfish, designing men. The sexes are not equal; many, very many, strides upward will man have to make before he stands on the same plane occupied by pure, unselfish and unworldly woman. Destroy these characteristics and woman is man's equal, not otherwise.

How largely home interests, home ambitions and home considerations enter into the objects for which the Grange is struggling, when this is determined, we can well understand the wisdom of the founders of the Order in bringing her influence in contact with it and its purposes. We can point to many instances in the brief history of the Order in Texas, where the women have performed signal service to it, but in every instance it has been in the line of her own proper domestic duty; a burden lifted here, a joy vouchsafed there, grief and despair banished, and wounded and broken hearts healed by her gentle but all-powerful influence.

To the women of the Grange is confided the sacred altar fires of the homes of our State, and as long as she remains pure, unselfish and womanly, joy will sit a beautiful guest in our homes, and so long will men be industrious, patriotic, brave and tender.—*Patron.*

A correspondent to the *Husbandman* from Dakota says: Nearly all the Granges of the Territory, fifty-one in number, are now in active working condition, and many are receiving substantial accessions in new members. Our Grange, Bloomingdale No. 19, received eleven applications at the last regular meeting. I have just organized a new Grange and think others will be wanted soon.

Two co-operative associations are being formed, one in Lincoln county for the purpose of operating a grist mill, and one in Yankton county for general mercantile transactions, and two Grange halls are to be dedicated within a few weeks, so you see we are not idle even under the pressure of hard times, which are much harder than you of the East know anything of, for in addition to the stringency in money, we have not yet recovered from damages by grasshoppers and last year's excessive rains.

Master Jones reports that the late convention of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Valley States agreed upon a uniform system for their business agencies. New Orleans being a great commercial centre, it was suggested that it would be necessary to have a purchasing agency, and a selling agency distinct from each other, and a separate agency for each of the great commercial staples. This necessity was felt by the committee in view of the adoption of their agencies by all the States of the Mississippi Valley, but having entered into covenants with Mr. Wetmore as the sole agent for Louisiana, they could not appoint others until the expiration of their contract with him. The Louisiana committee concured with the St. Louis convention as to the expediency of another convention of the Executive Committees of all the States, and suggested Philadelphia as the place and the Centennial meeting as the time for holding the next convention.—*New York World.*

The following remarks are taken from the address of J. V. Webster, the newly elected Master of the California State Grange: One of the first duties we owe to ourselves and the Order is that of pruning the Grange (as unsparingly as we do our orchards) of all decaying branches and superfluous growth—that the fruit may be fair and the harvest abundant. This decaying and superfluous growth in our Order will be found to consist of members who are luke-warm in the support of the principles of the Order, those who are slack and irregular in attendance; and those who are largely delinquent in their dues. I would recommend that the monthly dues of members be reduced to the lowest practical point that will provide for the payment of just obligations, and that the Secretary of each Subordinate Grange should urge prompt payment of dues quarterly. If any then becomes delinquent for six months—after due notice—let such delinquent members be suspended and duly notified of their suspension. If their dues are not then paid within two months they should be expelled. To effect this, I would recommend that the by-laws of each Subordinate Grange make it the duty of the Secretary to prefer charges for non-payment of dues against members who do not respond by the payment of dues after notification of suspension.

Advices from Southern Georgia and Florida say that early vegetables have been generally ruined by the recent cold spell. In the vicinity of Lake City, Florida, several acres of early vegetables have been killed, notwithstanding fires were kept in the fields during the cold nights. The Polar wave extended as far as Gainsville, Florida, as the same information comes from Live Oak and Welborn.

AN ADVISORY ADDRESS TO DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS ISSUED BY CRESCENT GROVE GRANGE.

MEREDIAN, *Jefferson Co., Kansas,* March 29, 1876.

Fellow-citizens of the Republican and Democratic parties of the United States, who are interested in the laboring and producing interests of our common country: We, the undersigned committee of Crescent Grove Grange No. 408, of Jeffersson county, Kansas, feeling the gross injustice and oppression under which we, as a class, are laboring, brought about by the financial policy of our government, under the management of the banking monopolies and moneyed rings that now and have for years controlled it, and beliving that in order to avoid the serfdom of the masses that has ever followed the building up of banking monopolies or a moneved aristocracy, that a radical change in our financial policy is imperatively demanded; and to that end do earnestly urge upon you the prompt attendance at all primary or State conventions, to be held by your parties, to appoint delegates to your National Conventions, and the offering of the following resolution, or some similar resolution:

Resolved, That we are unqualifiedly in favor of the repeal of the resumption act and the repeal of the National banking law, and the immediate withdrawal of all National Bank notes as a circulating medium and substituting therefore a National currency issued direct by the Government, which shall be a legal tender for all purposes and receivable for all dues and of an amount sufficient to meet the business wants of the country; and the passage by Congress of a law regulating the interest on money which shall be uniform in all parts of our country, and restrict the rate so that it shall not be materially greater than the increase of other property.

Firmly believing that in such a policy as embodied in the above resolution lies the only hope of the laboring, the debtor, and tax-paying classes of this nation, we most earnestly urge that you insist upon an affirmative or negative action of this resolution by your convention and allow no reference nor submit your resolution to be killed by a committee on resolutions, (an old trick, ever resorted to by politicians.) Let no man who feels oppressed stand back in this matter. The suffering and debtor classes must now act for themselves. Let us now aim one well directed and vigorous blow against bank monopoly and bank influence within our respective party lines. Let this incubus on labor (bank monopoly) be removed and future financial disaster to our country would be impossible.

Another matter which we deem of importance (in which the sequal of these proceedings will perhaps be made to appear), is that you nominate delegates to your respective National Conventions who are in accord with the above resolutions (in a word greenback men), whether there be hope of their appointment or not, and that a due record of this vote or proceeding be preserved for future purpose now in contemplation, to wit: The calling of a greenback council to be composed of members of all political parties. It is not the desire nor purpose in this to form or to aid the attempt now being made to form a new party, nor do we question the patriotic impulses of the distinguished gentlemen who have advised otherwise; but feel that the issues involved in this contest are of too grave import to be *put* to *hazard* in the effort now to organize a new political party. We believe if the people will awaken to their interest, their rights can yet be secured in one or both of the old parties. In the event they fail, their duty to our suffering country must dictate future action. To this end council will be called in due time.

W. N. ALLEN, Old Bill Allen Democrat.
J. M. HUBER, Greenback.
J. KENNEDY, Reform.
WM. H. RICKETTS, Democrat.
J. S. HINKLE, Republican.
WM. E. HOLDGATE, Republican,
HENRY RODCAP, Democrat.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward attested copies of this address for publication to the following papers, with the request that all journals of the country interested in the cause publish the same:

KANSAS FARMER, Kansas City *Times*, Lawrence *Standard*, Leavenworth *Times*, Atchison *Patriot, Kansas Spirit*, St. Louis *Times*, Cincinnati *Inquirer*, New York *Sun*, Indianapolis *Sun*, Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, New York *World, Industrial Age, Sickle and Sheaf*, Oskaloosa *Independent*, and Cincinnati *Times.*

The farmers want more and better papers, and, though I am happy to state that want is being supplied more and more every day, yet the supply is too limited, and we are too apt to introduce into our households a lot of pernicious partisan papers filled with venom and spite, or puffing up some humbugs and victimizing their patrons to the sharpers and tricksters of society. Let us discountenance all such in the future and build up a class of papers that are devoted to our interests. Let the patronage be extended to those papers and we will be building up a power and influence in our own State. The newspaper press is the great power of the age. There is no class that needs good papers more than the farmers. —*Western Farm Journal.*

GRASSHOPPERS.—Jacob Ike, of Platte Valley, says that the destructive grasshoppers do not hatch out "until the grain is ready for them." He thinks there were immense numbers of eggs deposited last fall which will hatch early, from the present appearances. No farmer should neglect all known precautions to protect himself and neighbors. Mr. Ike recommends sowing and planting early, get ditches full, especially outside the main channels, provide straw to burn, and kerosene oil to cover all ponds, ditches, and other bodies of water. Whenever eggs are known to be deposited in the ground, it should be plowed and harrowed to turn up and destroy them. If every farmer will turn out and use all the means to destroy the grasshoppers on his land, it is possible to protect the whole country.—*Colorado Farmer.*

A good reputation in business affairs is of the first importance to any farmer, and especially to a young farmer. A reputation for being a grower of first class fruit is worth as much, yea more, than the crop itself, if such a comparison is permissible. A farmer noted for growing fine fruit and for putting up nothing but fine fruit for the market is always in market at highest rates. Indeed, the market seeks him and pays him a bounty for his care and honesty. A good reputation is a good thing. A farmer who grows fine wool and cleanses it in the most thorough manner, and offers nothing but fine wool, is known among all manufacturers through their agents, and his product is worth a premium. His reputation makes him a market at his door.—*Detroit Tribune.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Important: Grangers
AND ALL CONSUMERS.
Harper Bros., Wholesale Grocers,
44 State Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Make a specialty of supplying Granges and Clubs with Teas, Coffees, Spices, Fruits and General Groceries, in any desired quantities, at WHOLESALE PRICES. Circulars, with full explanations and price-lists, are now ready, and will be sent to any person requesting the same.

C. G. FOSTER,
Journalist & Special Advertis'ng Agt
409 West Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

CHEESE VATS, ENGINES, AND DAIRY SUPPLIES of all kinds. Price lists and estimates furnished on application. G. E. HAWTHORNE & BRO., Elgin, Ill.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE IN 10 HOURS, from Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum, *without using drugs.* Address F. I. SAGE, Springfield, Mass.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & Co. St. Louis, Mo.

Mix's Improved Grass Seed Sower
Sows perfectly even any desired quantity. Price $4. Circulars free. N. P. MIX, Avenue, Ohio.

The TOLL GATE! Prize Picture sent Free. An ingenious gem! 50 objects to find! Address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, New York.

STAR OF THE WEST. The Best Strawberry. DELAWARE. The largest and best Hardy Red Raspberry. Millions of trees and plants at *Pomona Nursery.* Send for Circulars. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

AMSDEN PEACH, Earliest and best early Peach in the world. For full history and price of the trees, roots, grafts and cions, address JOHN WAMPLER, Carthage, Mo.

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

GRAPE VINES.
LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Reduced prices. Price list free.
T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

8th Yr. Plasket's Baldwin City Nursery. Spring 1876.
Full supply of General Nursery Stock, at reasonable rates. Send for Price List. WM. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

A Fine Short-Horn Bull for Sale.
Ellington's 2d Duke, No. 16039, by Duke of Ellington, 16031, American Herd Book. Four years old. In good breeding condition, weighs 2200 lbs.
Address, *J. T. TRUE*, Newman, Kansas.

CHEAPEST
JOB PRINTING HOUSE
IN KANSAS.
The old KANSAS MAGAZINE JOB OFFICE, for the past year under the management of the undersigned at the KANSAS FARMER office, has been removed to the old location, 175 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Posters, Hand Bills, Dodgers,
Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Circulars, Statements, Notes, Drafts, Checks, Business, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Shipping Bills, Tags, Briefs, etc., etc., executed in the best style, and at lower prices than any other first-class printing house in Kansas.
Send all orders for Printing to the KANSAS MAGAZINE BOOK AND JOB OFFICE, Topeka, Kan.
FRANK A. ROOT, Prop'r.

