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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

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"OLD CENTRE," "COUNTRY LAD," "HOOSIER GIRL," W. P. POPE, ALFRED GRAY, PROF. SNOW, PROF. KEDZIE, M. RUDGE, and others of other valuable contributors, who will assist in giving the farmers of Kansas a paper not equalled in the country for originality and merit.  
A special and interesting department of the paper will be the short letters from farmers and breeders, fruit-growers and others interested in the various branches of agriculture. The live discussions upon the topics of the day, embracing full and complete information upon every phase of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper. Specimen copies will be sent free to any address.

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The President and Secretary ex-officio.

## Educational.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

While many intelligent citizens of Kansas are in favor of abolishing the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, it may be well to notice that all the ignorance and demagoguery of the state is likewise massed against it. When intelligent citizens find themselves on the same side of a question with the demagogue and ignorant prejudices upon which he hopes to prosper it is high time to consider if there is not some mistake. It may be noticed that the principal adherents to the system of educational supervision are the best teachers and educational men in the state, particularly those in Colleges, Normal Schools and City schools and therefore are not influenced by any selfish motives in their support of the system. Among the remaining friends of supervision there are very few who would be classed as ignorant and the most of them are the more deep thinking of our people. These persons do not sustain the system in the face of its apparent uselessness without reasons. And if the intelligent opposers will consider the same reasons they will not only be in favor of the continuance of the office but opposed to any diminution of the professional duties and of the salary which will compel the officers to be as useful as they are now accused of being.

In looking over General Walker's ignorance map it is easy to be seen where superintendents of education are employed by the people. It is not where the map is black, that indicates the absence of some of the teachers; nor is it where the mingled light and shade indicates a like mingling of knowledge and ignorance; but it is the lightest colored portions of the map which show the greatest intelligence. This might be expected of the map. Intelligent people do not expect any branch of human industry to make proper advancement without the directing hand of a master. They recognize the fact, so difficult for many to understand, that knowledge is a necessary factor in our composite civilization; though they do not eat it and do not wear it and do not live in it, yet it is a necessary thing for man to have. And it is the one necessary of life of which he cannot have too much. Therefore, they have labored to make their workers in knowledge, the teachers, of the greatest benefit by systemizing their labor. Knowing from experience in all other branches of industry that supervision is necessary to accomplish great ends they employ supervisors of education. They did not erect their public buildings by sending a thousand artisans to work without architects and master builders. No more do they expect to create the most priceless of all public possessions, public intelligence, by employing a large number of teachers to work here and there, on individual responsibility, without that harmony of action which can only be obtained through a single guiding power.

But our intelligent opposers understand this already. They admit the theoretical soundness of the institution, but are convinced of its failure in practice. We think they are hasty in coming to such conclusions. The office is what it is because the people have made it so. They have seldom selected the best available man for superintendency. Instead of being angry with the office, and determined to effect its ruin it would be the part of wisdom to sustain it with a determination to make it what it should be by using all their influence in caucus and at the polls to select only such men as are fully competent to execute its trust. As for those people who are clamoring for the overthrow of the Superintendency because they do not and never have seen any possible good in it, we have nothing to say. We only hope that education may be so superintended that the next generation may not contain any such specimens of ignorance.

This is the excellent advice of the Boston Journal, to teachers: Make haste slowly. There should be no undue stimulus, no crowding of intellects, no burdensome assignment of lessons, to compel arduous study out of school hours. Let our teachers take a lesson in their pet study, philology, and remember that education means drawing out, and not a cramming in.

## IMPROVEMENT IN LIVE-STOCK.

A lecture delivered by Prof. E. M. Shelton of the State Agricultural College, before the Bluemont Farmers Club.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN:  
The question of improvement in agriculture in general, and improvement of domestic animals in particular, are so intimately associated, that it is almost impossible to discuss them separately.

A high development of the art of agriculture implies a system of farm management that recognizes the future condition of the farm, as well as takes advantage of all the resources of the present.

The farmer who contents himself with stock that only half subserves the object he has in view, whether it be for the dairy or the shambles, for wool or mutton, is just as inconsistent as his brother farmer who grows grain that notoriously yields but a half a crop and that of an inferior quality.

But there is an other and indirect way in which stock husbandry influences general agriculture, perhaps the most powerfully.

The early history of the agriculture of all countries is essentially the same. The scarcity of capital, the low price of produce and land, combined with high priced labor, compel farmers to grow such crops as will give immediate returns regardless of their effect upon succeeding crops.

The question uppermost in the mind of the Pioneer is, "what crops will give me the most cash, with which to pay my taxes and purchase those necessities and luxuries which only cash will buy?" It is in attempting to answer this question, that the farmers of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas have made those estates the cornfields of the world, and subjected themselves to the many risks that attend the husbandry of a single crop. This pioneer farming concerns itself solely with the present. The work of maintaining, much less of increasing the fertility of the soil, is never considered, straw stacks and manure piles are only known as the necessary inconveniences with which an inscrutable Providence has seen fit to clog the operations of the husbandman.

Something very like this feeling lies at the root of the early agriculture of every country. Nor do I believe that this system can be profitably changed in its essential characters. The truth is, anything like high farming we cannot practice, we cannot afford to invest large capital per acre in costly fertilizers, simply because we have to compete with men who not only use, but use prodigally, nay wastefully, the far cheaper capital locked up in the soil.

As well might the capitalists assert that 20 per cent was too high a rate of interest, that he should do a business on the eastern basis of 10 per cent. The whole business of the state is notoriously on the basis of 20 per cent and the capitalist would be compelled to purchase on this basis while his sales would be on the 10 per cent basis. His ruination would be simply a question of time.

We hear constantly of that tremendous drain of the very life of our soil, of which we see a fraction in every load of grain and cattle that passes through our gates on its way to the common level of the ocean. Now all this is true. But the question with the farmer is, "will it pay to stop this drain?" Just as soon as the drain affects the produce of the country making his produce dearer, then he will stop this drain, or for the car load of steers he will return its equivalent in a bag of superphosphates, because it will pay him to do so.

Let me not be understood as asserting that our agriculture is susceptible of no improvement. We ought constantly and with our increasing experience to grow and to improve, and as the years roll on, and our distance from market decreases, while the value of land and produce correspondingly increases we shall approach nearer what in the east is called rather vaguely "high farming."

In any attempt at improvement that we may make, stock husbandry will play an important part. The true policy for farmers generally is to make stock husbandry in some of its departments a leading aim. The operations of the farm should steadily embrace the

conversion of a large portion of the crops grown, into animal products. By so doing not only will large immediate returns be obtained, but the fertility of the soil will be maintained and increased. Taking this view of agriculture, stock raising is an important element in mixed husbandry, in two ways; first, by enabling us to grow coarse grains and vegetables, which from their bulk it would be impossible to ship, and second by giving us the manure which enables us to grow the finer grains successfully. But the farmer needs something more than an animal that will consume the surplus grains and vegetables of the farm. He needs the best, as Bakwell has expressed it, "the best machine for converting herbage and other animal food into money."

To follow up Bakwell's simile, "he will do well therefore, to seek such machines as are most perfect of their kind, such as will pay best for the expense of procuring the machinery for the consumption of raw material, and for the care and attention bestowed." It seems to me all the arguments that can be used to show that it is to the farmers advantage to keep live-stock at all, show with equal conclusiveness that he should keep the best. Not only is there a wide range of field for operations from which the stock grower may select his own path, but in every path there is room for discrimination and selection. In the milk breeds of cattle we have something besides Jerseys, and on the beef breeds the short-horns are by no means unrivalled and alone.

It is eminently necessary that the attention of the stock-raiser be directed with a definite aim, and towards an end clearly apprehended.

The first question to be answered is, what do we want, and the next how shall we obtain it? It may be well in the outset to state that there is no race or breed that is absolutely and under all circumstances, the most useful.

In attempting therefore, to answer the question what do we want? we must consider our surroundings, our condition of soil, climate, proximity to market, and last but not least, the capital we have to invest. Such stock should be kept as will produce what you want whether it be meat, milk, butter or wool, or stock to sell. Some breeds are best adapted for one of these purposes and some another but no single breed will satisfactorily accomplish all the objects for which animals are kept. There is a principle the outgrowth of modern thought, that throws much light upon this whole subject.

