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The Kansas Farmer.

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

Agriculture.

twenty years, or twenty dollars a year for two hundred years. Which shall it be?" The question of time, now long a farmer

should be engaged in making the needed im-provements on his farm, has been almost as great a puzzle as was that of the Irishman in the story. The common method is to employ only the smallest possible amount of capital, and extend the time indefinately. If the farm shows a profit at the close of the year of five hundred collars, possibly one-tenth or one-fifth that same may be devoted to a job of unit many be devoted to a job of unit may be unit may be devoted to a job of unit may be unit may be devoted to a job of unit may be unit to a job of unit may be unit m

I believe in farmers living well; no class better deserves the fat of the land. I believe in fine carriages, houses, and a generous scale of personal expenses—not at the cost of the farm, but as the result of profitable investments made on the farm itself. It is possible for a farmer to live like an independent prince, but only by stimulating the farm to its ut-most productiveness. High living with any other programe tends only to debt and poverty. But no farmer who is constantly making his land more productive can fail in securing a profitable result, provided he uses his money with any degree of discretion. There is not a farm in Western New York where one hundred or one thousand dollars could not be used in ways that would be perfectly certain to return millet is the merest temporizing. I question twenty to fifty per cent. On many farms it would be a job of underdraining; and in my grown a farmer can afford to plow and seed experience, an underdrain will always repay annually for a crop of hay alone. The whole its cost in four crops, and sometimes in two. There is an average return in draining all land, that needs it, of fully thirty three per cent. Manure can often be bought at rates which will pay one hundred per cent. or more in the first crop, and another hundred per cent. in the increased value of the farm Sometimes, by hiring an extra hand for two hundred dollars, eight or nine hundred dollars more may be produced on the tarm. It requires more thought and ability to keep capital in a farm properly employed than is given to any other business; and yet there is no oc cupation where in surplus capital can be used with greater profit, and be entirely safe from are right-each according to the method he

third of the crop of the United States. The provement shuts the door against others which would be far better. So long as a farmer is cramped by lack of capital, he must not only ask what will pay, but what will pay, but what will pay, but what will pay the best and quickest. If a good fence prevents mainly or draining a field, its cost may be a clear waste of money, so far as present profit clear waste of money, so far as present profit into most of the counties.—N. Y. Heraid.

| eyed pea is highly recommended in Virginia. To some of the tenderer exotics often imported. The Ash, both white and green, is valuable where the farmers provide a series of small into which the hogs are turned as soon fields, into which the hogs are turned as soon at time. To these we can add timber. To these we can add to support. Their influence and co-operation, if as potent as nas been represented, may be just to some of the tenderer exotics often imported.

The Ash, both white and green, is valuable for shade and timber. To these we can add timber. To these we can add timber. To these we can add where the farmers provide a series of small ported.

The Ash, both white and green, is valuable for shade and timber. To these we can add timber. To these we can add where the farmers provide a series of small into suctivation. It is important to protect the bodies of new as potent as nas been represented, may be just it is easily injured by rains when ripe. In the global not they bring about the ported.

The Ash, both white and green, is valuable where the farmers provide a series of small into the torget in this crop is not far from 500,000 acres. where the farmers provide a series of small into the visual ported.

The Ash, both white and green, is valuable for shade and timber. To these we can add to they beat and timber. To these we can add to the ported.

The Ash, both white and green, is valuable for shade and timber. To these of small ported.

The Ash, both white and green is small ported.

The Ash, so the farmer provide.

The Ash

is concerned. In fact one of the strongest arguments for soiling is that it unlocks capital investedlin farming, and allows its more profitable use. I was much impressed with an idea of one of your correspondents, that one farmer of his acquaintance enriched his farm and filled his barns, while his neighbors became poor by clearing off the water and stones from their fields. In the end the farmer who had devoted his skill and labor to enrich the soil SLOW OR FAST FARMING.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT FARM IMPROVEMENT.