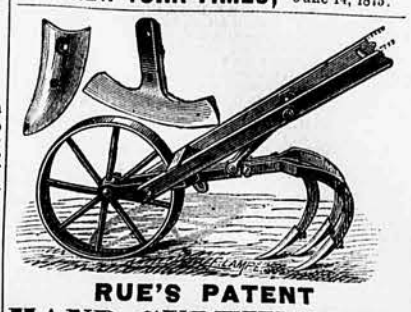
THE LADY GRAPE.
THE finest early White Grape in cultivation. A pure Concord seedling, perfectly hardy, healthy, productive and reliable. Eight years tested. Ripens middle of August. Recommended by the best horticulturists in the Union. Single vines, 1 year strong, post-paid, for $1.50, $15 per doz.; 2 yrs, $2 single, $20 per doz. Also, large stock of Concords, Delawares, and all valuable grapes. Illustrated Catalogue for 3 cent stamp; with splendid colored plate of Lady Grape, 10 cts. Address GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

Plants of Mulberry Trees for Sale
AT SILKVILLE, WILLIAMSBURG P. O., KANSAS.
White kind—cuttings selected among the best varieties, $4 per 1,000; $30 per 10,000; Rooted ones, 2 or 3 years old, 10 cents a piece $8 per 100.
Seedlings, from 1 to 3 feet high, $4 per 100.
Sample of 50 to 100 eggs sent postage paid for 50 cts.
Eggs of Silk-Worms, $6 an ounce.
A Treatise on Mulberry and Silk Culture, 50 cents, sent in advance.
Cuttings of Lhon Mulberry, 1 cent apiece; 80 cents per 100. But a few for sale, just now. We will have plenty next year. Address,
L. S. CROZIER, Williamsburg, Franklin Co., Kansas.

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

GREAT PUBLIC SALE
OF
Short-Horn Cattle
AT
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,
ON
Friday, May 5th, 1876.
On the above day and place the undersigned will sell his entire herd of Short-Horn Cattle, of about 65 head, embracing such families as
MAZURKAS,
MISS WILEYS,
FILLIGREES,
YOUNG PHYLISES,
YOUNG MARYS, etc.
The get of such well known and popular bulls as 4th DUKE OF THORNDALE,
2d DUKE OF GENEVA,
STAR OF THE REALM, etc.
This herd is not a large one, nor is there an extra large number of families represented, but as will be seen by the above, they are of the choicest families as well as the get of the finest sires known to the Short-Horn world.
It is my home breeding herd, and includes the whole of it. Circumstances beyond my control, rendering it necessary that I should dispose of the entire herd.
Attention is called to the two grand sales at Springfield, Illinois, on the two days preceding this, viz; Kissenger and Pickrell, May 3d, 40 head, and Spears and Iles, 60 head, on May 4th, making in all nearly 175 head of very superior animals.
Catalogues of this sale ready in due time, and will be sent to all applicants.
C. M. NICCOLLS, Le Roy, McLean Co., Ill.

TEN years ago Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., established their advertising agency in New York City. Five years ago they absorbed the business conducted by Mr. John Hooper, who was the first to go into this kind of enterprise. Now they have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method, that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.
NEW YORK TIMES, June 14, 1875.



RUE'S PATENT
HAND CULTIVATOR.
Received the Premium at five State Fairs—St. Louis, Missouri; Mansfield, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Erie, Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind. Has a movable beam; rakes, hoes, scrapes the sides of sweet potato ridges; cuts runners; does all that any other hand plow does. It has a wrought iron frame; steel implements.
Send for circular. Address
MAJ. GEO. W. RUE, Hamilton, O.
Sample machine may be seen at W. W. Campbell and Bro., Topeka, Kansas, General Agents.

STOVER PATENT FENCE BARB.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Awarded the First Premium at the Illinois State Fair, 1875.
These barbs are made of the best quality of annealed Iron, and weigh about 210 to the pound, and when once attached to the wire, it is impossible to slide them together or bend them over, having five times the strength of any other barb. These advantages will be appreciated by parties using other barbs attached to a single wire.
One man can readily "barb" 150 to 200 rods of old or new wire per day, after the fence is built, using a light hammer instead of pincers.
We warrant these barbs to give entire satisfaction, or refund the money.
Price of Barbs per Pound.....35c.
Ask your Hardware Dealer for them.
For samples and further information address
ENDSLEY & DEVORE, Freeport, Ill.

SEEDS. SEED S S
PRICES REDUCED!

Alsike Clover Seed	per lb.	$.35
Ex. Clean Ky. Blue Grass	"	.25
White Duck Clover	"	.50
Can. Park Mixed Lawn Grass	"	.60
Best Red Wethersfield Onion	"	2.00
Best White Portugal Onion	"	2.50

If sent by mail, add 15c. per lb. for postage. Send for Price List of Fresh Garden Seeds Growth of 1875.
KINGMAN & CO., Peoria, Ill.

Florida! Florida!
MAITLAND GRANGE asures all Patrons wishing to locate in Orange County, that they may be kindly cared for, and amply assisted in selecting a home in our midst. Her members are scattered over a large area of the best part of the county, which is now rapidly settling up, and their object is to protect immigrants to our section from imposition. Address
V. E. LUCAS, Maitland, Orange County, Florida.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,
Manufacturers of
HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.
BURKHARDT & OSWALD, 155 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
Cures All Nervous And Chronic Diseases.

PAOLI'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC CHAIN BELT
Gives a continuous current of electricity around the body (no shocks) and cures all diseases arising from LOSS OF VITAL FORCE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, FITS, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, SPERMATORRHŒA IMPOTENCY, and FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS; also Epilepsy, Spinal and Female Complaints, and exhausted Vital Energy arising from over-taxed brain and other imprudence.
IT EFFECTS A PERMANENT CURE when other remedies fail.
THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS in Europe and America indorse it. It is fast superseding the use of drugs, and THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN RESTORED TO HEALTH, who have worn it, and give their testimony to its great curative powers.
Pamphlets and testimonials forwarded on application.
Say what paper, and address,
PAOLI BELT CO., 12 Union Square, New York.
Prices from $6.00 and upwards.
Beware of Baseless Imitations.
Paoli's the only genuine patented Belt in the United States.

NURSERY STOCK,
Fifty Thousand Apple Trees, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum Trees, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, and Shrubbery.
The entire stock on the grounds of
The Fruitland Nursery,
Two miles Southeast of the State House,
Will be Closed Out
this spring. Call at the grounds, or address
ANDREW STARK, Topeka, Kan.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

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

The Kansas Farmer.

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

To Advertisers.

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

THIRD CLASS POSTAGE.

Senator Hamlin of Maine, was probably more to blame than any other one individual for the increase of rates on third class matter, last year. This year he comes forward with the following graduated postal rate: For distances not exceeding two miles, one cent for each two ounces or fractional part thereof; for distances between 300 and 800 miles, two cents; for distances between 800 and 1,500 miles, three cents, and for each additional 1,000 miles, one cent additional for each two ounces or fractional part thereof. A special rate is, however, proposed for transient newspapers and magazines, namely, one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, but for any greater distance double this rate is to be paid.

This bill it will be seen is scarcely an improvement upon the one of last year. We are glad to note that Senator Harvey of Kansas introduced a substitute allowing 4 pound packages in the mails at the rate of one cent for each two ounces. Senator Harvey addressed the Senate in favor of his substitute and was supported by Senator Bogy of Missouri. The old law is good enough and we hope the Senate will do the people the justice to wipe out the Hamlin-Express fraud. Senator Harvey is making a good record.

Scientific American says "It is a retrograde measure reminding one of the rates thirty years ago, when six, eight and twenty-five cents were the charges on letters, the rates depending upon the distance." The Washington *Chronicle* says that the number of Post offices being 56,000 there will have to be printed one billion, two hundred million of distances, and as every postmaster in the United States should be provided with a book of distance tables prepared with special reference to his office, the preparation of this work would require the labor of a hundred men for seventy-three years, and the volumes when prepared, would number 2,150,000 of 300 pages each.

Another point is this: The business men of the West will bear a double burden by reason of their living more than 1,000 miles from the busines centres of the East. In the face of the unanimous disapproval of this law of the people of the entire country, the action of the Senate is certainly mysterious to men of ordinary sense. Senator Harvey's substitute on the last vote was rejected by only one majority. While the great nations of the world are advancing towards cheap postage, our country presents the unusual spectacle of taking the back track towards old time rates. We hope the good people of Maine will retire Senator Hamlin and send a man in his place whose confidence in his own greatness will not lead him to entirely disregard public sentiment, as Senator Hamlin has.

THE APPROACHING CENTENNIAL.

There will be few Americans in any part of the country who would not care to visit the approaching Centennial Exposition. The conception was a grand one, and from the minute accounts of the progress of all the various departments, we are led to believe that the great project is being carried forward in every detail with a comprehensive ability which seems to have developed with the growth of the plans of this great world's Exhibition. Few among all the States will have a better organization, or a more complete exhibition of the resources of the state than Kansas. Thousands of Kansans and people from every prairie and valley of the great west Will be there to see this grand Exposition. Thousands will want to go who cannot. The celebration of the one hundreth birthday of a republic *is* a glorious thing to live to witness. It will be a year pre-eminently give n up to enthusiasm and patriotic gush. The national bird will be on exhibition in every school-house and will form the ornamental and filigree work of every stump orator's political speech throughout the coming campaign. We shall have it in prose and poetry, in song and in joke—everywhere 1876 will be a long 4th of July in which the American people will glorify themselves to their hearts content.

We only want to say in this connection without desiring to detract an iota from the hurrah in which we shall all cheerfully join, that we hope the excitement of the Centennial fever will not rush good citizens off to the Centennial, to expend money in patriotic devotion to the bird &c. that should be used in paying debts at home. It is a plain and prosy yet a very common sense and practical fact, that the people of the West are very much in debt, and while many may earnestly wish to join in this great celebration, to do so with mortgaged homes behind, or debts that should be paid, would not only detract from their personal enjoyment, but fall far short of the citizen's duty to himself and his creditors. Let all go who can leave their business, or who have the means, while those who remain may fix themselves for the next Centennial.

THE LAW AS APPLICABLE TO LOTTERIES.

We have, from time to time, shown that certain State officials and prominent citizens endorsed the lottery swindle now going on in our city; also that it was begetting a spirit of gambling that is turning the heads of nearly all the speculators into the same channel—even our very respectable Library Association. Some of the parties giving countenance, and endorsement to this plan of getting the people's money, are looked to for example and the execution of the law; but thinking themselves safe because everybody does not know the law, and not dreaming but that the press that was not interested in the scheme, could be bought into silence with their money, they have gone on until the spectacle is now presented that these prominent men and newspapers, stand guilty of crimes punishable by various penalties, Section 94, chapter 31 of general statutes, 1868, says;

Every person who, with intent to cheat or defraud another, shall, designedly, by means of any false token or writing, or by any false pretense, obtain the signature of any person to any written instrument, or obtain from any person any money, personal property, right in action, or any other valuable thing or effects whatsoever, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as for feloniously stealing the money, property or thing so obtained.

The Constitution of the State positively prohibits lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets; but lawyers in the interest of the swindle say that the fundamental law is inoperative because no statute has been enacted fixing a penalty. And, in fact, there is no law on the books actually prohibiting lotteries under a penalty, and this *lapsus* our honorable State officers, and men who are running the politics of the State, take advantage of, knowing at the same time that it is in opposition to the intention of the people of the State, to prove which, we copy the following from chapter 89, page 139, laws of 1874:

Section 1. That if any publisher or other person * * * * shall advertise lotteries or the sale of lottery tickets, such publisher or other person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than fifty, nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both, such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.
—*Topeka Daily Blade.*

In addition to the above, Section 3 of Article 15 of the Constitution of the State of Kansas reads as follows:

Sec. 3 Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are forever prohibited.

It only remains for the Grand Jury now in session in Topeka to determine whether the concern known as the Topeka Library Aid Association is a Lottery, which the most casual examination of their advertising circulars will fully prove. If the distinct charges made heretofore in these columns against these swindlers are true, then the principals should be indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses, and a wholesome lesson given to the young and old of this community, that the way to get money is to honestly earn it and not to steal it by the aid of a lottery built upon false pretenses. Strip the stolen finery from these sharpers and let the State dress them in its plain yet substantial uniform. Let their brilliant talents be directed to the laborious but more useful and honorable occupation of making "Kansas Wagons."