This law of the correlation of parts asserts that one part, faculty or tendency is beyond a certain point, developed at the expense of other parts or faculties, we see this plainly in all our improved breeds of cattle.

The Jersey cow under the most generous treatment utterly refuses to assume the rounded form and deep joints of the Short-horn. The breeder of Herefords and Short-horns on the other hand considers himself fortunate if the dam raises her own calf. The mellow ribs and deep loins have almost absorbed the milking qualities. Even the breeding faculty in many families of Short horns has been seriously affected, and "fatty degeneration of the ovaries" forms an insuperable obstacle to the farther increase of the flesh producing tendency. Every breed of animals that has ever especially benefited mankind has special points of strength, and corresponding weakness. The only animals that are good for everything and are consequently good for nothing are natives and mongrels. And yet I have seen natives and so have most of you, that were better milkers than most Jerseys or Ayrshires, and I have seen natives that fed as profitably as many Short-horns. The real difference between the pure breed and the native is that the pure-breed represents the development of some one quality in a high degree, and this quality is powerful in transmitting to its progeny, while the natives though showing individuals of great excellence, are not uniformly excellent in any one respect, and where a valuable quality is observed, it is rarely transmitted.

The \$47,000 cow was not merely excellent in herself, but her offspring, by a male her equal, would be just as valuable.

I wish to bring out especially in this lecture

the truth that every one of these breeds of cattle is adapted to a special work, and that success depends upon the wisdom of the selection. I know that scores of farmers and breeders have made the mistake of their lives in endeavoring to force an unwilling soil and market to support a breed of cattle adapted to entirely different surroundings. The locality of the origin of the British breeds of cattle, is especially instructive under this head.

We see south of Bristol channel a hilly and often broken country, possessing a soil of only moderate fertility. Such is briefly the land of the North Devons, an active hardy race having thick skins, an abundant covering of hair, and shoulders the obliquity of which enables them to make rapid progression. These are essentially the characters of all the cattle of western England and Wales, characters that are admirably adapted to the irregular surface and moderately fertile soil of this part of Britain, as well as to stand the rude blasts of the western ocean.

On the eastern and dryer side of the country we find the cattle reared under entirely different conditions of soil and climate, and exhibiting a different class of characters. In the fens of Lincoln and Cambridge-shires, and northward to the river Tees, the cattle were of great bulk and coarse figure, and possessed thinner skins, shorter hair, and short blunt horns.

The rich soil with its more abundant herbage could well support the gross forms of the originals of our improved Short-horns.

Wherever we understand the character of the soil and climate of any locality it is easy to give the general characters of its original domestic animals. Nature never makes the mistake of raising Short-horns upon a soil adapted only to the subsistence of Devons or Galloways.

To be continued.

## CONCERNING THE CHEESE BUSINESS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I drop you a few lines to say that I have not forgotten my old friends. I have been acquainted with the KANSAS FARMER ever since it was a "wee baby", and feel glad to know it has grown to be a healthy, useful youth. Let me ask you and all your readers a question. Why do we export cheese from the United States to Europe? Why does the amount of cheese exported to Europe increase each year?

Please give all your readers the answer.

Again I know many people that have made cheese every year for the past thirty years, on land that would sell for \$150.00 per acre, and all made money selling cheese or selling milk.

Their hay is never worth less than \$15.00 per ton, and I think the price for thirty years past would average \$20.00 per ton.

Again—Land at \$5.00 per acre, hay at \$3.00 per ton, corn at 25 cts. per bushel, (in place of 75 cts. to \$1.00 per bushel) ought, all other things being equal, to produce cheese as cheap as the locality does where land is worth \$150.00 per acre.

If not, why not?

I will here state a fact that I know to be true: Kansas can produce as good cheese as the market requires.

Suppose ten cows (common), yield thirty gallons of milk per day for thirty days, 900 gallons at 8 cts. per gallon, \$72.00 per month, cash at the end of each month; every farmer in Kansas that has ten milch cows, can draw \$60.00 cash per month for six months of the year, and he can produce more bushels of corn, wheat, oats, barley and hogs, than he can if he does not have a cash income each month. Why? because he has a sure cash income that he can use to hire help, when needed, to buy and pay cash for tools when needed.

Let me say a word, "personal," myself and others, have suffered great loss and disappointment in our chosen avocation for the past two years. I suffered a serious loss of corn and potatoes in 1873; but made plenty of the best clover and orchard grass hay, and my wheat was very good.

For the year 1874 every crop failed me except orchard grass and clover, the latter crop was good.

Friends don't think I am egotistical, but looking all the facts right square in the face,



Total Receipts,	\$8084
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## The Kansas Farmer.

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

## DON'T LOSE YOUR GRIP.

The season for spring work has arrived and not withstanding the fact that the farmers of Kansas enter upon the work of the year with their stock greatly reduced in strength and many of them without means to assist in their farming operations, there yet remain the never die pluck which since the memorable days of '56 has given to our young state a distinct individuality. Notwithstanding the misfortunes of the past two years, our rich prairies and fertile valleys will again produce abundant crops and yield a profit on the labor bestowed upon them. It is no time now to turn back, to sell out or to give up a half fought battle. We believe in Kansas and in Kansas people, and our readers will bear us witness that while we have never indulged in exaggeration concerning the possibilities of our state, we have always from first to last expressed our convictions fully, that Kansas had all the resources and elements necessary to insure permanent prosperity. Speculation, wild and unreasonable has led to exaggerations which brings to the settler who comes to Kansas expecting to find the garden of Eden, disappointment. In Kansas, as elsewhere, capital, energy and frugal industry has its returns. This is a season of bitter trial to many farmers of Kansas. We have no prosy moral to draw from it, we have no hind-eight wisdom with which to point out what might have been done, what we do wish to say however, to the many good people who have labored for years to make a home in Kansas is, not to give up or to seek new locations elsewhere, because of our present temporary troubles. Go into the work of the year plowing and planting every acre that can be well tilled. Give to the labor earnest willing hands, with a determination to win. Whatever may have been the misfortunes of the past, the successes of the future are only to be compelled by an exhibition of courage and intelligence.

## THE LEGISLATURE OF 1875.

Upon the assembling of the legislature which has just closed its labors, it was, as has all legislatures which have assembled before it, declared the brainiest and most able body of men ever called together by the people of the state to legislate upon their affairs. The same parties and journals now declare the one meritorious act of the session to be their adjournment. This seems to be the history of legislatures. When they assemble they are lauded to the skies and then cursed to Hades because they do not adjourn. The general truth as far as the legislature just closed is concerned, as we see it, was a very fair average body of representatives and has accomplished about the usual amount of legislation. The one great failure of the body has been to agree upon a relief measure. The whole country has been traversed by our applicants for help, circulars and letters giving accounts of great destitution and want. Shirk the facts as we may, the statements have in most cases not been overdrawn. Without the noble offerings of the East, California and Oregon and the south, there would have been unparalleled suffering in our state. In the face of the fact that there are 50,000 people in distress for the necessities of life, needing food for their teams, and seed for planting, the legislature made no provision except the privilege of voting bonds and making necessary on the part of the recipients to take a pauper's oath besides giving obligations for paying back the aid thus extended. People who are in great distress for help will be found unwilling to spread upon the public records of their counties and townships this evidence of their poverty.

Our legislature has virtually said to the people of the East, the needs of the people are exaggerated, and your help is not wanted. For four months there are thousands in our state who must be fed, and our fear is that the generous people of the country will take the act of the legislature as official evidence that no further contributions are wanted. We believe the legislature failed to appreciate the magnitude of the most important question with which it had to deal. The appropriations were about the same as usual. Some important and valuable statutory amendments were secured. The Railroads, as heretofore, in all Kansas Legislatures that have ever held a session, secured such measures as they desired, and prevented any adverse legislation.

## A DESPICABLE FRAUD.

The PRAIRIE FARMER has been grossly imposed upon by a fraudulent advertiser and probably many of its readers have been sufferers. Not long ago we received an order for the insertion of a live stock advertisement for Jas. B. Williams & Sons, Belleville, Ill. The order was written in a business like manner and accompanied with printed business card. Though knowing, personally, nothing about the gentlemen, we inserted the advertisement without a thought but all was right with it. Had it been in relation to any other class of business it is likely that we should have exercised more caution in the matter. About a week ago a letter from J. J. Haled, Decatur, informed us that money sent this concern was not being properly used—in other words that J. B. Williams & Sons were receiving money, but were not shipping stock, pretending that cold weather and other

things interfered with prompt shipment. Becoming alarmed, we communicated with Mr. Russell Hinkley, banker of Belleville, and received the following by postal card:

The last heard of James B. Williams & Son (as such a person ever had an existence here) he, the said party, and a fraud, after laying in jail over night, 23d and 23d, was on a fast train for some big city where he can hide awhile and emerge in character at some future day.