A story is told of an Irishman who had resolved to save four thousand dollars, and was overheard debating with himself how he should do it. "There are two ways," said he, "I can save two hundred dollars a year for twenty years, or twenty dollars a year for twenty years, or twenty dollars a year for two hundred.

FORAGE PLANTS IN KANSAS.

BY PROF. E. M. SHELSON.

There is no truth in agriculture that has a

the soil, if its productive power is maintained, amounted to 90,600,000 pounds for which we and this we shall do best and cheapest by frequently plowing under the mass of roots and imported butter and cheese to the value of hereage which constitutes the soot of pastured fields. So soon as our farming takes into account the future condition on the farm, perennial grasses become indispensable.

MILLET AND HUNGARIAN. farming, and where the object is simply the production of hay these annual grasses pos sess a great value. But when we consider all the objects of the grasses, the growth of the grown, a farmer can afford to plow and seed argument is briefly summed up thus, millet requires an annual plowing and seeding; it returns nothing to the soil, but rather the reverse; it notoriously exhausts the land; it is not a pasture grass. For all these reasons millet and Hungarian can never take the place of clovers and perennial grasses.-Industrialist.

FARMING AND GARDENING IN NEW JER-

New Jersey, from its location between the two great cities of the Continent, depends largely upon the products of the garden and orchard as money crops. Much of the milk of New Jersey dairies is sent so market unmanufactured; yet butter is sold to a limited extent.

The stock pea has been successfully cultivated in southwestern Missouri for several tis one of the special products of Hudson and It is one of the special products of Hudson and It is one of the special products of the garden and It is one of the special products of the garden and It is one of the special products of the garden and It is one of the special products of the garden and It is one of the special products of the garden and It is one of the special products of the garden and It is one of the special products of the garden and our influence in this direction, but found the nours given to planting trees upon our farms just now will pay a hundred fold in a few years; that is, if we plant the hardy kinds. If we are to make our plantations successful we we are to make our plantations successful we must rely in the beginning upon our native there were but few sheep kept in his county, and that he considered a dog as good as a trees mainly. SEY. orchard as money crops. Much of the milk of loss. That farming pays, is the testimony of hundreds of farmers who know how to use their capital profitably. That it does not pay, is the testimony of millions more who demon Sussex. The meat production is veal, spring Sussex. The meat production is veal, spring fatten upon them laster upon them laster and beginned and that he considered a dog as good as a lamb, mutton in autumn and winter and beginned to a limited extent. Most of the New Jersey excellent food for milch cows. It is estimated to a limited extent. Most of the New Jersey and that if one was taxed the other than select the White Elm (Ulmus Americal and that if one was taxed that if he considered a dog as good as a select the select the white Elm (Ulmus Americal and that if one was taxed that if he considered a dog as good as a select the white Elm (Ulmus Americal and that if one was taxed the other than select the White Elm (Ulmus Americal and that if one was taxed that if he considered a dog as good as a select the white Elm (Ulmus Americal and that if one was taxed that if he considered a dog as good as a select than the considered a dog as good as a select than the considered a dog as good as a select than the considered a dog as good as a select than the considered a dog as good as a select than the considered a dog as good as a select than the considered a dog as good as a select than the considered a dog as good as a select the white Elm (Ulmus Americal and that if the considered a dog as good as a select than the considered a dog as good as a select the white Elm (Ulmus Americal and that if the considered a dog as good as a select the white Elm (Ulmus Americal and that if the considered a dog as good as a select the white Elm (Ulmus Americal and that if the considered a dog as good as a select the white Elm (Ulmus Americal and that if the considered a dog as good as a select the white Elm (Ulmus Americal and the considered a dog as good as a select the white Elm (Ulmus Americal and the considered a dog as good as a select the white Elm (Ulmus Americal and the considered strate their position most conclusively. Both lamb, mutton in autumn and winter and beef corn. adopts.