FORTHCOMING STOCK SALES.

JAS. N. BROWN'S SON'S SALE.

On Wednesday, June 7th, 1876, Jas. N. Brown's Son's will offer at public sale, a choice selection of animals from the famous Grove Park Herd of Short-Horn Cattle. Among the 50 head which will be offered on that day, there will be many from among the most fashionable and well bred tribes of Short-Horns. Catalogues can be had by addressing the firm at Berlin, Ill.

Gen. N. M. Curtis, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., will sell at the same time and place, three Princess Heifers from his well known herd of Short-Horns.

J. D. DOWNER, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

The "Lynn Echo Herd," consists of about 70 head of well bred and useful animals, all of which are offered, without reserve, to the highest bidder. This sale is of particular importance to breeders and farmers who are grading up their herds. The Catalogue may be had by addressing Mr. Downer, at Marshalltown, Iowa. The date of sale is fixed May 10, 1876. On the following day, selections to the number of 50 head will be offered at public sale from the herds of S. F. Lathrop and W. F. Andrews.

ROBERT HOLLOWAY'S "DURHAM LAWN HERD."

On Thursday, May 25th, Mr. Robert Holloway will offer at Dexter Park, Chicago, one of the finest herds of Short-Horn Cattle ever offered in the West. It comprises well bred animals of the following families: Oxfords, Roan Duchesses, Princesses, J's, Rose of Sharons, Hilpas, Bright Eyes, Harriets (Bates), Illustriouses, Louans, Golden Drops, Pine Apples, Pomonas, London Duchesses, Duchesses of Goodness, Lady Bates Bell or Fennel Duchesses, Gwynnes, Waterloos, Sanspariels or Seraphinas, Miss Butterflys, Athas, Miss Ramsdens, Booths, Mary Whitakers, Young Phyllises.

Parties wishing to examine this herd before the day of sale, can do so by visiting "Durham Lawn" at Alexis, Ill. Catalogues may be had by addressing Mr. Holloway, at Alexis, Ill.

In another column, we have presented the April and May sales for reference by our readers. Intelligent breeders and stock growers have long since acknowledged that GOOD stock is the only kind that pays, whether for market or for breeding.

To those whose Subscriptions have Expired.—To those whose subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire, we would make this special offer for the balance of the year: To retain your name upon our books, we will send you the FARMER, post paid, the balance of 1876, for One Dollar. Cash to accompany the order.

Minor Mention.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN THE FARMER.

We have concluded an arrangement with a veterinary surgeon of skill and ability, Dr. S. B. Swift V. S. of the St. Louis Veterinary College and Hospital. All enquiries regarding diseases of domestic animals may be sent to this office addressed to Dr. Swift. This is an important and valuable addition to the Farmer and we believe will prove of great practical value to our readers.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

The American of Chicago has been much slandered of late. Let us see why. Has it ever failed to meet its obligations—to pay every loss maturing against it? No: that is not claimed by its bitterest enemies. Are its officers or stockholders unreliable business men, or of inferior moral standard? The mention of their names disproves that. No one has dared to impugn such men as Hon. H. N. Hibbard, Hon. J. M. Bailey, Hon. W. H. Bradley, H. Z. Culver, L. L. Munn, Wm. H. Ovington, Nicholas Kransz, M. A. Hoyne, R. B. Currier, D. A. Knowlton, Jr., and Chas. L. Currier.

Yet these are the men to whom the American's interests are intrusted. Does it lack enterprise or stability? Its cash income of $817,000 and the $40,000,000 of insurance written last year, and its $905,000 cash assests, together with its $2,000,000 of installment notes, and sufficient denials of that. What then is the matter? *Success! Merit!* These are what draw the enemies' fire. Perhaps the reader of this has received, or had shown him by some rival agent, one of the numerous circulars which are being so industriously distributed over the country: If so, let him probe the motive of the source from whence it came. The insurance commissioners of four different States have just done this, and after a searching official examination of the American's plan of business, its assets and liabilites, all came to the same conclusion. In closing his published report, the Hon. W. D. Hill, Superintendent of Insurance for Ohio, says: "It is my opinion that the American Insurance Co. of Chicago is as safe and sound financially as other insurance companies possessed of the same amount of capital and assets." The same results were reached by Col. C. P. Ellerbe, Attorney and Hon. A. Harvey, the eminent Actuary, both whom represented the State of Missouri in its official examination of the American's standing. Also by ex-Auditor Cattell for Iowa, and Mr. Kellogg, Actuary of the Illinois department. These men declared what they knew, for they went to the Company's office and saw for themselves. Are not the results found by them, after days of personal examination, trustworthy, and to be accepted, instead of misrepresentations indulged in by business rivals for mercenary and selfish purposes? The American does business only in eight of the Western States, and insures no business property whatever, confining its risks to detached dwellings, school-houses and churches; yet there are only six companies in the United States whose business equals the American's, and these write heavy lines in large cities throughout the Union. Of course their agents fight the American. It's their bread and butter to do so. The American is getting the cream of the non-hazardous business. It will take no other. It knows how to get it, too; for in 1871 its cash income was only $238,672, while in 1875 it reached the splendid proportions of $817,424. It shapes its business to the needs of its members in writing five years' policies and collecting in cash only one year's premium, taking installment notes payable in one, two, three and four years for the balance. In conclusion, the American is old in years, prosperous in business, strong in reputation and money, and what is better than all, prudently and honestly managed by experienced, successful business men with unsullied reputations for integrity and moral worth.

FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

From the Santa Fe New Mexican we take the following.

The weather South is warm and pleasant and peach trees are in full bloom. As far as we can learn apricot buds have been considerably damaged in this vicinity, but other fruit is uninjured thus far. Hon. Pedro Sanches, of Taos lost a flock of six hundred sheep, by the prairie grass catching fire and surrounding the flock before it could be moved.

The Pleasant Hill Missouri Review, says:

John G. Williamson, of Raymore, purchased last week from the famous Leonard herd, at Bell Air, Cooper county, Missouri, nine cows and one fine show bull. The last named animal is a splendid specimen of that noble race of cattle and was sired by that noted show bull of Leonard's, Oakland Favorite, 10,546. The cows are the direct grand daughters of the imported Duke of Airdrie. All who are acquainted with the history of Short-Horns will remember that he was imported by Alexander, of Kentucky, and has always been considered one of the finest of the Duke bulls, which are now selling at from twelve thousand to nineteen thousand dollars.

In Texas corn planting is very generally finished throughout the State.

More wheat and corn have been planted in Lampass county this year than in any two previous years.

The area of Texas comprises 274,000 square miles. 175,500,000 acres. Of this amount about 70,000,000 acres are open to location.

The Canon City Colorado Avalanche says:

Cattle are in better condition than they have been at this season for several years; the grasshopper plague is not feared; the mountains are full of snow promising plenty of water; farmers are putting in heavy crops; the mines are improving hourly, the country is filling with strangers and in the West the centennial year is an encouraging one.

The Coffeyville Journal in speaking of the changes which have taken place in the Indian Territory says:

Most of the Creek Indians are farmers, though hog and cattle-raising is a favorite pursuit among a large portion of the tribe. During the war of the rebellion the tribe was divided—some went South and others North—and their reservation was made the battle-ground of this Territory. Nearly every mark of civilization was obliterated; their houses were burned and their stock driven to the States, which left them in a destitute condition. Their love of civilization and its comforts being unchanged they went to work with a new zeal and are to-day dispensing a commendable hospitality.

A letter from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, to Messrs. Irwin, Allen & Co., cattle dealers at Kansas City, Missouri, from Mr. John Sparks, says: "Cattle are wintering well, but very few dying in this section of the country. We have had some very severe storms on stock this spring and beef is scarce and high. Some few beeves are being driven to the Black Hill mines and I think there will be a good market there this summer. I cannot say just now how many shipping cattle there will be in Wyoming this season but there will be several thousand head.

The Regents of the State University at Lawrence have formally opened the new normal department of that institution. Speeches were made by Judge S. O. Thacher, Hon. S. Emery, ex-Governor Chas. Robinson, Hon. Geo. Crawford and Chancellor Marvin.

Smith Center claims to have discovered rich coal mines.

Immigration is pouring into Kansas from all directions.

Mr. Park, of Missouri, who summered a large herd of cattle hear last year, is about to remove to Burlington with his family, and take up his residence. He prefers Kansas and the Neosho Valley to the famous Platte purchase—the best portion of Missouri.

Advices from all parts of the State represent winter wheat to be in fine condition. The mild winter and late rains have brought out the late wheat. With a favorable spring the largest crop ever produced in Kansas will be harvested, as almost double the area of former years has been sown.

Capt. Folks writes from Cowley county that that county has received an increase to its population of 1,000 people within the past sixty days. Immigrants are coming into the State in immense numbers. The prospects now are that the immigration this year will equal that of 1868.

The Patrons McPherson and Harvey counties have established an agency and located a warehouse at Halstead.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided that a druggist cannot lawfully sell intoxicating liquors, even for medicinal purposes, without license.

Oskaloosa Independent: Jefferson county is digging its own coal at 10 cents per bushel. Wood at this point only two and three dollars per cord.

The entire State of Kansas has been surveyed by the General Government, and the Surveyor General's office was discontinued April 1st.

The following statement of the land office business at Concordia for the month of March is from the Empire. Timber culture entries, 22—2,640,30 acres. Homestead entries 67—9,397,95 acres. Pre-emption Declarations filed, 59. Homestead Declarations filed under Act of June 8,1872, 3.

Men of capital can find a profitable investment in this city by putting up an establishment for using the fibre of the flax raised in the county. The crop has proven so profitable when raised for the seed alone that there is no doubt it will continue to be cultivated extensively, so that a manufactory could be assured of a continuous supply of straw at a merely nominal price.—Girard Press.

A correspondent of the Kansas City Journal of Commerce in speaking of Independence, Montgomery county, says:

The shipments from this station during the past winter are approximately as follows: wheat 150,000 bushels, average price 85 cents; corn one hundred thousand bushels, average price twenty cents; cotton two hundred bales valued at eight thousand dollars; pork shipped and packed, valued at eighty thousand dollars: value of flax seed and castor beans shipped forty thousand dollars. Sixty-five thousand dollars were paid for hogs in one day. I have no means of ascertaining the number or value of cattle shipped from here. When it is remembered that Coffeyville, a city of the third class, and Cherryvale and Liberty are also important shipping points some idea may be formed of the flourishing condition of Montgomery county.

This is the cheerful manner in which the Miami Republican speaks of their prospects etc.

Many of our old farmers have been building new dwellings or adding additions to their old ones, and many are building large and servicable barns and other out buildings, all of which are creditable to taste and a gratifying evidence of thrift. Fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery are being put out in all directions, more profitable crops are being raised, and our people are learning that grain sold on foot is the most profitable, and hence stock of all kinds are being greatly improved. Some of the finest herds of cattle and hogs to be found in the State are in Miami county.

The Fort Scott Pioneer says:

The weather for the past week has been very warm and there was a heavy shower on Sunday night last and yesterday. The peach and cherry trees are in bloom, the leaves are appearing on the trees and grass is springing up.

The Journal of Garnett says: We are much pleased to know that our predictions in reference to the total ruin of the peach crop were unfounded. We are informed that many of the buds are uninjured as yet, and that a fair crop will be gathered if no further drawbacks are encountered.

The Burlingame cheese factory will commence operations on the first of May. Mr. Canfield will this year pay 80c a hundred for milk. The prospect is, that the business of the factory will be nearly double what it was last year.

An act of the last Kansas Legislature which took effect March 8, provides that no new school district shall be formed or created unless there are fifteen children of school age within its boundaries.

This is from the Abilene Chronicle: A short time ago we made mention of Mr. Geo. Livingston going to Pennsylvania. Since that time forty-eight families have come from the county which he visited—Adams county.