In the St. Louis Democrat of the 25th of February, so writes Mr. Haled, there is a notice of the arrest of the swindler, he having received about \$500 by letter. We trust that our brethren of the press will mention the doings of this precious scamp.

We inserted the above advertisement under precisely the same circumstances, and regret to learn that we have, as well as our readers, been imposed upon. Two or three such frauds have during the past year found their way into our columns; but in justice to ourselves we desire to say to our readers that we have, on the other hand, refused a great many applications from swindlers of every kind and class. It is our intention, as far as it is possible, to protect our readers as well as our advertisers by giving place in our advertising columns only to reliable and honorable business men. We fully appreciate the responsibility of a publisher towards his readers and his advertisers, and shall continue to exercise the greatest care to prevent swindlers having a place in our advertising columns—an impression prevails among some people that a paper will publish anything in the way of an advertisement they are paid for. This is very far from being the fact with the FARMER, as we have during the past year refused a place to advertisements of humbug doctors, swindling lotteries, whiskey blenders and other frauds, when accompanied with more than the price asked for our space.

## GEO. W. RUST &amp; CO., OF CHICAGO.

The above firm issue that excellent periodical, the *National Live Stock Journal*. As a high toned and ably conducted Journal it has no superior in the country. We notice with regret an attack upon this firm by the proprietors of the *Ohio Farmer*. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the controversy we cheerfully and unhesitatingly bear witness that in all the business transactions we have had with Messrs. Rust & Co. as advertising agents they have acted honorably and in good faith with us.

## STOCK SALES.

The following herds and parts of herds will be sold at the UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, at the time stated:

Elliott & Kent, of Des Moines, Iowa.	April 8
J. H. Kinsinger, Clarksville, Mo.	April 9
J. H. Davis, Danville, Ky.	May 18
L. W. Towne, Hannibal, Mo.	May 19
J. P. Sanborn, Port Huron, Mich.	May 20
Avery & Murphy, Port Huron, Mich.	May 21
J. R. Shelly, Shannon, Ill.	May 22

The following sales will take place as follows:

Wm. Stewart, of Franklin Grove, at Dixon, Illinois.	March 24
Wm. Rhodes, Burlington, Wis.	March 31
C. C. Parks, Clydesdale horses, Waukegan, Ill.	April 6
C. C. Parks, Glen Flora herd, Waukegan, Ill.	April 6
Milton Briggs, Kellogg, Station, Iowa.	April 15
S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa.	April 14
J. H. Pickrell, of Harrison, Ill., at Decatur.	April 27
Joint sale of W. R. Duncan, W. M. Smith & Noah Franklin, of Waukegan, at Bloomington, Ill.	April 28
J. H. Spears & Sons, of Tallula, at Bloomington, Ill.	April 29
Wm. Black, Carrollton, Ill.	April 30
Chas. Lowder, of Plainfield, Ill., at Indianapolis.	May 27

Catalogue of Bellevue Herd, of William Stewart, of Franklin Grove, Ill., to be sold at auction on fair grounds at Dixon, Ill., March 24th.

## A LETTER FROM J. F. ROBEY, SEEDSMAN, BUDA, BUREAU CO., ILLINOIS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER.—Having several inquiries from the grasshopper country, whether I had not a surplus of some varieties of vegetable seeds, which, if I could spare a few, would be very thankfully received: I would say that owing to severe drought I had quite short crops, and am unable to respond as I wish I could, but I have a few of some sorts, not enough to quote in any catalogue, and others which have been accidentally mixed after cleaning up, which does not harm them for family use, but which I would not sell under my printed "warrants" to be fresh, pure and true to name.

The above, and a few sorts one year old (but good) I will put in lots containing probably Beets, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Cabbage, (early and late) Squashes, Early Peas, Tomatoes, Turnips, and perhaps Lettuce and Radish, (about 15 papers) \$1.00 worth.

I will mail one lot to each needy applicant in the grasshopper country who will send me address with 10 or 12 cents to prepay postage, and when the supply is exhausted, (about 150 lots) I will return all "stamps" so received.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will publish this little offer, which is all I can afford this year, you will probably benefit many families, who read your valuable paper.

Hoping the scourge may not again visit your State,

I am yours truly,

J. F. ROBEY.

March 9, 1875.

## OFFICIAL.

(Published March 10th, 1875.)

## AN ACT

Supplemental to chapter 137 of the session laws of 1873.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. The township and city assessors shall receive from the county, a sum, not exceeding three dollars per day, for each day of actual service in the discharge of their duties, and shall be paid by the board of county commissioners.

Section 2. The assessors are hereby required respectively to cause all the inhabitants to be enumerated, omitting from the enumeration Indians not taxed, and to collect all other statistical information within their respective townships relating to agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, etc., in the manner provided for in this act, and specified in the instructions, which shall be given by the state board of agriculture, and to return the same to the state board of agriculture on or before the first day of September next ensuing.

Section 3. The instructions mentioned in the last section shall require schedules properly classified, and, among other things, shall contain the following:

## POPULATION.

The name, age, sex and color of each person; place of birth, and where from to Kansas; number of families, and number of persons in each family.

## OCCUPATIONS.

Population, ten years and over; engaged in all occupations; engaged in agriculture; engaged in professional services; engaged in trade and transportation; engaged in manufactures and mechanical industries; engaged in mining; number of persons learning trades; native and foreign, under twenty-one years of age.

## AGRICULTURE.

Name of person managing farm; size of farm; quantity of land under cultivation; quantity of land under fence; quantity of land not under fence; acreage of the principal crops; number of rods of the different kinds of fence, and the cost of each; value of farm; value of farming implements; number of the different kinds of live stock; number and value of slaughtered animals.

## MANUFACTURES.

Number of establishments; name and post-office address of corporation, company or individual producing; name of business; kind of motive power; average number of hands employed; capital invested; raw material used; product.

THE BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB, INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

The number of blind, deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic; giving age, sex and color of each, together with name and post-office address of the parents or guardians.

LIBRARIES, NEWSPAPERS, CHURCHES AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

The number of public libraries, number of volumes in number of private libraries, number of volumes in number of newspapers, when established, and circulation; number of church organizations of each denomination, membership, number of church edifices and value of church property; number of school houses and value of school property.

## PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

Number of persons supported in whole or in part at public expense during the year; cost of annual support; number of persons convicted of any criminal offense before the district court, justices' courts and police courts, specifying the offense by classes, during the year, and number of persons in prison or in the county jail on the first day of March.

Section 4. The state board of agriculture shall furnish to each county clerk, for the assessors, such blanks and statistical rolls, in duplicate, as may be necessary to take the enumeration of inhabitants, and to make complete returns of statistical information provided for in this act.

Section 5. Each assessor shall perform the service required of him by a personal visit to each dwelling house, and to each family in his township or city, and shall ascertain by inquiries made of some member of each family, if any one can be found capable of giving the information, but if not, then of the agents of such family, and if the agents cannot be found, then he shall obtain the information from the most reliable source, the name of each member, the age and place of birth of each, and all other particulars specified in this act in accordance with the blanks furnished by the state board of agriculture, and shall also visit personally the farms, mills, shops, mines, and other places respecting which information is required, as before specified, in his district, and shall obtain all such information from the best and most reliable sources. The memoranda so taken shall be read to the person or persons furnishing the facts, to correct errors and supply omissions, if any shall exist.

Section 6. The state board of agriculture is hereby required to carry into effect the provisions of this act relating to the censuses and industrial statistics, and to provide blanks, and distribute the same to the county clerks, who shall deliver them to the assessors, so that the enumeration may commence on the first day of March, and be taken with reference to that day in each and every county, and to prepare and distribute at the same time printed instructions, defining and explaining the duties of the assessor in collecting the statistics required by this act. When the returns of such statistics are made, said state board of agriculture shall cause the same to be classified and arranged in the best and most convenient manner for use, and publish the same as a part of the annual transactions of the state board of agriculture, and to lay the same before the legislature at the next session thereof.