In making farm improvements for profit, a good deal of judgment is needed to decide which are most profitable and will bring the sweet for lambs, market the fleece in June, sell and hogs will eat those that are scattered on an another than the self-lambs and will bring the lambs, market the fleece in June, sell and hogs will eat those that are scattered on an another than the self-lambs and the lambs are most profitable and will bring the lambs, market the fleece in June, sell and hogs will eat those that are scattered on an another than the self-lambs and the lambs are most profitable and will bring the lambs, market the fleece in June, sell and hogs will eat those that are scattered on an another than the self-lambs are most profitable and will bring the lambs, market the fleece in June, sell and hogs will eat those that are scattered on an another than the self-lambs and will be lambs. paid in the first crop realy costs nothing, excepting the use of the money for a few months. In many cases an investment thus made will furnish capital for still farther improvements, whereas, if made in something not bringing an immediate return, it will only be so much addition te the dead capital of the farm. It immediate return, it will only be so much addition to the dead capital of the farm. It does not pay generally to make improvements unless capital is to be had in unlimited quantities; a moderately profitable improvements shuts the door against others which growenent shuts the door against others which growenenent shuts the door against others which growenenenenene in Hudson, and wheat and Mountain and Belmont railroad, in this state dos more than growen them near Diehlstadt, on the Iron double for the growenenene at rece, yet claims consideration be handsome a tree, yet claims consideration be additionated from the mountain state of the growenenes. The mediant proves the mass the baseling to the state of the growenenes are yet claims consideration be addition to the growenes at the mandsome a tree, yet claims consideration be addition to the g

AMERICAN EXPORTS.

As so large a portion of our exports are agricultural products, either in their crude state or manufactured, the following compilation, by a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, will be of interest to our read-

The total value of American exports the last year in currency was \$695,000,000.

Subdivided under the general heads, the shipments were made up as follows:

erchandise, not clearly defined	230,000,000
otton	61,200,000
	78,800,000
reen and dried fruit	1,000,000
on, and Manufacturers of	9,580,000 8,100,000
gricultural implements	580,000
Total	694,960,000
UNCLASSIFIED.	1921
oal	\$3,820.000
llocks	
arriages and carts	678,000
Billiard Tables	127,006
Brooms and brushes	
Rope, etc	400,000

Our lard exports amounted to 205,500,000 up \$5,808,000.
We received \$1,147,300 for 79 locomotives, shipped to Russia, Cuba, Chili, Canada, Mex-

The growth of millet and Hungarian grasses shipped to Russia, Cuba, Chili, Canada, Mexhas long held an important place in Kansas ico, Brazil and other South American coun-

Of edge tools we sold \$941,000; guns, \$2, 340,000.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The total value of agricultural implements exported was \$3,090,000. There were 16,000, mowers and reapers, 17,600 plows and culti-

The principal ports in Mexico are but two and four days from Galveston, New Orleans

and Moble; yet that country receives from u \$4 000,000 per snnum, while she pays England 6,000 miles away, about \$30,000,00 per annum—the largest portion of which is for Albama

The Georgia Six Oaks for the main field crop, and the Chinese Prollife for fodder, are also regarded with much favor. N. D. Wetmore, general grange agent at New Orleans, in his direular dated April 23d says:

"As anticipated in our previous quotations, speculators have bought up the stock pease here, amounting to 18,000 bags, and now demand \$2.15 to \$1.25 for Carolina clay, and \$2.00 bags, and now demand \$2.15 to mixed."

Usually the peas are planted with the corn. One of our southern correspondents says he finds it a good plan to plant the peas in every alternate row with the corn. One of our subscribers at Charleston, Mo., says, plant when you plant corn in the hill withe the corn, two peas in the hill, and if you have a good stand and cover up half of them in plowing your them broadcast, as the weeds will grow so rapidly as to choke them out. When planted four feet apart with the corn, and two seeds in the hill, it is estimated that one bushel will plant nearly twenty acres. The vines grow in a bunch and grow up with the corn until after the corn is laid by; they then spread out over the ground like sweet potato vines; and thus protect the ground from the rays of the sun and cause it to retain moisture, and are therefore of great benefit in very dry seasons.

ly to old, as the new is of a decidedly inferior ces are scarcely established.