The preliminary survey of the Newton and Ellsworth railroad will be made this summer.

A letter dated the 23 of March, from Fort Worth, Texas, puts the number of cattle that will be driven to Kansas at 208, 500.

The coming wheat crop of Kansas is estimated to be worth nearly $10,000,000.

The Marshall County News says: In the herd-law counties there are few stray stock. We have for several months compared the list in the Kansas Farmer, and in counties where the herd law does not exist there are generally long lists of stray cattle and other stock, while in the herd-law counties there is only, now and then a stray animal.

Mr. Jas. Jacobs, of Strawn, cut down a hugh walnut six foot, four inches across the but for a Centennial sample, which was as sound as a dollar, but in falling the tree split, so a complete section could not be obtained. He cut out a piece that reaches the heart, and forwarded with our other samples to show the superior quality of Coffey county walnut.

Coffeyville is a good point for the location of a cotton gin, and machinery for manufacturing flax.—Montgomery county Journal.

We learn from a recent letter from Hon. W. R. Brown, our member of Congress, that some action will probably be taken at the present session, to encourage settlement on the Osage Diminished Reserve lands. The plan proposed provides that all lands not settled upon March 1st 1877, shall be held for actual settlers at $1.00 per acre; all not settled upon March 1st, 1878, at 75 cents per acre; and all not settled upon March 1st, 1880, at fifty cents per acre. This will undoubtedly stimulate settlement, but if we are not mistaken the provisions of the treaty of 1869 binds the United States to dispose of the lands at not less than $1.25 per acre. A railroad running through these lands would settle every quarter in two years from the date of its completion.

MILL REPORTS.

March 31.—Buying price, wheat No. 3. 90c; corn, No. 2, 20c; oats No. 2, 20c; rye No 2, 25c; Selling price, corn No. 2 25c; Oats No. 2 25; rye No. 2 33c. W. H. ARMENTRONT.

From Coffey County.

Fall wheat in good condition. Oats coming up better than anticipated after the late freeze, snow and rain storms. Planted potatoes, coming up all right. March was a stormy month, slight rain last night but warm. Wheat 80c to $100, corn 20c, oats 25c, potatoes 10 to 20c. hay one dollar in stack, two dollars and fifty cents delivered. As yet I have seen more good insects than bad ones, no floods, drouth or tornadoes. Tree planting lively.

W. W. TIPTON.

From Mitchell County.

April 11.—Winter wheat looks well. Rye is good. Farmers have commenced sowing spring wheat. There will be a larger amount of spring wheat sown than ever before. March has been stormy and a large amount of snow fallen. Spring Wheat 45c, corn fifteen cents per bushel, stock hogs 5.50 to 6.00 gross and scarce. No insect pests, drouth or tornadoes. L. OWEN.

From Wabaunsee County.

April 14.—Fall grain looking excellent. Not much spring grain sown. Stock never looked better at this time of the season. Nice growing weather. No wheat selling, oats 25c per bushel, butter 25c. The streams are full of water and running. A. N. G.

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

Kansas City, Mo., April 17.—The receipts of cattle for the past week, ending Sunday April 16 inst. were 1,701 head. Shipments and "drive outs" for same period 1,719 head. The arrivals consisting principally of half fat shipping cattle and butcher's steers with only a moderate demand and all grades excepting good smooth feeders of 1,150 to 1,300 weights which are in active demand at quotations, we quote as follows:

CATTLE.

Choice fat native shipping steers	4.75 to 5.00
Good " " " "	4.40 to 4.60
Choice feeding or butcher's "	4.10 to 4.30
Native stockers	3.50 to 3.80
Choice fat oxen	3 50 to 4.00
Choice fat Cows and Heifers	3.10 to 3.50
Common to fair cows and heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Calves (per head)	6.00 to 9.00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs for the past week were 1,370 head. The "drive outs" for the same period were 1,378 head. The market has steadily declined on consequence of unfavorable reports from the East: We quote as follows:

Good packing hogs	7.45 to 7.55
Choice hogs	7.00 to 7.50

SHEEP.

Receipts for past week 1,031 head. Shipments and "drive outs" 943 head. Market steady at quotations:

Good Mutton sheep 110 to 120, 5,50; good mutton sheep 95 to 100, 4.50 to 5.00; stockers nominal.

SPECIALTIES IN MEDICINE.

We publish on our eighth page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subjects of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc., and will be found to contain many valuable hints to the invalid. Dr. Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulation—"The People's Common sense Medical Adviser"—containing some nine hundred numerously-illustrated pages, and devoted to medicine in all its branches, a work well calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large and which may be had for $1.50 (post-paid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to both.—*From the Toledo Blade.*

A PURELY vegetable medicine, containing all the virtues of calomel without any of the injurous tendencies so justly dreaded by mankind. Simmons' Liver Regulator will be found prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system, without salivation or any injurous effects. When used as a cathartic, it in no wise disorders the system, nor does it produce any nausea or sick stomach when about to purge. It is so mild in its action as not to interfere with business or pleasures.

GRANGERS, ATTENTION!—A first-class WASHING MACHINE is being offered to you at manufacturers' prices by THE STAR CO., ERIE, PA. They are entitled to your consideration.

Sudden Changes in the weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found, than in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

MONEY! MONEY!!

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

Market Review.

Topeka Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices from commission men, corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.

	Selling.	Buying.
WHEAT—Per bu. spring	.90	.80
Fall No. 1	1.20	1.10
" No. 2	1.10	1.00
" No. 3	1.00	.90
CORN—Per bu. Mixed		.28
" White		.28
" Yellow		.28
OATS—Per bu	.33⅓	.25
RYE—Per bu	.60	.40
BARLEY—Per bu	.75	.60
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.65	
" No. 2	3 40	
" No. 3	2 75	
Buckwheat	3 25	
CORN MEAL—	.80	
CORN CHOP—	.75	
RYE CHOP—	.90	
WHEAT CHOP—	1.10	
MILLET SEED—Per bu	.40	.25
HUNGARIAN—Per bur	.40	.25

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

APPLES—Per bu	2.00a2.25
BEANS—Per bu—White navy	2.00
Medium	1.50
Common	1.20
Castor	.50
BEESWAX—Per lb	.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.15
Medium	.12
CHEESE—Per lb	.11@15
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.10
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25@5 50
VINEGAR—Per gal	.20@.30
POTATOES—Per bu	25@30
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	200@3.00
Chickens, Dressed, per lb	8½
Turkeys, " "	10
Geese, " "	10
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders	.9½
Clear Sides	.13
Hams, Sugar Cured	.15
Breakfast	.13
LARD—Per lb	.13½
CABBAGE—Per doz	.50@75
ONIONS—Per bu	1.00
SEEDS—Per bu—Hemp	2.00
Millet	.40
Blue Grass	1.25@1.50
Timothy, prime	2.50
Onion Sets, per bu	3.75
Turnips—Per bu	.15
Rutabagas—Per bu	.25
Hubbard Squash	.05

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

WHY WILL You pay $1.50 to $3 50 for Jewelry, Cutlery, Silver and Glassware when $1 will buy the *very same* articles. It is a *fact* that the N. E. Dollar Sale of Boston, is, does, and has for years been selling an immense variety of goods well *worth* $2 to $3, at only ONE dollar. $10 will go as *far* as $15 if you will only *believe* what we say and buy where you can buy cheapest. 5000 elegant new $2 and $3 books all for $1. Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., at *half* the usual prices. There is no "ticket" trickery, no lottery, no delays All orders filled promptly. Goods sent C. O. D. You can see them before paying We need agents and want YOU to give us a trial. Ladies and others can raise clubs for us and *make large pay*. We dealt with 9700 people in Dec., 1875. Give us *one* trial and like thousands of others we KNOW we shall secure your continued patronage. We sell *one* article for $1, or give splendid premiums for clubs TRY us and SEE. We cannot here give our list, it would fill the entire paper. Our house is endorsed by the best merchants and papers of Boston and by 78,000 patrons. 39,000 patrons bought of us in 1875 Send NOW for our great circulars. Address H. ORMISTON & CO., N E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield Street, Boston, Mass.

JUST SO. If you have any ragged, dirty, torn, mutilated, almost worthless "scrip" notes, or bills which no one cares to take, *don't burn it. We want it*, and for it we will give you good, clean books, "notions," or even cash. Send it along and select what you want. Knowledge in a Nutshell, 350 pp. 50c, "The Fastest Girl in N. Y." 30c; Nasby on Inflation, 30c; Life of a Washington Belle, 30c: Pocket Album, 24 cards, 25; 50 do. 50c: Transparent Playing Cards only 75c: Photographs, 10c, 12 for 50c, 25 for $1: Superb full gilt Photo Albums, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $3, and np. Elegant Auto Albums, 30c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1,50. Best Steel Pens only 75c a gross, Faber's Pencils, 50c doz: London Playing Cards, 30: Violin Strings 30c: $2.25 doz. Superb 9x11 French Chromo Crosses, perfect beauties, 1 Cross and Roses. 2, Cross and Leaves, 3. Cross and Lily, 4. Cross and Flowers—worth 50c—*our* price 15c. 2 for 25c. 6 for 50c. 17 for $1.50 styles. Agents *clear* $10 daily selling these. Also 1000 Elegant Colored Engravings, size 13x18. Beautiful Girls,—any name you wish—Comic, Religious, and other subjects, only 15c each, 10 for $1. Send for our catalogue. Deal only with a *reliable* house. Send on your dirty money (*not* counterfeit) and send for anything you want to HUNTER & CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

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IN
CORN CULTIVATION

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 in the spring, adding largely to the yield.
The best harrow for cultivating young corn or potatoes, as it thoroughly destroys 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.,
612 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

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PRICES REDUCED!!
Seed Sweet Potatoes!!
FOUR DOLLARS PER BARREL!
Send to
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EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PIANOS $250

We offer extraordinary inducements—New Seven Octave full iron frame, overstrung bass Pianos, with Rosewood case and carved legs, for $250—Boxed and delivered at any R. R. Depot in Chicago—Terms of payment, $25 cash, remainder $15 monthly; or $50 cash and $10 monthly; or $100 cash and $25 quarterly—Send for catalogue with full explanation. **REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren St., Chicago.**
Cut this out and enclose it in your letter.—*Kansas Farmer.*

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!
THE FOE OF PAIN
TO MAN AND BEAST
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS.

There is no sore it will not heal, no Lameness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that affects the human body, or the body of a horse or other domestic animal, that does not yield to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c., 50c. or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.

$11.00 Stem-Winding WATCHES.

TWO STYLES.—No.1, best quality Oreide, equal in appearance and cannot be distinguished from Gold except by experts; with thick, flat, plate glass back and front, giving as complete and perfect protection from dust and moisture as the finest gold cases, at the same time leaving all its beautiful and intricate working parts in view. Price, $11.00. No. 2, Genuine Silver Plated, Hunting Case Back, with thick plate glass front, $12.00. *Both Styles Stem-Winders.* These Watches are marvels of beauty and mechanism, are good and durable timekeepers, and compare favorably with Watches costing more than ten times as much. Sent by express, *prepaid*, on receipt of price, or will be sent C. O. D. on receipt of $2.00 as a guarantee of good faith, which will be deducted from amount of C. O. D. bill. Address all orders to
Chicago Watch & Clock Co.
Cor Randolph and Dearborn Sts., Chicago, Ills.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 12th day of April, A.D. 1876, duly appointed by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, Administrator of the Estate of James Moore, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will exhibit the same according to law.
HARVEY W. CURTIS,
Administrator of said Estate.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS,
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Small Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Musical Books, Piano Covers, Piano Stools, &c.
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I will sell at the lowest prices offered by any dealers East or West. Will give six to twelve months time on purchases. Bargains in *Second Hand PIANOS and ORGANS*. Send for circulars and price list.
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This institution is now open for the reception of students. Clinical Lectures and demonstrations being given throughout the spring and summer course.
The winter session will commence on the Second Monday in October.
The hospital in connection with the College is also open for the reception of patients.
For further information and particulars, address
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Surgeons in Charge.