Section 7. The enumeration of inhabitants, and all other statistics required to be taken by the assessors, and returned to the office of the state board of agriculture according to subdivisions "Population," "Occupation," "Libraries," "Newspapers and Churches," and "Pauperism and Crime," of section three of this act, shall be taken in 1875, and every tenth year thereafter, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 8. The services herein required to be performed by the several assessors in the state, shall be performed at the same time that he performs his services under the general assessment laws of the state, and in connection therewith and shall not be allowed for such services separately, but for the time employed in taking the general assessment as for one and the same service.

Section 9. Any assessor who shall willfully neglect or refuse in whole or in part to perform the duties required in this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Section 10. Chapter seven of the general statutes of 1868, providing for the taking of the first and subsequent census of the state of Kansas is hereby repealed.

Section 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the KANSAS FARMER.

Approved March 5th, 1875.  
T. H. Cavanaugh, Secretary of State of the

State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the State, Done at Topeka, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1875.

Tom. H. Cavanaugh,  
Secretary of State.

Price list of flower, vegetable and field seeds for sale by James Fleming, successor to Henderson & Fleming, 67 Nassau street, New York.

Crossman & Bro's Illustrated Catalogue, and Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden for 1875, Rochester, N. Y.

Plant Catalogue, including plant novelties, greenhouse and bedding plants, in eight classes. F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill.

Wholesale Price List of the Bloomington Nursery, F. K. Phoenix, proprietor, Bloomington, Ill.

Catalogue of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, etc. T. C. Maxwell & Bros, Geneva, N. Y.

R. H. Shumway's Annual Garden Guide for 1875, Rockford, Ill.

Orange Orange Hedge Plants. Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Plakett of Baldwin City, Kansas. Mr. Plakett has a reputation for honesty and fair dealing which he has gained by sending out nothing but the best of plants, at a fair and reasonable price.

Money to Loan.—In sums of \$500 and upwards, at Real Estate Banking House of J. P. Ennis & Co., Topeka, Kansas. See their advertisement on last page of FARMER.

## LIST OF DONATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Commencing March 1st and ending March 6th 1875, from the Relief Department of Patrons of Husbandry, of Kansas.

## RECEIPTS:

March 1st, cash of Peter J. Dreher, of Lenzburg Ill. per reg. letter	\$ 5.00
" of Harrison Grange, at Harrison Ill.	10.00
" of B. F. Yates, Rantoul Ill.	8.00
2nd, Parkerville Grange No. 1041 Indiana.	5.00
" Salem Grange No. 1497, Ind.	5.00
" Union Grange No. 1345, Ind.	5.00
" Lasantville Grange No. 784, Indiana.	6.00
" Scott Grange No. 574, Ill.	10.00
" Ridott Grange No. 189, Ill.	5.00
4th Prairie View Grange No. 451, 2.00	
5th Bethel Grange No. 1212, Ill.	4.00
6th Kelly Grange, Iowa.	27.50
" Blooming Grove Indiana.	35.00
	\$127.50

## DISBURSEMENTS:

March 2nd, for Postal cards,	\$ 5.00
3rd, for printing on same,	2.00
" for county book,	.60
" for Stationery,	1.20
" for Postage,	8.00
4th Relief Memoranda,	.35
5th Freight paid on goods sent by J. W. Searle, from Ill.,	12.75
6th Freight on box of mds. from G. M. Garrison,	2.25
" for large size envelopes,	.85
" Freight on car of corn to S. N. Wood in Chase county,	91.05
	\$119.05

Balance cash on hand March 6th, 8.45

Relief goods received since March 1st 1875:

March 5th, of J. W. Searle, as follows, from Lombardville Station, Stark county Ill.	
4 sks. clothing,	37 sks. flour,
1 box "	9 sks. corn,
18 sks. oats.	31 sks. wheat.

March 6th 2 boxes sundries, donor unknown, for D. D. Hoag, Solomon City.

March 6th, 3 Boxes sund., donors unknown, to Almon Benton, Pottawatomie county Kansas.

## Relief Goods disbursed:

To Greenwood county, March 5th, 7 sks. of flour, and 2 sks. wheat, to Wm. Camel, of Eureka, per C. E. Paine, Emporia.

To Morris county March 5th, Wm. Downing, 10 sks. flour and 1 box clothing.

To Ottawa county March 6th, David D. Hoag 3 boxes sundries.

To Osage county March 5th, J. Y. Urie, 12 sks. flour, 6 sks. oats, and 2 sks. clothing.

To John Marsden, 8 sks. flour, 7 sks. oats, 2 sks. clothing.

To Pottawatomie county, March 6th, Almon Benton, 3 boxes sundries.

Butler County, March 6th, J. W. Hess, 1 box mds.

On hand March 6th, 29 sks. wheat and 9 sks. corn, at mill of Barton and Pierson, to be converted into flour and meal.

The Prospect Hotel, Baltimore, Md. closed today to the public to escape incurring the penalties of the civil rights bill.

The freshest in East Tennessee is reported over. The river is falling quite rapidly at Chattanooga, and has been on a stand several hours at Bridgeport, also. The bridge over the Tennessee at that point is safe. The damage to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad will not exceed \$10,000, and trains will be running east of the Cumberland mountains as usual on Friday morning.

## Proceedings of the Legislature.

## SENATE.

Topeka, March, 1 1875.  
Mr. Simons offered a resolution which was adopted, that the general appropriation bill, in the order as they are reported from the house, shall be placed at the head of the calendar.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that all legislation should cease on Thursday, March 4th, and that the legislature adjourn on Friday March 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Simons introduced a resolution for the submission of an amendment of the constitution abolishing the office of county superintendent.

Much time was occupied in the discussion of the report of the conference committee on the ninety-five thousand dollar relief bill. No action was taken.

A large number of bills of a miscellaneous character were passed.

In the executive session the nominations of Frederick Speck and W. H. Pilkinton trustees of the blind asylum were confirmed.

## HOUSE.

March, 1, 1875.

A resolution in relation to adjournment was passed corresponding to that passed by the senate.

A message was received from the governor, informing the house of his withholding his signature from the bill to enable school district No. 87, Linn county, to issue additional bonds to liquidate its indebtedness.

His reason for withholding his signature was that no provision was made in the bill for paying the interest on a number of bills were considered and passed, among which were several appropriation bills.

## SENATE.

Topeka, March, 2, 1875.

Mr. Malby of the committee on retrenchment and reform, made a report on the subject of senate joint resolution No. 3 of the last session of the legislature; the question having been raised as to whether the resolution had really passed the house of representatives, thus invalidating the appropriation of \$50,000 made under the resolution for militia expenses.

The majority report which was signed by Messrs. Malby and Davis, gives the opinion that the journal of the house, and other evidence go to show that the resolution did not pass.

The minority report, signed by Messrs. Johnson and Pater, gives a different conclusion. In the judgment of the minority the resolution did pass, and the doubt raised upon the subject has been wholly due to an omission on the part of the clerk of the house of recording the entry on the journal, of the proceedings had upon its passage.

The resolution was the last act of the late session, and the action upon it was hurried and confused, and thus the clerical omission is accounted for.

The senate receded from its amendments to the Howard county bill, so the bill passed dividing the county and establishing the county seat.

Numerous other bills were passed.

## HOUSE.

March, 2, 1875.

The governor's veto of the bill to authorize school district No. 23, Linn county, to issue bonds was sustained by a vote of 64 to 1.

Numerous bills were considered and passed, among which were several appropriation bills.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Was received and referred to the committee of the judiciary as follows:

OFFICE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
TOPEKA, MARCH 2, 1875.

To the Legislature:  
I am pleased to have the honor to present to you the annual report of the executive department of the state, and to inform you that the same has been printed and is now in the hands of the printer.

Impressed with the paramount importance of the subject, and sharing with you the conviction that the measures, whether of good or evil tendency, I venture to recommend an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, or such sum as shall be deemed necessary, for the purpose of furnishing seed to those of our people who are otherwise unable to obtain it.

I know of no channel through which the public money could flow with a probability of more beneficial results, than through the medium of the seed fund, which, by producing a bounteous and profitable harvest, will remain untitled unless the public justice of the state, acting through the representatives of the people, shall interfere and prevent such a catastrophe.