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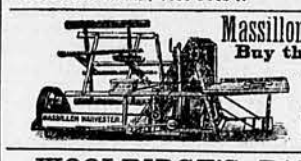

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Buy the Best.
TWO men bind TEN Acres daily. Binders can SIT or STAND. Address EDWIN BAYLISS. Massillon, O.

WOOLRIDGE'S PATENT
Adjustable Land Roller,

MANUFACTURED BY
Brown & Van Arsdale Mfg. Co.,
CHICAGO.
Every Farmer should have one.
The attention of Agricultural Implement Dealers respectfully solicited. Send for Circular.

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Strayed or was stolen from the subscriber on Saturday, March 25, 1876, Two Bay Mares, weight about 1400 pounds each; one a light bay, large head, roman nose. The dark bay had one hind foot white and white spot in forehead; also, a year old light bay colt, also two black horse mules and one sorrel mare mule.
These six animals strayed or was stolen from the subscriber living one mile West of Carbondale, Osage County, Kansas. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the animals or any information that will lead to their recovery. Address HENRY URICH,
Carbondale, Osage County, Kan.

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The New American Sewing Machine.
Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West, endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange and prominent Patrons of Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and the
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of the Kansas State Grange, is sold to the people at hard pan prices. The only Machine in the world using the patent
Self-Threading Shuttle.
Self-setting Needle, Self-regulating Tensions throughout, never breaks thread, never skips stitches, never out of order, always in readiness for use, and no instruction or previous practice or experience required to fully understand it. Does every kind and grade of family sewing with the greatest ease and perfection.
Send for "Our Bulletin to the P. of H." and read our testimonials. We wish the business men of the West to act as our Agents: Teachers, preachers, patrons of husbandry, and every body else procure our circulars, samples and special terms, and send your orders for the "New American" Machine, to
D. A. BUCK, Manager.
No. 200 South 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Parties in the vicinity of Topeka will find the machine on exhibition and for sale with
JOHN G. OTIS, AGENT,
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Gems of English Song, just published	$2 50
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *Seeds, Implements and Hardware*, 508 and 510 Delaware Street,
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Corn Planter
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The Automatic Foot Corn Planter,
Made entirely of metal, weighs one pound, attached to the foot. Plants and covers with earth as fast as a man can walk. Will work in any soil, wet or dry, sand or sod. No springs or wood used. Corn carried in sack on shoulder. Pressed in the ground by the weight of the body. Price, $5, single machines. Reliable agents wanted. Illustrated circulars free.—Address WELLES SPECIALTY WORKS, 168 Madison St., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A No. 1, Hedge Plants.
I have decided to sell my best assorted Hedge Plants, at $2,00 per thousand. Special prices given on large lots.
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Price, Twenty-Five Cents.
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NORWOOD STOCK FARM,
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NORWOOD.
Half-brother to Blackwood, record of 2,31 at three years old. *Lulu* record of 2,15 and the fastest three heats ever trotted. *May Queen*, with record of 2.20, will be allowed to serve a limited number of mares besides his owners.
TERMS—$50 the season, with privilege of returning such mares next season as may fail to get in foal.
NORWOOD was got by Alexander Norman, is 16 hands high, weighs 1150 pounds, and was bred by Gano Hill, Bourbon County, Ky. First dam by old Cock spur, second dam by Cherokee, third dam by Tiger Whip.
Manchester.
By Mambrino, he by Marion and he by Clay's Mambrino Chief. First dam by Idol; second dam by Cockspur; third dam by Morris' Whip.
TERMS—$20 the season.
JERSEYS.—Cows, Heifers and Bulls for sale, of the *purest blood.* E. A. SMITH, *Lawrence.*

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DIRECT SALES TO THE ORDER.
ALL SALES ON TRIAL.
FREIGHTS PREPAID.

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For free Price List of Scales of any size, address
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N. B.—To Kansas customers we pay all freights to Kansas City.

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

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking
Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine
Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, dated March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."
AN EFFICACIOUS REMEDY.—"I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heartburn and Dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator."—Lewis G. Wunder, 1625 Master street, chief clerk, Philadelphia Postoffice.

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Farms, Lands and other Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged for other Property, on Commission.
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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

We sell Advance, Eagle, Weir, Peerless and I. X. L. Cultivators. Buckeye, Champion and Wood's Reapers and Mowers. Wood's Harvester and Binder. Gilpin, Pioneer and Pearl Sulky Plows, and Deere's Gang Plow.
MITCHELL and KANSAS WAGONS.
Quincy and Hoosier Corn Planters Eagle and Coate's Sulky Rakes. Moline Plows and Nebraska Breakers. J. I. Case and Champion Threshers Dickey Fanning Mill, Woolridge Roller, Planet Garden Drill, Steel Goods, Nails, Bolts, Wagon Wood Work, etc.
The Best Assortment of Seeds,
in bulk, West of the Mississippi river.
We will guarantee Grange prices on all the above for cash. Call and see the goods and ye by the facts.
W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

$25 TO $50 PER DAY
CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE
Great Western Well Auger

WE MEAN IT!
And are prepared to demonstrate the fact.
OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and will bore at the rate of **20 FEET PER HOUR.** They bore from
3 TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER,
And ANY DEPTH REQUIRED. They will bore in
All kinds of Earth, Soft Sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, Slate and Hardpan.
And we MAKE the BEST of WELLS in QUICKSAND.
GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in every State and County in the United States. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, terms, prices, &c., proving our advertisements *bona fide.* Address
GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER CO.
BLOOMFIELD, DAVIS CO., IOWA.
☞State in what paper you saw this advertisement.

Dexter Park May Series.
TWO PUBLIC SALES
OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE
AT
DEXTER PARK (Stock Yards), CHICAGO,
FRIDAY, MAY 26th.

THE SUBSCRIBER announces that he has been retained to make Public Sales at the time and place above mentioned, of the "Woodlawn Herd" of Hon. W. B. Dodge, of Waukegan, Ills., and also a joint draft from the herds of Hon. Wm. Smith, Lexington, Ills., and Nelson Jones, Towanda, Ills. Mr. Dodge's sale will be held in the forenoon, commencing at 10 o'clock, sharp. Messrs. Smith's and Jones' sale will be held in the afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock, sharp.
MR. DODGE'S OFFERINGS
embrace about sixty head, nearly all females, young and thrifty, and in calf to high-bred bulls. Among them are Princesses, Rose of Sharons, Miss Wileys, Gwynnes, Victorias, Minnas, Lady Chesterfords, Oxford Lasses, Madonnas, Pansys, a Townely Butterfly, a Louan, and other standard sorts, many of them with good Bates tops. Also three imported cows, imp. Maid of Honor, imp. Lady Gunter, and imp. Nectar.
MESSRS. SMITH & JONES' SALE
includes about sixty head, mostly females in their prime, and in good breeding condition. Among them are Lady Bells, Gwynnes, Cypresses, Cambrias, Young Phyllises, Vanmeter Red Roses and other Young Marys, Blooms, Ladys of Clark (same foundation as Miss Wileys and Loudon Duchesses), descendants of imp. Cleopatra by Pilot, imp. Donna Maria by Gledhow, imp. Easterday, by Lord Marquis, and others equally well bred. They will also sell **Baron Bates 4th.** a pure Bell-Bates, of the well-known Filbert or Fletcher tribe; and also **2d Earl of Green Hill,** a high-bred Princess bull.
TERMS.—Both sales will be made on a credit of six months, on approved notes, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. A discount of five per cent. will be made for cash.
For Catalogues apply to the parties direct, at addresses given above.
Remember, these two sales are held on the same day—Mr. Dodge's in the forenoon, and Messrs. Smith and Jones' in the afternoon. J. W. JUDY,
Auctioneer.
Monday, May 22, J. R. Shelly sells Short-horns at Freeport, Ills.; Tuesday, May 23, Hon. Sam. Dysart and Mr. Lahman sell Short-horns at Franklin Grove; Wednesday, May 24, Wm. Stewart sells Short-horns at Franklin Grove, Ills.; Thursday, May 25, R. Holloway sells Short-horns at Dexter Park; Friday, May 26, Hon. W. B. Dodge, in the forenoon, and Hon. W. M. Smith and N. Jones, in the afternoon, sell Short-horns at Dexter Park; making a series of six sales in that week.

PUBLIC SALE
SHORT-HORNS
DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO.
Thursday, May 25, 1876.

WITH, perhaps, a single exception, no herd equaling this in INDIVIDUAL EXCELLENCE combined with what is popularly called HIGH BREEDING, has ever before been sold in the West.
It numbers about seventy-five head, of the following families:

Oxfords,	*Loudon Duchesses,*
Roan Duchesses,	*Duchesses of Goodness,*
Princesses,	*Lady Bateses,*
J's,	*Gwynnes,*
Rose of Sharons,	*Waterloos,*
Hilpas,	*Sanspariels* or *Seraphinas,*
Bright Eyes,	*Miss Butterflys,*
Harriets (Bates),	*Athas,*
Illustriouses,	*Miss Ramsdens,*
Louans,	*Golden Drops.*

Of many of these families the herd embraces as fine representatives as are to be found in America.
As large a proportion of strictly show animals as any herd of like size can boast:
An imported Oxford bull,
A Duke-Princess bull,
Two Rose of Sharon bulls,
An imported Booth bull,
Two Golden Drop bulls,
most of them magnificent show animals, with several younger ones.
TERMS OF SALE.—Six months' credit on approved note, bearing 6 per cent. per annum interest, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.
Catalogues on application.
A very cordial invitation is extended to breeders and others wishing Short-horns to visit me at Alexis, and examine the herd.
Monday, May 23, J. R. Shelly sells Short-horns at Freeport, Ills.; Tuesday, May 23, Hon. Sam. Dysart and J. C. Lahman sell Short-horns at Franklin Grove; Wednesday, May 24, Wm. Stewart sells Short-horns at Franklin Grove, Ills.; Thursday, May 25, R. Holloway sells Short-horns at Dexter Park; Friday, May 26, Hon. W. B. Dodge, in the forenoon, and Hon. W. M. Smith and N. Jones, in the afternoon, sell Short-horns at Dexter Park; making a series of six sales that week.
ROBT. HOLLOWAY,
Alexis, Ills.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE
OF
SHORT-HORNS,
"Grove Park," Berlin, Ills.
Wednesday, June 7, 1876.

WE will sell, at above time and place, about **60 head** of Short-horns. They represent Western Lady (Mason), Miss Wiley (Mason), Lady Barrington, Bright Eyes, Jubilee, Illustrious, Bride, Young Mary, etc., tribes. Our sale-list consists chiefly of the get of our superior bull Summit Airdrie 12997, and those old enough will be bred to our pure Bates bull Oxford Bates, which will be included in the sale.
Passengers will reach Berlin on morning of sale in time, from the East or West. Those wishing to examine the herd previous to sale, will be very welcome.
Twenty-five pure Southdown Sheep will be sold.
Send for Catalogue, for particulars.
JAMES N. BROWN'S SONS,
"Grove Park," Berlin, Ills.
Gen. N. M. CURTIS, Ogdensburg, N. Y.,
WILL SELL AT SAME TIME AND PLACE,
THREE PRINCESS HEIFERS,
the pedigrees of which will appear in our Sale Catalogue.
Tuesday, June 6th, 1876, the day preceding our sale, Messrs. Geo. L. Burruss & Sons, Carrollton, Ills., will hold a public sale of Short-horns.
Thursday, June 8th, the day after our sale, Judge Stephen Dunlap, of Jacksonville, Ills., will also hold a public sale of Short-horns.
Trains run at such hours, that parties can conveniently attend all the sales.

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE
—AT—
MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.
—ON—
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
May 10, and 11, 1876.

Consisting of the fine herds of J. D. Downer, S. F. Lathrop, and W. F. Andrews making in all about
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD
Of as fine short-horn cattle for the general farmer and breeders as will be sold this season. While the herds contain no $10,000 Duchesses, they contain representatives of many of the leading and reliable families of the day, and are all in prime breeding condition, just such as the farmer can buy to breed at a profit. They are all young, healthy animals just in the prime of life, and those of proper age not having calves by their side, are in calf to choice bulls.
TERMS OF SALE.—Six months credit at six per cent. per annum, five per cent. off for cash.
Catalogues ready by April 1st, and sent on application to the proprietors, or Alex. Charles, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. D. DOWNER,
Marshalltown, Ia.
S. F. LATHROP,
Steamboat Rock, Ia.
W. F. ANDREWS,
New Providence, Ia.
Col. LEWIS P. MUIR, Auctioneer.
☞Send for catalogues, and call and see the herds previous to sale.

$42 A WEEK.—Agents wanted. Business permanent. No soliciting required. For further particulars address J. KENNEDY & CO., Richmond, Ind.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

AGAIN.

A fragile love all wond'ring lies,
With smiling face in glad surprise;
O joyful, new-born day!
How tender is the blue above,
A heaven-sent sign of peace and love!
O spirit of decay,
Farewell—farewell, to-day!

The air is filled with joy and tune,
The breeze is burdened with perfume;
O tender, loving day!
The frail fern droops, the hedges ring
With songs that only robins sing;
O spirit of delay,
'Tis here—tis come—to-day!

GEO. H. PICARD.

A TRUE STORY OF A HEROIC MOTHER.

Stepping aboard a car a few days ago with the intention of making a day's visit in Kansas City, we were greeted with the heart rending screams of a little child in the adjoining car. We tried to settle down comfortably and congratulate ourself that we had not entered that car, but having left our own babies all at home,and it being such a rare occurrence to have them all out of sight and hearing, the unintermitting screams made us nervous and we could not sit still; we had serious thoughts of fleeing out of the car and into the omnibus again before it was too late to return home and see whether any of the children had fallen into the well, or off the housetop, but instead we gathered up our packages and moved into the car with the crying child.

We found it to be a little boy, three years old, who had fallen head foremost over the back of one of the seats and it was feared by the mother had dislocated one of his shoulders; she had undressed him and at the time we entered, a physician was examining him, he decided that no bones were broken, and that the shoulder was only badly sprained, but while we stood around the child and his screams seemed to grow more agonizing, his head suddenly drooped, his eyes closed and he fell against his mother's breast in a deep sleep. Then we learned from her that the accident had taken place two and a half hours before, and that the little fellow had either screamed or slept in that way ever since; from the moment his eyes closed he was sound asleep, and she laid him on the seat as one dead. Three other little ones, the oldest only seven, but a bright, handsome,black-eyed boy, and the youngest a baby of six months, clustered around this lonely mother, the older sister and brother apparently thoughtful and anxious beyond their years for the welfare of the little sufferer. The five year old sister brought him a drink and urged him to take it in hopes it would make him feel better, the brother said "Charlie was a little man and when he got to Grandpa's he should ride on a horse." As soon as Charley fell asleep, they both turned their attention to the baby that the mother might rest, and then she told us her story; and after hearing it told by herself, we can scarcely realize that she was pock-marked, had yellowish red hair, and wore an old travel-soiled calico dress. We never realized so fully before the truth of the old adage that "handsome is as handsome does" for we have not seen a more unattractive looking woman in many a day, but from the moment she first spoke in our hearing our sympathy went out to her, and when we learned that she had been on the cars two weeks, having come from beyond the snowy range,and been delayed in the late snow storms on the plains, we looked with pure admiration on the grace of spirit which enabled that woman to be patient, and kind and gentle to those four little children. Most of us would have been tired out and so irritable that we would have had all the children in the same condition, but every tone of her voice, and every motion she made, were full of gentleness and we were instantly reminded that she was a "born lady." Three years ago she had gone with her husband, whom we imagined the handsome boy resembled, away out in the wilds of Colorado to seek good health for him and fair fortunes for all; now she was returning alone, having left the husband and father in his last resting place under the green pines of the foot hills. She said she supposed we thought strange that she should want to save that little one, pointing to the sleeping boy, when she was in such poverty and could do so little for them, but she continued that if they were only spared to her,as she hoped and prayed, she would do all in her power for them and that no one could do more.

Our heart was too full for utterance, but the question, how many of us can do as well as this noble woman, came home to us in an accusing voice, and while we wept for her sake, we could not but rejoice that little children with such a mother could never want for a friend, and were almost certain to make good and intelligent men and woman. Another week of travel lay before this little group, but we are sure that if any mortal can perform not only that journey, but the one which leads to everlasting peace, with a soul full of love and tenderness, it is that mother.

RESUSCITATION OF DROWNED PERSONS.—The Massachusetts Humane Society has issued a card with these directions for restoring persons apparently drowned: Convey the body to the nearest house,with head raised. Strip and rub dry; wrap in blankets; inflate the lungs by closing the nostrils with thumb and finger and blowing into the mouth forcibly, and then pressing with hand on chest and so on for ten minutes, or until he breathes. Keep the body warm, extremities also. Continue rubbing—do not give up so long as there is any chance of success.

THE OILED FEATHER.

"Come, bring the oil-flask, there's a pet," said Samuel Parsons to his wife, as he finished screwing on a new lock to the front door. Sam, of course needn't have said, "there's a pet," unless he liked; but he used to think it was a great shame that women were called all sorts of pet names before they were married, but none afterward. "I say," says Sam, "many of the poor creatures are cheated with them thare pretty names; poor folks! They think they'll always get them, but they become mighty scarce after the finger is in the ring." We don't mean to tell all the names Sam called his wife before they were married, but now he called her "pet," and as soon as she heard the loving word she threw her duster on the chair, and sped off to the kitchen for the flask. The flask had a feather in it, as such flasks generally have, and Sam taking the feather between the forefinger and thumb, oiled the key of the street door right well, and locked it, and unlocked it a dozen times. At first it went stiff and required some strength of the wrist to turn it, but as it was worked to and fro, and as the oil began to make its way into the wards it worked more and more easily until, at last, Tommy, Sam's little son, who was standing by, was able to turn it almost with a touch, and Sam pronounced that it would do.

The operation finished, Sam thought he'd just give his knife a touch of the end of the feather—less than a drop out of the flask would do, just a mere touch, was all it wanted—and presently, to young Tommy,s great delight, his father made the blade go up and down, click, click. Tommy evidently approved of the result, for he began to click, click with his tongue and the roof of his mouth, in imitation, and how long he might have delayed his father we can't tell if it were not that Mrs. Parsons caught him up in her arms and made off with him, she calling Tommy a "saucy rogue," and kissing him all the way, and he on his part kept click, clicking, as though his mouth were a cutler's shop. and you were opening and shutting every knife in it.

Some folks might think that Sam Parsons had done enough in the oiling way for one day, but there was one thing more to do, and then he would be quite ready to take his potatoes to market. One or two of the wheels of his wagon had been a trifle creaky, and so he took the grease pot and gave them a touch of its contents. You could have rolled all he put upon them into the size of a couple of marbles, but it was quite enough, the wheels gave over their creaking. If the old proverb be true, "Silence gives consent," no doubt they approved of what Sam had done.

"Now then, I'm off to market," said Sam. "Good-bye, Jennie, pet," Oh, that little word, "pet." Did'nt the cunning fellow oil his wife's temper, and even almost her very joints, for her day's work when he called her that little name? "Good-bye, Tommy, my darling." Oh, you cunning man, there you are with your oiled feather again—for when Tommy was naughty and his mother reminded him that she must tell his father when he came home, and "father would be sore grieved if his darling was naughty," was'nt Tommy good? for, child though he was, he was able to reason thus much in his mind; "Tommy is father's darling, and he won't vex him—darlings ought not to vex those who love them." Never mind, good reader, there's a flaw in the logic; nursery logic is sometimes very funny reasoning, but it answered the purpose—naughty Tommy became good, and click, clicked about the house as merry as a cricket instead of sprawling and brawling on the ground, and all because his father happened to call him "darling" before he went out.

"I say, Polly," said Sam Parsons to his one servant maid as he left the house, "don't forget to clean up those irons if you can manage it, there's a good lass, you'll find the oil flask behind the kitchen door." And so with a cheerful smile on his countenance Sam Parsons took his departure for market. Ah, cunning Sam; before he went he oiled his wife and child and now he oiled his servant maid, and when he turned his back on his own door he left smiling faces and glad hearts behind him, and I warrant he found them all smiling to receive him when he came home.

* * * * * * * *

"I have great faith in oil," said Sam Parsons. "I oil almost everything; this very morning I oiled the lock of my street door, and my pen-knife, and greased my wagon wheels: and I oiled my wife and child, and I gave the servant maid a touch, too, and I will tell you what it is, neighbor Joe, I slip along famously, where I find many others stick fast."

"Rusty Joe's" torn nail seemed to give him a fresh twinge when the pen-knife was spoken about, and so as to the wife, his conscience reminded him how bearishly he behaved to her at breakfast.

"What do you mean by oiling your wife, man?" said "Rusty Joe," rather tartly: "you haven't been sneaking have you, and knocking under to a woman?" and "Rusty Joe" edged away from "Polished Sam's" side as though he were near some slimy serpent.

"No indeed," answered Sam, "I've not been knocking any way, neither over nor under, but I just gave her and the bantling a loving word before I started from home, and I said a kind word to the lass, to cheer her up through her work for the day, and, for the matter of that, I gave the old apple woman a touch of my oiled feather, too; few people say kind words to her, and so I did, and I dare say it helped her through the day, too. I wouldn't cringe to any one thing. To be civil. respectful, and loving according as the case requires is another; I never knew ill to come of it, and I've often known good. Yes, neighbor, I've known the good of it in my own house, and over and over again, There's my Jennie. You don't know the work there's in that little creature, bless you! she'd work herself to the finger-bone if you give her a kind word; I knowed her to sit up seven nights with me, without taking off a stitch of her clothes, that time I broke my leg, and when I said to her one morning as the day was breaking, and I looked at her red eyelids, "Jennie, my darling, I can never pay you for all this," she laughed, and said, "Why Sam, how can you tell such a story? you've paid me now."

"Paid you, my good wife! why what do you mean?"

"Did'nt you say 'my darling?'"

"To be sure I did," said I.

"Well, wasn't that payment to a woman's heart."

And she looked so earnest like to me that I felt the tears come in my eyes. Oh, neighbor, I couldn't say it as she said it, for these women have a way of speaking that don't belong to the men. Sometimes I think there is a pipe that makes music in their throats, but ever since that day I've been ten times as loving as I was before,and I try to say a kind word, not only to Jennie, but to every one I meet. I believe, neighbor," continued Sam, "that women are of the nature that they'll do anything for love—no use of our driving them, or scolding and ordering and banging about. That only makes slaves of them, but give them a little love and they'll do wonders."

As Sam Parsons found that his neighbor was listening he was encouraged to go on, even though he received no answer. "And I do the same," said Sam, "by every girl that comes to service to me. Servants are made of the same stuff as their mistresses—they all have hearts, and the same kind of oil will reach them all."

Thus discoursing, Sam Parsons arrived at his own farm-yard. There was Jennie, his wife, ready to meet him with a kiss, and there was Tommy, who received his father with a click, click, leaving it a matter of speculation as to whether he had not been clicking ever since the morning until now. And then there was Polly, the servant maid, standing close to the irons, which shone as though they were fresh from the shop—she hoped they'd catch her master's eye, and she knew she'd get a kind word. And when Sam went into the sitting-room there he saw a great heap of his stockings that Jennie had been darning, and when Sam sat down to tea there was a pie that Jennie had made, and if Sam had been a little boy instead of a grown man he certainly would have patted his chest and smacked his lips, and so expressed his opinions that you would think that Sam Parsons had oiled the pie so smoothly did each piece slip down his throat, for he was at peace with Jennie, his wife, Tommy, his son, and Polly, his servant maid. Good humor promotes digestion, and our readers will be glad to hear that Sam slept well upon that good supper, had pleasant dreams and woke up refreshed, to be happy and to make others happy all day long.