The highest interest of the state, the steady progress of the people in enlightenment, demand that our educational establishments should be liberally supported; the special classes of the unfortunate must be maintained; but these special provisions by no means exhaust the resources of the state, nor affect the general economy, and a measure of justice should not be conceded to those whom calamity has rendered unable to provide for themselves.

The financial condition of Kansas, as represented by her own financial officers, is a complete escapist to the plea of inability to supply this crying want. I tremble to anticipate the judgment of mankind upon a great commonwealth, having encouraged appeals for relief, and then, in the face of the whole country, steadily refused to relieve a single want at the expense of its own treasury.

This language of calm and self-reliance, and the money which every mail brings me, impels me to spare no legitimate effort to reach the good and true people of the state, and to make such provisions for the impoverished people of the state as will prevent that condition of destitution from being indefinitely continued, and to consummate the consequent upon it from becoming an established feature of our civilization.

THOMAS A. OSBORN.  
Resolutions were offered by Mr. Legate, and unanimously passed, extending a vote of thanks to the citizens of Wells Fargo & Co's, express, and to the people of San Francisco, California for the munificent donation and timely assistance sent to the destitute of Kansas.

## SENATE.

MARCH, 3, 1875.

An acknowledgment from Gen. Pope was read, that the senate for the resolution of thanks, passed to him.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Martin, was adopted: Resolved, That the secretary of state be and is hereby directed to provide the senate chamber with a suitable platform, president's stand and clerk's desk, in place of the one now in use.

Messrs. Peters and Pilkinton, from the conference committee on the ninety-five thousand dollar relief bill reported a compromise recommendation.

A number of bills were passed.

## HOUSE.

FEB. 3, 1875.

The following letter was read:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,  
ST. LEAVENWORTH, KAN., MAR. 24, 1875.

Hon. E. H. Funtston, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: I beg you to accept my thanks for a copy of the concurrent resolution of the legislature of the state of Kansas, touching the distribution of clothing to the citizens of the state made destitute by the drought and ravages of the grasshoppers.

I will esteem







## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## SPRINGTIME DISEASES.

The recent and frequent cases of pneumonia have led people very generally to fear that this dread disease has assumed the form of an epidemic, but our most learned physicians consider this a false apprehension, and assure us that care in avoiding the predisposing cause is all that is necessary; these causes are supposed to be malaria, the undue use of alcoholic stimulants, the inhalation of sewer and other impure gases, and sudden atmospheric changes. The exciting causes are usually the exposure of the body to extreme cold, or prolonged chilliness.

It is evident, considering these causes, that no class of people would be more liable to attacks of this disease than farmers families, and it behooves them to take great pains to avoid as far as possible, these deleterious conditions.

The first mentioned cause, malaria, is supposed to be the source of most of the ill that western people have to suffer; few pioneer families escape ague and spring and fall fevers but we believe the effects of malaria may be very greatly resisted and a great measure counteracted if we were particular to observe advice which we have all heard in substance, and the truth of which has been proven by the experience of ages in all parts of the world viz: to eat something before going out in the early morning; to sleep in an upper story, or several feet above ground if possible; avoid crossing marshes or bottom lands after sundown; not to live on the east side, or very near to any side we would add, of pools of stagnant water, compost heaps and out houses.

Many a farmer knows that he brought the ague upon himself by working half an hour after sundown, when he was tired and hungry and rapidly cooling by the evaporation from his clothing, which was damp with perspiration; of course he cannot afford to quit earlier, but then, he can better afford to rest that half hour each day than he can to lie abed a month or even a week and see the weeds and the season get that much ahead of him. And many a farmer's wife knows she brought pneumonia or some other disease upon herself, by doing some extra scrubbing or cleaning when she was over heated and exhausted with washing. It was such a temptation and such a good time, she thought, while she had warm suds, and everything ready, but very often the time thus gained is dearly paid for; we would like to see all good housekeepers adopt the rule that on wash day, nothing else shall be done, except the everyday duties which are absolutely necessary to the comfort of the household; if ever there is a time when a woman ought to have a rocking-chair and a magazine, it is the afternoon after the washing is out.

No gain will compensate for the labor that is done in these extra hours when brain and muscle are demanding rest; it takes more vitality to keep them going under such circumstances than dollars and cents are worth, and we entreat you, mothers, if you want to raise sons and daughters, who shall have health, strength, mental ability and moral stamina, take care of your health, and if you want to live to see these sons and daughters men and women, to enjoy their society and bless your grand children, don't jeopardize your lives for the sake of a few more stitches just to finish a garment, after the fire has burned low, the room grown cold and everyone else has gone to bed.

If the inhalation of impure gases is a fruitful cause of pneumonia, we fear too many farmers have a never failing source of supply in their cellars, particularly in seasons when they are well filled with fruits and vegetables. It has a wound of peace and plenty to hear any one say they have a cellar well stocked with potatoes, turnips, apples, squashes, onions, cabbage, meat, lard, soap, etc., but however many good things come out of such a cellar, there is constantly ascending from it, poisonous gases and vapors which permeate all the upper rooms and are continually being absorbed by the lungs of the inmates.

We cannot entirely escape the malaria incident to a new country or any country, but we can prevent many cases of typhoid and other fevers, by burying our vegetables out doors and making under ground store rooms some place else than under our houses, and by being sure that the water used for household purposes is not contaminated with the drainage of the premises.

Kansas cellars are not supposed to be very well stocked this winter, but we would urge that they all be ventilated, whatever may be in them, and all decaying vegetable matter removed as soon as possible.

In proof of the theory, that pneumonia is a malarial disease, we believe most physicians agree that quinine is one of the most efficacious remedies in its treatment. The immediate symptoms manifest themselves by a distinct chill, lasting from half an hour to two hours, followed by a pain in the side, of several hours duration, accompanied by fever, a hacking cough and rapid respiration; but these symptoms are sometimes preceded by acting in the limbs and a general feeling of debility, which should warn the patient to take care of himself, as these acute forms of malarial disease which seem to increase are more often fatal particularly with robust middle-aged people and infants, than our long time enemy, fever and ague.

## TWO GIRLS.

That Tried Farming.

Another development in our affairs was not so encouraging. Pampas, upon acquaintance, was proving to be an extreme conservative, who liked things to run on in the old ruts. Of late we had been awakened and lain trembling to hear him pawing and knocking his stable in the dead of night—our horse—what were we to do with him?

"I will whip him for that," Louise said at last. He had never drawn anything save a light phantom, or worn any but the daintiest trappings, and he hated our harness and never would accept the bits without a protest; and of late he had shown his contempt for our pretty wagon by a series of short runs back and forth whenever he was put in the stable, and now he was resorting to sudden jumps, and to standing straight upon his hind feet in his desperate struggles to free himself.

"And I will whip him for that!" finally said Louise one day, after dismounting for the seventh time from the load of wood which he had vainly tried, by rearing and plunging, to overturn. I looked at his ugly mouth champing the bits so restively, and at his snarling eyes, and I fancied little, short Louise whipping him! I should have laughed had I not been so anxious.

One day when he wouldn't "back" she kept her word. She led him out into an open space, told me to come along, and throwing off her sun-bonnet, took the whip. "Now back, Pampas, back!"

Not a step. Nothing but that fierce champing.

"Back, I say, back!" She tries to force him back with all her strength—and her white, fine arm and shoulder have strength—but Pampas chumps and plants his feet, and then tries to make a little run at her, and I cry out. She crushes him back, the veins standing out on the little brown skin like cords.

She is white enough now. "Get into the wagon, Dolly, and pull on the lines!"

I clamber in, and, while she tries again, I pull, and cry "Back! back!" with all my weak voice. It is an exciting feminine shriek, as it sounds as if I were afraid and were about to break down and cry, when in reality I am as brave and angry as Louise.

She tells him once more. Then she forces the bits back, and she raises the whip, and she brings it down upon his breast fiercely and fast, and cries, "Back, Pampas!" Pampas rears; that taint of mustang blood shows itself now; he raises his clear from the ground, but he can neither knock her down or shake her off.

The whip comes swift and fierce. "Back! back there, back!" And I am as angry as she. I don't care if we both get that killed, and I pull, and she cries to him, and all at once he does back—runs back swift and hard. She holds fast. "Brace yourself if you can!" and then we bring up against the fence, and I sit down suddenly, and am thrown forward upon the dashboard. He plunges, but little Lou holds him there. She can hold him. Then after a little, she lets him come forward, a few steps at a time, breathing hard and stepping high. He stands and paws, and looks, oh, how furious!