DRESSMAKING AT HOME.

As to buying the materials for dresses or other garments, the following is an excellent plan for calculating the quantity required. It is taken from a little book published some years ago:

Let us suppose, for instance, that you want to make yourself a jacket; and before buying the stuff, you wish to know exactly how much it will take. The material is to be serge, which is thirty-two inches wide. You fancy that it will take three yards—from that to four. Clear a strip of the floor, about four yards by thirty-two inches; mark it out distinctly on the carpet with white chalk, and then lay the different parts of your pattern on it; turn and twist them 'till you are satisfied that they lie in the smallest compass, and before taking them up make a little sketch on paper of the way in which they are arranged, lest you should forget; then measure exactly the length taken by them on the carpet: and lastly, give two minutes to thinking it all over, and satisfying yourself that there is no mistake, such as forgetting a sleeve, or having arranged the two fronts for the same side. By doing this a few times you will soon get into the habit, as it were mechanically, of knowing where each little piece will fit in, and then you will cut out to advantage without all this preliminary trouble. Another thing to be mindful of, is to be sure to allow for a right and a wrong side, should there be a difference, and that the grain or nap of the stuff is the same up and down. By careful attention to these little things a reduction of two or three yards may frequently be gained.

It is a good plan, when one is going to buy materials, to keep in the pocket-book a little table of the widths of the different materials, and a list of the respective quantities required. Thus, fourteen yards of serge thirty-two inches wide, are equal to eight yards of tweed at fifty-two inches. Sixteen yards of silk, twenty-four inches in width, equal fourteen yards at twenty-seven inches in width.

THE BED-ROOM.

I promised your readers some hints upon the arrangements of bed-room and kitchen in my talk of last week. We will suppose you have a small room, opening into your living-room, which you will use for your sleeping-room. I think it better to have a separate room for this use, that it may be well ventilated through the day, and not over warm. A sleeping-room should not be warm enough for a sitting-room. A small room is objectionable, but we cannot afford large ones, so we must do the best we can by leaving the window open all day, and a little opening both at top and bottom of the window at night. If possible, cover the floor with carpet like that which covers your living-room. I wish I could tell you what furniture to buy for this room, but I cannot. There is no neat, durable furniture in the market. The ordinary style of bedstead, with its great, lumbering head-board, is simply hideous in appearance, and I have failed to perceive any merit in it, unless it be considered as a means of grace to teach us patience in dealing with inanimate things. The cottage-sets, made of light wood, painted, are, I think, the best choice for a cheap and neat furnuitre for the bedroom; and these are not very durable. These sets may be had for $35; but, perhaps you have not so much as this to spare, for you must have a good set of springs and hair or moss mattress. These latter I should have, even if the furniture had to be reduced to a very simple walnut bedstead and little bureau-washstand. For seats you can get some rough glass boxes, and cover the sides neatly with pretty calico and cushion and cover the top, having the cover hinged, so that the box may serve for both seat and receptacle for shoes and other wearing apparel. A box can easily be curtained and covered nicely, to serve for a toilet-table; shelves may be set in this also. Thus you may dispense with the marble-top dressing bureau.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Aunt Patty writes "Rose has a quaint little hanging basket that I must tell you of. She got some grape vines when she was going through the woods. When she came home, she cut the vine into lengths of four inches each; then with a sharp penknife, made holes through each end of each length; she then fastened them together by passing a wire through the holes and fastening it on the inside, where it would be out of sight. She then wove a bottom to the basket of smaller vines, and selected a vine with a few tendrils on it, and about the right length, eighteen inches, for a handle, fastened it securely to the top wire of the basket. She filled an oyster can with soil, having previously papered it with green paper and placed it inside of the basket. The vine in it is what some folks call "Wandering Jew." In making the basket, care should be taken to have the pieces of vine larger at one end than at the other, and the largest ends should all be up, so as to give the basket a good shape. The vines must be green and about half an inch in diameter.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

HALL'S
Safe and Lock Co.
Have removed to their new and elegant salesroom,
612 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Opposite the Lindell Hotel,
St. Louis, Missouri.
WHERE A FULL LINE OF
FIRE & BURGLAR
Proof Safes,
Can be seen and purchased at low prices to suit the times.
Hall's Safe and Lock Co.,
612 Washington Avenue.

IMPORTANT TO
FLOCK MASTERS
—AND—
Sheep Owners.
The Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition
Effectually cleans the stock, eradicates the scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep and produces clips of unstained wool that commands the highest market price.
PRICE LIST.

For 800	Sheep,	200 lbs.,	(package	included),	$24,00
" 400	"	100 "	"	"	13,00
" 200	"	50 "	"	"	7,00
" 100	"	25 "	"	"	3,75

Send for circular. District Agents wanted.
Address MALCOLM McEWEN,
Scotch Sheep Dip Manufactory,
Portland Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Wanted Clerks.
Those who have permanent situations in country towns prefered to transact business for us, does not interfere with your regular business. We pay very liberal to good men. Address, with stamp, for particulars to the RICHARD'S PACKING COMPANY, No. 2, 4, and 6, North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

YES IT IS TRUE that Prof. Hall's MAGIC COMPOUND is the only preparation, one package of which will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days in every case or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, post paid; 3 for 50 cents.
Address E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

LOOK Your Name Elegantly Printed on 12 Transparent Visiting Cards, for 25 cents. Each card contains a SCENE which is not visible until held toward the light. Nothing like them ever before offered in America. Big inducements to Agents.
NOVELTY PRINTING CO., Ashland, Mass.

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°, winter 39°. Thunder storms very rare, hurricanes unknown.
Death rate lower than in any other State, East or West.
Soil of unsurpassed fertility, especially suited to cereals. No failure of crops in thirty years from any cause. No drouths, as in California. Great abundance of the finest fruit. Stock raising very profitable. As a farming country, the State is not surpassed by any part of the Union.
Abundance of good and cheap government, rail road and private lands. No land monopolies, as in California.
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.
Every advantage enjoyed in civilized countries. Liberal laws. Good schools. Moderate taxes. Only nominal State debt.
Twelve thousand persons emigrated in 1875, from the Eastern and Western States to Oregon.
Most expedious route is by rail to San Francisco, California, and thence to Portland, Oregon, by steamer.
Pamphlets, with maps and full description 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

AGENTS WANTED.
CENTENNIAL MEDALLIONS,
Struck in solid Albata Plate, equal in appearance, wear and color to
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Presenting a large variety of beautiful *Designs in Relief.*
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Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to Agents by any House. An easy and pleasant employment.
The value of the celebrated new *Patent Improved Eye Cups* for the restoration of sight breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 genuine testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than one thousand of our best physicians in their practice.
The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and philosophical discovery, and as ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., and WM. BEATLEY, M. D. writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age.
Read the following certificates:
FERGUSON STATION, LOGAN CO., KY., June 6th, 1872.
DR. J. BALL & CO., Oculists:—
GENTLEMEN: Your *Patent Eye Cups* are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have much to contend with from the ignorance and prejudice of a too sceptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your *Eye Cups.*
I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER.
WILLIAM BEATLEY, M.D., SALVISA, KY., writes: "Thanks to you *for the greatest of all inventions.* My sight is fully restored by the use of your *Patent Eye Cups*, after being almost entirely blind for twenty-six years."
ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D. ATCHISON, PA., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my *utter astonishment* your *Patent Eye Cups* restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."
Rev. S. B. FALKINSBURG, Minister of the M. E. Church, writes: "Your *Patent Eye Cups* have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement I saw at a glance that your invaluable *Eye Cups* performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May God greatly bless you, and may your name be enshrined in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."
HORACE B. DURANT, M. D., says: "I sold, and effected future sales liberally. The *Patent Eye Cups*, they will make money, and make it fast, too; no small catch-penny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."
Mayor E. C. ELLIS wrote us, November 16th, 1869: "I have tested the *Patent Ivory Eye Cups*, and am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. *They are certainly the greatest invention of the age.*"
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, late Editor of the New York *Tribune*, wrote: "Dr. J. BALL, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."
Prof. W. MERRICK writes: "Truly I am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your *Patent Eye Cups.* May heaven bless and preserve you. I have been using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the *Patent Eye Cups* every time I take up my old steel pen."
ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our *Patent Eye Cups:* "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the inventors, Dr. J. BALL & CO., I hereby recommend the trial of the *Eye Cups* (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, believing, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—90 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."
ADOLPH BIORNBERG, M. D.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss.
June 5th, '73, personally appeared Adolph Biornberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me,
WM. STEVENS, J. P.
LAWRENCE CITY, MASS., June 9th, 1873.
We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biornberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach.
M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor. S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor.
GEORGE S. MERRILL, P. M.
ROBT. H. TEWKSBURY, City Treas.
Reader, these are a few certificates out of thousands we receive, and to the aged we will guarantee your old and diseased eyes can be made new; your impaired sight, dimness of vision and overworked eyes can be restored; weak, watery and sore eyes cured; the blind may see; spectacles be discarded; sight restored, and vision preserved. Spectacles and surgical operations useless.
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Any person can act as our Agent.
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THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week Ending April 19th, 1876.

Wilson County—G. E. Butin, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by George Wilber of Centre Tp., March 8th, 1876, one red cow, (with young calf), has some white on belly, tail and flank, supposed to be three years old this spring, no brands or ear marks perceivable. Valued at $18,00.

HEIFER—Taken up by Franklin Neff of Cedar Township, Feb. 21st, 1876, one red and white spotted Heifer, supposed to be twe years old last spring, crop and swallow fork in left ear, smooth crop off right, large white spet in forehead running down on the nose. Valued at $10,00.

STEER—Taken up by M. W. Craig, Verdigris Tp, Feb. 24, 1876, one two yr old steer, black and white pied, no marks or brands visible. Valued at $18,00.

STEER—Taken up by B. Eaton of Neodesha Tp, March 14, 1876, one white steer, two years old, crop and a half under crop in right ear. Valued at $12,00.

Osage County—E. Spaulding, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by James McNames, Burlingame Tp., Dec. 15th, 1875, one yearling mare colt, light bay, with white stripe in face, two white hind feet. Valued at $20,00.

HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Campbell, Burlingame Tp., Feb. 14, 1876, one dark or brown bay horse, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old star in forehead, saddle marks. Valued at $15,00.

Johnson County—Jas. Martin, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up on Jan. 9th, 1876, by John Lord of Spring Hill City, one red roan mare pony, ball face, four white feet and legs, some white on her sides, supposed to be a Texas pony, shod on front feet, about ten years old. Valued at $20,00.

STEER—Taken up, March 1st, 1876, by Florence McCarthy of McCamish Tp., one white yearling steer, both ears cropped. Valued at $13,00.

Douglas County—T. B. Smith, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Soxman, of Willow Springs, March 22d, 1876, one steer, two years old, white roan, with red ears, also red on front part of legs. Valued at $20,00.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by John S. Tyler, of Walnut Tp., Tyler P. O., Nov. 1st, 1875, one red roan cow, some white in face and under belly, about five years old, no other marks or brands describable. Valued at $20,00.

COLT—Taken up by Jesse A. Warley of Padonia Tp., Jan. 22, 1876, one dark bay mare colt, one year old past, star in forehead, white spot on nose, right hind foot white, a little white on left hind foot, about twelve hands high, trim built. Valued at $20,00.