Lou takes breath a moment. "This never'll do!" she says, and tells me to get out. She springs in while I try to hold him as she did; he evidently thinks he can translate me down. "Now don't be frightened; the harness is strong, and I can hold him; let go now!"

I try to let go, and he gives a plunge, nearly knocking me over, and shoots out at the open gate, as Lou meant. Up the road they go, Lou bareheaded, her golden fleece of hair flying straight behind her. I can see her kicking him up the long hill. He plunges, kicks, breaks into a run again, and the next minute they are out of sight, and the Kromers all come out to the gate to look. I can hear them for a little while over on the other road, the wagon rattling and bounding once or twice, and then there is nothing more to be heard.

They are gone an hour. I try to get dinner, but I cannot see, for tears. I let one of our plates fall and break. I let the meat burn. I wring my hands and walk the floor. I am just trying on my sun-bonnet to go and see what I can find, when suddenly I think I hear wheels. I run to the door. I did hear wheels. And it is Louise coming from the other way. Pampas is walking meekly. He is covered with sweat and foam—such a sorry-looking beast! Lou sits on the seat, serene, but white and large-eyed.

She smiles as they pause in the gateway. She composedly backs him a little. Then they come on again a few steps, then she stops him. She backs him again. "See! don't he know his master?"

He looks so meek and sorry. I think he would like to lay his nose against my cheek, but she will not let me pet him, not ever so little.

How we congratulate ourselves! for the neighborhood has for the last fortnight plainly been of the opinion that "them two girls have no business with a horse!"

But the next morning at breakfast, we hear the old-wringing hoof-blows upon the side of the barn. Louise jumps up and takes down the whip, and I follow her. It is dreadful to me that we two gentle, intelligent girls, can not coax and win and govern a horse according to theory. I hear Pampas start with a jump as Lou unlatches the stable door. He sees her, sees the whip, and he—yes, he actually falls upon his knees. Lou nods at him meaningly, lays down the whip, tells him to get up, which he does, tells him to go to eating, which he does.

"There, old fellow," she says.

Pampas trembles when he hears her coming, for nearly a week. Once more he has to be shown the whip at a time when his memory bids fair to fall him concerning the art of backing, and then it is all over with; and I am permitted to pet him again. He is a good horse for a year at a time, and very dear to the hearts of his small mistresses. Then, usually, he and Louise have to make some few fresh arrangements concerning good behavior; but it is never now a serious affair.

By this time the money capital of the enterprise had become entirely exhausted, and we were left dependent upon the butter and eggs of our plan. During our first week at cousin Janet's we had found that they were not going to bring us the prices we had counted upon. We could only trust that there might be such a thing as making good the deficiency in prices by the production of larger quantities. We experimented with the feed of our poultry, and at last we did succeed in bringing what Louise called "a perfect storm of eggs."

Knowing it costs no more to keep the good

cow than the poor one, we had paid an extra price and had secured one of extra excellence, upon whom our meal and "middlings" were not wasted; gentle Maggie, with her little feet, black-tinted, daintily salted, and daintily put up; but even from the most fastidious private buyers we never have received above thirty cents per pound, and during the greater portion of the summer have sold it for fifteen cents and twelve cents, the same price which Mrs. Kromer receives for her soft, lardy-looking rolls. Perhaps that is the most aggravating part of it.

(Continued.)

## What they Eat in Paris.

PARIS, January 24, 1915.

Paris is the Olympus of gourmets, if not of gourmands. The French, as a people, particularly the inhabitants of the capital, are delicate and dainty eaters, so valuing their appetite that they seldom like to spoil it by glutting. Gout is not common here, and for the reason that there is far less grossness of feeding than there is in Germany or England, or even in America.

One of the two proofs of the superiority of French cooking is that dyspepsia, the curse of Americans, is scarcely known here. The habit of the people has something to do with it. They are never in such driving haste, they are not so incessantly anxious minded as you are. But still, the manner of preparing food is the cause of this nation's good digestion. Therefore, what the French eat, and how they cook, becomes a matter of interest to every civilized stomach.

Some of the dishes of Paris are peculiar. Snails, for example, are greatly relished. You can see them in the windows of the third-class restaurants, and they may be had at the first-class places, but not generally. Snail-eating is an ancient Roman custom, still practiced in Italy. The old Romans regarded the mollusk as a great delicacy, taking unwearied pains to cultivate it. The wealthy epicures had maileries, causing snails to be fattened with boiled spiced barley and aromatic wine. They were imported from Sicily and the Balearic Isles, and commanded a high price.

The snails in this market usually come from the wine-making regions in the vicinity. They are very fond of grape leaves, on which they are found, and sent in quantities to the capital. They are sold wholesale to the Halles Centrales and other markets for from twelve to sixteen sous a hundred, according to quality and size. The French often suck them out of the shell, as 'Yankees' do oysters; but, generally, they boil them in the shell, and eat them with a butter composed of butter, pepper, salt, herbs and eggs.

A great prejudice exists out of France against horse-flesh as food. It is sold here in every arrondissement, and is often very palatable. Scientists have pronounced it as nutritious and savory as beef, from which it is not easily distinguishable. To any taste it seems like a mixture of veal and beef. I ate it first a number of years since, and liked it, having confidence in my cook, and in the healthy condition of the meat. The horses that are butchered are horses that have received incurable wounds, have broken their legs or are in some way rendered useless, not, as is frequently affirmed, those that have died of disease or old age. The authorities look after this with parental solicitude. A horse that had perished from disease could not be disposed of, so vigilant are the police, for gastronomic purposes.

Everybody who has lived any time in Paris has heard endless stories of the consumption rats, cats, etc. These animals are far from being unpalatable—I speak by the card—indeed, when properly selected and cooked are very good. Few persons could distinguish between a rat and a squirrel, or a cat and a rabbit, especially when so culinarily disguised as they can be here. A skilled French cook can transform almost anything into a delicious dish. You have heard of the chief who, having nothing in the larder, provided a superb dinner for his master and a friend. The master, being curious as to the working of the miracle, questioned his servant, who confessed that he had made the parrot, the cat, two old napkins and a lamp-mat serve, which elaborate dressings, for the prandial purpose.

I have intense admiration for, and entire faith in French cooks. I know a number (hence my experience in snail, rat, cat and horse dishes), and they have convinced me again and again, that their art is one of the most useful and desirable of any of the many arts of the present day, and of the delightful capital—Cor. St. Louis Globe.

A lady came to me, a few weeks ago, to buy a quart of cream. I never had sold cream and did not know how to set a price, but she had, in former times, measured and weighed, and proved that a quart of cream would make a pound of butter, and she had bought it and always paid the price that butter was worth per pound at the time. She wanted me to test the rule and see whether it is correct; so I did. The first week, from fourteen quarts of cream, I made fifteen and three-fourth quarts of butter; the second week, from fifteen quarts, seventeen pounds; the third week, fourteen quarts, sixteen pounds—a gain of one pound in seven quarts.

Will some one who has tried it, write to the FARMER the result, for my benefit, or rather the lady's, if she should come again. It is likely the result would be different at different seasons of the year. Mrs. C. F. D.

## Mrs. Sartoris' Appearance

Mrs. Algernon Sartoris, once our sweet-faced Nellie Grant, was present during the evening, in company with her English looking husband and her father, President Grant. Mrs. Sartoris, looking a little older and several shades paler than when she waved us good by on her way to "Merrie England," and whatever that Isle of Albion may do toward bestowing beautiful blushes on her native-born maidens, she has neglected to lay her roses on the cheeks of this soft-eyed daughter of her adoption. Mrs. Sartoris was of course the centre of attraction, while she remained, and danced two or three times with some of the gentlemen who had been her partners through many "German" in the "old days," but she was evidently tired, from her long sea voyage, and retired quite early from the festivities.

## New Advertisements.

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

## A Man of a Thousand.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Carrot of India. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dispel—Night sweats, Irritation of the nerves, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

## No Thorns to Scratch!

Hoosac Thornless Blackberry. Quality and productiveness unequalled. Hardy: Never has winter-killed. One plant by mail, 50 cents; 6 plants, \$2.25; 12 plants, \$4.00. Full history, plate and testimonials free to all. Address FRANK FORD, Ravenna, Ohio. Discount to granges and dealers on large orders.

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

## TOPEKA Poultry IMPORTING AND BREEDING COMPANY.

W. W. GAVITT, President.  
C. C. STAPLES, Vice President.  
C. D. SKINNER, Treasurer.  
C. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

We breed nothing but imported and standard fowls. Will sell for 1875 eggs from the following varieties and well known strains, at \$3 per dozen, Buff Cochins for sale in pairs or trios.  
LIGHT BRAHMAS.....McCabe's strain  
DARK BRAHMAS.....Skinner's strain  
BUFF COCHIN.....Gavitt's strain  
PARTRIDGE COCHIN.....McCabe's strain  
WHITE COCHIN.....McCabe's strain  
BLACK SPANISH.....Hughes' strain  
BROWN LEGHORNS.....Staple's strain  
B. B. RAMES.....Staple's strain  
WHITE LEGHORNS.....Blush's strain  
Orders booked now and filled in rotation, carefully packed and warranted to reach their destination in safety.

## Tumbler Pigeons \$5 per pair.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at Topeka, Kansas.

**Wanted.**  
Energetic canvassing agents in every town and county west of the Missouri river to introduce one of the best selling articles ever invented. It is needed in every household. Business light and profitable. Exclusive territory given to good agents. Circulars free. Apply at once to FRANKISH & GOODWIN, General Agents, P. O. Box 127, Topeka, Kansas.

## Land! Land! Land!

## HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES IN

Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's, KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE

Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company,

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

20 Per cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address

John Clark, LAND COMMISSIONER.

## PROTGING HORSES.

Of Fashionable Breeding.

HAMLETONIAN'S, STARS AND

Clays, etc. For Sale at Pairie Dell Farm,

SHAWNEE COUNTY, (near TOPEKA, KAN.)

R. I. LEE.

## THE BEST STOCK OF

## OSAGE ORANGE SEED

In the Country. We have a choice lot of Osage Orange seed which we warrant the crop of 1914. Always buy Osage seed near home as you can get it, especially when you can buy at same figures you can east. Our prices are:

1 to 10 bushels.....per bu \$5.00

10 to 30 bushels.....per bu 5.50

30 bushels and over.....per bu 5.00

Cash to accompany orders from unknown correspondents. Address,

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Seedmen, Kansas City Mo.

## SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

The subscriber having a new and elegant stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing goods, including a very handsome lot of black and white and glass show-cases, is desirous to give up business. The stock is all new and well selected, and a similar opportunity seldom offers to start a profitable business. Live stock only wanted in exchange. Good native cows preferred for sheep and breeding mares, which must be delivered at Kansas City, or Denver. Value of stock, about \$7,000 at prime net cost. First class references given and required.

J. H. C. P. O. Box 1163, New York.

## TEAM FOR SALE!

TO FARMERS OR TEAMSTERS.

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

## Now Ready FOR ORDERS.

After considerable delay, the Kansas City Lithographing Company is now ready to receive orders for their Map of the State of Kansas.

Every business man should have one. It is the only reliable map of the State that has been published for a number of years back and it is guaranteed thoroughly correct in every respect.

A year's labor has been expended in the compilation and engraving of the map. The vast number of changes that have occurred in the State in the last five years render almost useless the maps now in use. As this new Wall Map embraces all the surveys up to the present time, location of every town and post office, railroads, etc., it becomes a necessity to every business man. It is 47 feet in size. Price \$10.00. Address KANSAS CITY LITHOGRAPHING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

## THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

NOW furnishes a THOROUGH and DIRECT EDUCATION to those who intend to be FARMERS, MECHANICS, or to follow other Industrial Pursuits. THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WOMEN, are prepared with express reference to these things:

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

## In addition the special object of the FARMERS COURSE

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

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

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

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

## SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

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

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

## THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

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

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

## THE COURSE FOR WOMEN

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

## TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE.

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

Boarding ranges from \$2.75 to \$4 per week.

Students PAID FOR LABOR on the Farm and in the Shops, which is not educational, and which the institution needs performed.

The NEXT TERM begins August 30, 1914, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to

J. A. ANDERSON, President, Manhattan, Kansas.

## The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

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

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

In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-fifth higher than the average rate of all the companies in Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan.

We give the following as an illustration of the difference between our rates and joint stock companies.

Joint stock company lowest cash rate, per annum on \$1,000.....\$5.00

On each \$1,000, for three years.....\$15.00

A policy fee of.....2.00-17.00

which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are:

A membership fee of.....\$1.50

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25 cents on each \$100.....2.50

Total cash paid.....\$4.00

A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 3 years of.....\$9.00

Total cost of insurance for 3 years.....\$9.00

The premium note is liable to assessment at any time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$300 the cost is as follows:

Membership fee.....\$1.50

Premium for first year.....\$2.50

Total cash payment.....\$4.00

Note for remaining two years.....\$5.00

Total cost for three years.....\$9.00

Our rates are about one-half of the joint stock company rates, and only a small part of the premium required to be paid in cash.

Address S. H. DOWNS, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

## The "Planet" Double-wheel Hoe

will

work better, faster, and easier than any other hoe made.

A LIVE AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!

## MARKET GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS,

WILL find it to their advantage to call on, or apply by mail to the undersigned for

Good, Pure Garden Seeds,

grown by J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.; also, for S. L. Allen's "Planet" Hand Seed Drills and Wheel Hoes, that took the First Premium at the Kansas State Fair in 1914.

Sample machines to be seen near the Times office, North Topeka, where orders will be received for them and all kinds of GARDEN, FLOWER or FIELD SEEDS, at wholesale and retail rates.

Catalogues and prices sent on application. Prices and terms to suit the times. C. H. BARTON, Special Agt. Postoffice box 306, North Topeka, Kansas.

## PATRONS' HAND - BOOK.







## LET US SMILE.

A chap from the western part of the State went to bed at one of the hotels the other night, and blew out his gas instead of turning out the gas. The gas rushed out, the room was filled, and in about half an hour the small being so strong that the stranger got out of bed, opened the door and shouted for the clerk. The clerk came up and demanded to know what was up. "I never stopped in De-  
 clared last night before," replied the stranger, "but I don't know but this small is all right, and I don't know but it something had busted out."

A man does a great deal to discourage his neighbors from smoking. When a man is smoking, he would shed his last drop of blood for a cigar. It disturbs him to have a cigar fall from the kitchen. "Look at here! a cigar coming with that bucket of water, or small comes out and see to you!"

A clergyman in Iowa stood in his door and watched a donation party that the first one who entered his gate would be a dead man. He said it was bad enough to take half his pay in beans, without having his house destroyed.

Ellen Larabee, an Illinois farmer's daughter, just missed being a heroine. Seeing her father's barn on fire, she got a pail of water, ran toward the barn and—fainted on the way. The barn was destroyed, and her father, rating her intentions by the slow standard of her failure, warned her shoulders with a strap.

He blushed a fiery red,  
 Her heart went pit-a-pat;  
 She gently hung her head  
 And looked down at the mat.  
 He trembled in his speech;  
 He rose from where he sat,  
 And shouted with a screech,  
 "Your sitting on my hat!"

At a competitive examination for a prize for the best composition at a grammar school in this city, one of the effusions handed in contained the following passage: "A man who has been born and bred in the lap of luxury is more apt to succumb to bedbug poison than the hardy pioneer of our western forests."

This is the way one choir sings the first verse of "Jerusalem, my happy home":

Yie-lu-sah-leng, Yie-lu-sah-leng,  
 Di-ming jib-bze pao-pe,  
 Ling-cong z'ao ki-x we-tao,  
 Pen ngo sia gyeen-we!

The choir to which we now refer is composed of Chinamen; but there are plenty of American choirs that can sing just as badly.

"Is there any person you wish me to marry?" said a wife to a dying spouse, who had been somewhat of a tyrant in his day. "Marry the devil, if you like," was the gruff reply. "No, I thank you, my dear, one husband of the same family is enough for me."

## PUBLIC SALE

—OF THE—  
**Bellevue Herd**

—OF—  
**SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**

I will sell on  
**Wednesday, March 24th, 1875,**

At the Fair Grounds at Dixon, Lee County, Illinois.