COLT—Taken up by Jacob Hinkle, Jr., of Powhattan Tp, Feb. 16, 1876, one two year old dark bay horse colt, with white face, left hind leg white about half way to gambrel joint, some white near the hoof on right fore leg, some white hairs at root of tail. Valued at $25,00.

Wyandott County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by G. W. Walker, Delaware Tp., March 11th, 1876, one dark red or brown Heifer, with some white spots. Valued at $10.

STEER—One roan Steer, 3 years old, no marks or brand. Valued at $15.00.

HEIFER—One red and white speckled Heifer, two years old, with a crop and split in right ear. Valued at $10,00.

COW—Taken up by George Thiret, Wyandott Tp., Mar. 8, one cow, dark red, white belly, rather straight horns, about five or six years old. Valued at $20,00.

MARE—Taken up by J. R Petty of Delaware Tp., one dark brown mare pony, some saddle marks, with small white spot in forehead, eight years old. Valued at $25,00.

Riley County—J. C. Burgoyne, Clerk.

MARE and COLT—Taken up by Mrs. Jane Willisten, Manhattan Tp., Feb. 26th, 1876, a mare and colt, mare dark roan, supposed to be over 12 years old, colt bay. Valued together at $20,00.

Cherokee County,—Ed. McPherson, Clerk,

HORSE—Taken up by Jesse Parker, March 17, 1876, in Lowell Tp., one horse four years old, bay, about fourteen hands high, harness marks. Valued at $15,00.

Wabaunsee County—G. W. Watson, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Gotlieb Breymeyer, Kaw Tp, March 6, 1876, one gray pony, ten years old. Valued at $12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel McGonigal, Kaw Tp., March 23, 1876, one two year old heifer, color red, white spot on flank, left ear clipped, and right ear split. Valued at $14,00.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by P. M. Scogins, Holland Tp., Jan. 24th, 1876, one dun cow, with white belly, about six years old. Valued at $12,00.

Jefferson County—D. B. Baker, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Ambrose Beeler of Kaw Tp., one dark bay filly, two years old past, three white feet, white stripe in face down to nose. Valued at $25,00.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Jacobs, Pike Tp., Feb. 26, 1876, one texas steer, red and white spotted, three years old last spring, no marks or brands visible. Valued at $20.

PONY—Taken up by John Burns, Emporia Tp., Feb. 29, 1876, one bay mare pony, about four years old, with white spot or saddle mark on the left side of its shoulder, with a few white hairs at root of tail. Valued at $20,00.

Greenwood County—W. S. Reece, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. E. Criswell, Janesville Tp, on the 5th of April, 1876, one sorrel horse, with a white stripe down his face, harness and saddle marks, a natural pacer, about 10 or 11 years old, 15 hands high. Valued at $50,00.

FILLY—Also, a brown filly, 3 years old this spring, one hind foot white, and a white spot in the forehead, had on a headstall halter with a strap and a rope tied in the ring, about 13½ hands high. Valued at $30,00.

Neosho County—C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up March 11th, 1876, by S. E. Tate, Tioga Tp, one bay horse, about 16 hands high, star in forehead, shoes on hind feet, worn off at toes, nine years old, saddle marks. Valued at $65,00.

MARE—Also, one sorrel mare, blazed face, heavy mane parted on each side, one hind foot white, tail and mane mixed with gray hairs, about 4 years old. Valued at $65,00.

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The Best Coal Cook Stoves?

THEY ARE { THE QUICKEST BAKERS / MOST { *Economical, Convenient, Cleanly, Durable.*

Sizes, styles and prices to suit every one.
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Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins.
Price, One Dollar Apiece.
Bronze Turkeys, Five Dollars a Pair.
☞ Eggs for hatching.
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As a Newspaper it presents the Latest News, the most correct Market Reports, the choicest Miscellany, and fullest Correspondence of ANY PAPER IN THE WEST.

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With Almost Magical Speed,

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

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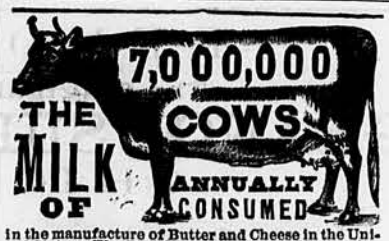

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Circulars mailed free. Agents wanted.

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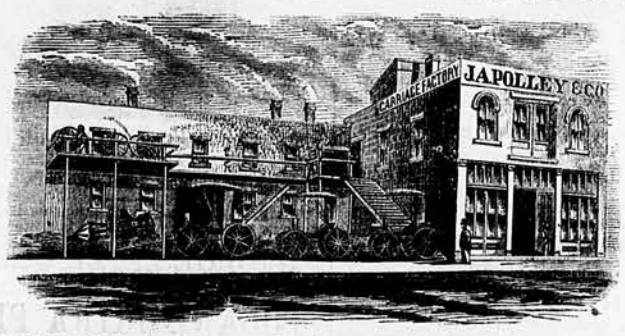

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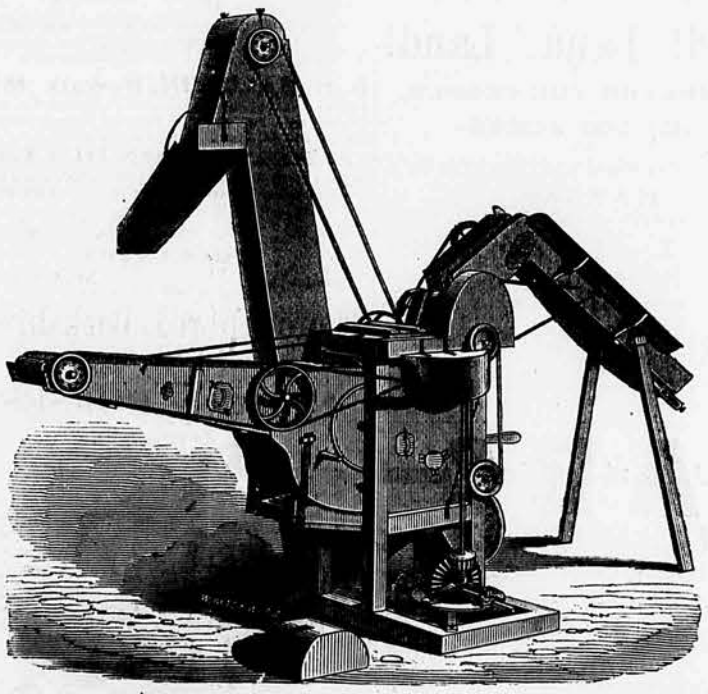

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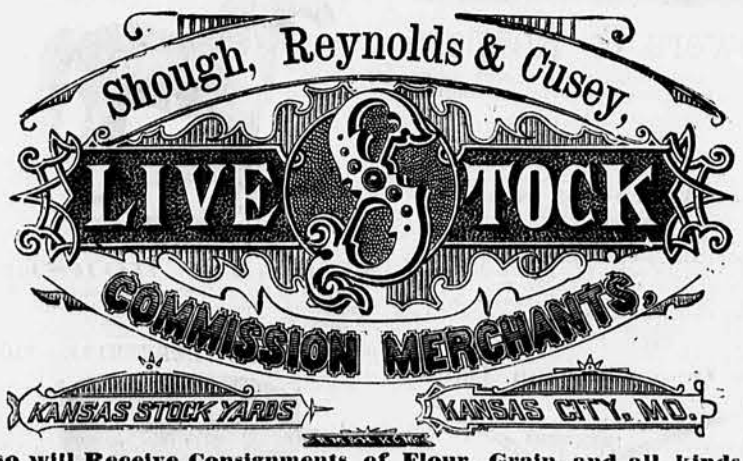

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Let us Smile.

Tom Moore compares love to a potato, "because it shoots from the eyes." "Or rather," exclaimed Byron, "because it becomes all the less by paring."

They have a disagreeable way in Canon City, Colorado, when a man takes a broken chair to the cabinet-shop, of saying: "Hit you with a chair, did she?" This is very trying to the average citizen.

Scene, a butcher's stand. Butcher: "Come, John, be lively now; break the bones in Mr. William's chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him." John (briskly): "All right, sir; just as soon as I've sawed off Mrs. Murphy,s leg."

"When one takes his Sunday afternoon nap and has an ugly dream," asks a correspondent, "can you call it a nightmare?" Not exactly; perhaps it may be more proper to say that the dreamer has only a little colt in his head.

A scholar in a country school was asked, "How do you parse 'Mary milks the cow?'" The last word was disposed of as follows; "Cow, a noun, feminine gender, third person, and stands for Mary." "Stands for Mary! How do you make that out?" "Because," added the intelligent pupil, "if the cow didn't stand for Mary, how could she milk her?"

The grasshopper blossoms sweetly on the edge of the Minnesota snowdrift. He has already got so he can sit on his elbow and lay half a pint of eggs in one forenoon. And while he lays he looks solemn and thoughtful, as if he wasn't doing anything, and his mind was fixed on the sweet reminiscences of his native clime.

A gentleman one evening was seated near a lovely woman. when the company around him were proposing conundrums to each other. Turning to his companion, he said, "Why is a lady unlike a mirror?" She "gave it up." "Because," said the rude fellow, "a mirror reflects without speaking, but a lady speaks without reflecting." "And why are you unlike a mirror?" asked the lady. He could not tell. "Because a mirror is smooth and polished, and you are rough and unpolished.

Common cents—pennies. Where to look for an eager crowd—At a darkey auction.

The man who tried to borrow an umbrella was given to understand that it was Lent. What letter of the alphabet, if lost, would soon make you sick of music? The letter M.

A coat of male—An Ulster. Charging a pretty girl a penny for crossing a bridge is rather a quiet way of tolling the belle. When is a man not a man? When he makes a goose of himself.

In England they tell how Sankey walked up to a grenadier, and, taking him affectionately by the belt, said, "Young man, I likewise am a soldier, a soldier of heaven." "Old 'un," returned the grenadier, you're a long way from your barracks, anyhow." Well, there was a very rough young man, whom Sankey saw staring around at the close of the meetings, and kindly asked, "Young man, are you looking for salvation?" "No" was the reply, "I am looking for Sal Jackson." "Let us sing a hymn," said Sankey.

A man may take a cold bath and exercise with dumb-bells every morning, but he won't "whoop-la" much around a woman who parts her hair on the side.

☞ We advise all our readers owning harness, to use Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, as we think it is the very best article to be had.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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MESSRS. McHARDY & Co., will offer, on the Fair Ground, at Emporia, Kansas, during the latter part of May, a number of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, among which are Young Bulls, Heifers and breeding Cows of the best strains of pedigreed stock in the country. A liberal credit will be given. Further particulars of sale will be advertised in this paper.

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

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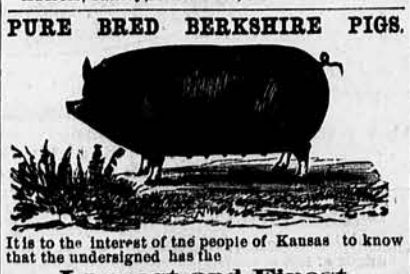

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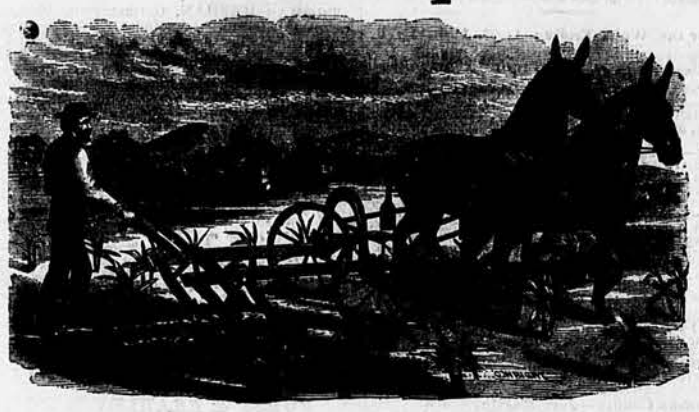

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