## 90 HEAD

Of superior Short-horn Cattle, consisting of 75 females and 15 young bulls, of fashionable and popular families, including

Levans, Miss Willys,  
 Rose of Sharon, Strawberry,  
 Young Marys, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Among the bulls are **CHAMPION OF THE WEST** and **THORNDAL DUKE**, two very choice animals.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on satisfactory notes, without interest, on sums of \$500; under that amount, cash. A liberal discount allowed for cash.

Will commence promptly at 12 o'clock noon.

WILLIAM STEWART,  
 Franklin Grove, Lee County, Ill.

The Dixon has been selected as the place to display the Bellevue Herd on account of its easy access to all points, being where the Illinois Central and N. W. railroads cross each other.

## CARTON'S

## SEEDSOWER

Sows all kinds of  
 GRAIN AND GRASS SEED.

Address all orders to  
**W. H. BANKS & CO.,**

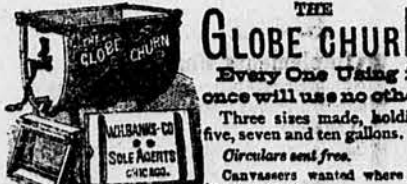
Sole Agents for the Northwest,  
 84 & 86 So. Canal St.,  
 CHICAGO.

Contractors wanted where  
 there are no Agents.



My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1875 is now ready for all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. In it will be found several valuable varieties of new vegetables introduced for the first time this season, having made new vegetables a specialty for many years. Growing over a hundred and fifty varieties on my several farms, I would particularly invite the patronage of market gardeners and all others who are especially desirous to have their seed pure and fresh, and of the very best strain. All seed sent out from my establishment are covered by three warrants as given my catalogue.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marlborough, Mass.



**HOME GROWN SEEDS**  
 OUR NEW CATALOGUE, 150 pages, containing the greatest variety of Garden and Flower seeds, and the best strains of home grown seeds for Market Gardeners and Amateurs, sent free to all who apply. Hovey & Co. 55 No. Market St. Boston, Mass.

JOHN T. & E. S. NICCOLLS.  
LIVE STOCK

Commission Merchants,  
 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO, ILL.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Refer by permission to C. N. Holder, Cashier Home Bank, Bloomington, Ill. B. F. Funk, Mayor City of Bloomington, Ill. James Porter, Bloomington, Ill. A. H. Pearce, Kansas City. John H. Foster, Cashier Anderson Co. Savings Bank, Garretts, Kan. Hon. W. H. Snellwood, Secretary of State, Topeka, Kan. J. E. Hudson, Editor Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

\$100 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agents everywhere, to sell our INDESTRUCTIBLE WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES. Sample free. Address: The Hudson Wire Mills, 128 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

## A Good Garden

CANNOT be had without Good Seeds, and I have endeavored in every way to make mine the best. My Garden Manual, besides containing the most complete treatise on Hot Beds ever published, is full of practical hints and labor saving methods learned in many years market gardening. Sent for two stamps. J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford Ill.

## COLMAN &amp; CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
 612 North Fifth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RECEIVE and sell all kinds of Produce, including Grain, Potatoes, Onions, Wool, Hides, Fats, Grass and Clover Seeds, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

Our long experience as Commission Merchants and our excellent facilities, enable us to get the very highest market rates. All letters of inquiry promptly answered. The business of the

Patrons of Husbandry is especially solicited. We are also the manufacturers' agents for the sale of the THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW, for which circulars will be sent on application. We beg to refer to D. W. Adams, Master National Grange, Waukon, Iowa; O. H. Kelley, Secretary National Grange, Washington City; Gen. W. Duane Wilson, Secretary Iowa State Grange; T. R. Allen, Master Missouri State Grange; J. K. Hudson, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. Address or consign to COLMAN & CO., St. Louis Missouri.

## W. H. BANKS &amp; CO.'S

## SEEDS.

A large supply of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, with complete circulars for Free List.

Comstock's Seeder, Hand Cultivator,  
 Weeder, Strawberry Planter, Short and Vole Plows,  
 Combined or Separate.

W. H. BANKS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen,  
 24 & 26 So. Canal St., cor. Washington, CHICAGO.

## SEEDS

Write for English or German Catalogue for FREE LIST. Also for MARKER (GARDENING) and for MARKER (FARMING). Circulars sent free to all who apply.

W. H. BANKS & CO., Wholesale and Retail Seedsmen,  
 24 & 26 So. Canal St., cor. Washington, CHICAGO.

## THE TEBO NURSERIES COMPANY

CLINTON, MO., offer in special quantities, Hoses, and other Grapes, Peaches, Wild Goose Plums, Apples, Apple Seedlings, and Root Grafts. Send for prices.

## 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 rare, hurricanes unknown.

Death rate lower than in any other State.

Soil of unsurpassed fertility, especially suited to cereals. No failure of crops in thirty years.

Great abundance of fruit. Stock raising very profitable. As a farming country, the State is not surpassed by any part of the Union.

Abundance of good and cheap public, railroad and private lands.

Variety of timber of exceptional excellence for industrial purposes.

Great mineral resources, especially coal, iron, lead, gold and silver.

Fine natural water system, vast water power.

Good market for agricultural products, owing to short transportation to the Pacific ocean, and direct exportation to all parts of the world. Railroad facilities. Navigable rivers, including the great Columbia.

Active commerce. Value of exports in 1874, Ten Millions of Dollars, Gold.

Every advantage enjoyed in civilized countries. Liberal laws. Good schools. Moderate taxes. Only nominal State debt.

Pamphlets, with Map and full descriptions of the State, and all needed advice and assistance, may be had, free of charge, on application to the

Eastern Office.  
 Oregon State Board of Immigration,  
 Room No. 6,  
 Transcript Building,  
 Boston Massachusetts.

## ATTENTION GRANGES!

A first-class machine in every respect, we offer to patrons at wholesale rates. Send for Pamphlet, &c., GIBBS & STERRET MAN'G CO., No. 5 South Main street, ST. LOUIS, MO. J. H. IRWIN, Manager.

## GROUND OIL CAKE.

NO MAN RAISING STOCK of any kind can afford to do without some of this

Most Valuable Feed.

We keep it constantly in stock, and furnish in any quantity as ordered.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.  
 Manufacturers of  
 Lead-Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead and Lined Oil.

70 North Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.  
 Highest price paid for Flax Seed.

## E. N. FRESHMAN, ADVERTISING

100 West Fourth St.  
 CINCINNATI O.

Is authorized to contract for advertising for this Paper.

Estimates furnished free. Send for a circular.

## A FAMILY FRIEND.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, containing descriptions and rules for the treatment of Heart Disease, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, etc., will be sent free of charge to any one sending their address to Dr. S. S. FITCH & SON, 714 Broadway, New York. A most valuable work in any family. State where you saw this advertisement.

## FURS, FURS, FURS.

HIDES. HIDES. HIDES.

WANTED BY  
**HARTSOCK & GOSSETT,**  
 LEATHER STORE,  
 135 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Twenty Thousand Mink, Otter, Beaver, Wildcat, Wolf, Skunk, Badger and Muskrat Skins, also Hides for which we will pay Top Prices in Cash. Price List furnished on application.

## RELIABLE SEEDS.

BY MAIL.—Our new Seed Catalogue, with revised and enlarged List of Novelties and Specialties, is ready for distribution, and will be sent to all who apply, enclosing stamp for postage.

R. H. ALLEN & CO.,  
 189 & 191 Water St. New York.

"The Way to Wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to Market."—FRANKLIN.

## SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

Shows all classes how to succeed in life. How the working-man makes the most of his wages. How farmers make the farm pay—make it rich, and get rich themselves. Money in Manufacturing; Money in the Professions, &c. How to begin and manage business so as to make success certain. How to BANK, LOAN AND SAVE MONEY. Business Laws, and Laws of each State regulating rates of interest, &c., &c. Anecdotes and incidents of business life. Entertaining men may engage at once in a money-making business.

Address: ZIEGLER & McCURDY, St. Louis Mo.

## KAW VALLEY

## NURSERY.

Apple Trees, two and three years—fine. Also Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, &c. 1000 Apple Grafts, \$5 per 1000.

4000 Peach, 8 to 10 feet, \$5 to \$8 feet, \$10 per 1000.

3000000 Peaches, also 30,000 seedlings for sale at \$1.50 per bushel, packed and delivered at depot free.

1 to 10 bushels, \$2 to \$4 per 100, \$10 per 1000.

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HIDES. HIDES. HIDES.

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