RELATIVE COST OF BUTTER AND BEEF. exported was \$3,090,000. There were 16,000,mowers and reapers. 17,600 plows and cultivators. Germany is the best customer for
these articles, England stands next in the
list, France third, and Sweden fourth.

We believe that David A. Wells says that
sewing machines are the 5th article of American export.

Cov. with the same feed, will not gain as
make of an old hedge a cattle proof fence.
And by the way, the Osage orange has suffermuch weight in the same time, nor will she
be worth much as the butter from the dairy cow.
and the milch cow is left. An acquaintance of
mine is fattening an ox, and in sixty days he
had fed him 900 pounds of meal, at the cost of
\$15, with only 100 pounds gain in weight.

Cor. Country Gentleman.

The total vate of an old hedge a cattle proof fence.
And by the way, the Osage orange has sufferand I think it may be stated as a fact, that the
late cold and dry seasons have bushed the safe
and profitable use of the Osage orange, as a
hedge plant, one or two degrees of latitude
farther south.—Country Gentleman. Cor. Country Gentleman.

Korticulture.

PLANT TREES NOW.

developed. It will endure more hard usage, exposure about dwellings and in the streets, pinched.

not go before it. Even if we were assured of the future supply of prairie hay and pasturage, the future supply of prairie hay and pasturage, the tame grasses are none the less important to Kansas farmers.

Ultimately we must return something to the soil, if its productive power is maintained, and this we shall do best and cheapest by frequently plowing under the mass of roots and here are the same time we the soil, if its productive power is maintained, and this we shall do best and cheapest by frequently plowing under the mass of roots and here are the same time we the same time we the soil, if its productive power is maintained, and this we shall do best and cheapest by frequently plowing under the mass of roots and here are the same time we the same time to 90,600,000. At the same time we the same time we the same time we the same time to 90,600,000. At the same time we the same time to boxes Western do. at 14 1-2c. Skimmed exports and hogs will go the same time and the proof fence, while pigs and hogs will go the same time and the same time and the proof fence, while pigs and hogs will go the same time and the proof fence, while pigs and hogs will go the same time and the proof fence, while pigs and hogs will do be the same time and the proof fence of the proo plants, which, when plased, throw out a mass our lard exports amounted to 200,000,000. Pork foots pounds, and brought \$19,308,000. Pork foots quality, compared with last year. What little of shoots, making a hedge that repels and up \$5,808,000. were made of iron. I have a hedge seven or eight years old, and it is a good hedge or the old pattern, but I mean to have it plashed so Did it ever occur to any of your readers that it as to make a better one, and one that shall be takes more feed to make a pound of beef than a pound of butter? A good cow in milk, well cared for, will make 200 pounds of butter in a season, worth from \$60 to \$70; but a dry cow, with the same feed, will not gain as make of an old hedge a cattle proof fence.

DOGS vs. SHEEP.

The effort made a year ago in our Pennsylvania legislature to have enacted a suitable and efficient Dog Law, with a view to the pro-tection of the sheep and wool interests of our icana.) It is a magnificent tree when fully should vote for such a law, he would never be developed. It will endure more hard usage, re-elected." Here was where the shoe really

A similar effort for a dog law made last



not less than the following from Missouri, where there are kept 400,000 dogs. The St. Louis Globe, savs:

"In the first place dogs mitigate against the mutten crop annually to the extent of at least \$5,000,000; secondly, they cost an average of twenty-five cents a week each, \$6,500,000—enough to run all our common schools and leave a large surplus; they slay annually, through hydrophobis, at least 120 persons which, at \$5,000 each—the average price paid by railroads for the very poorest brakesman—amounts to the further sum of \$600,000. Here is a direct expenditure of nearly \$7,850,000 for dogs, not to mention the fines, costs, and more remote sentimental damages resulting from lawsuits about dog-fights, and severance of friendship between the owners of combative 'In the first place dogs mitigate against the friendship between the owners of combative curs. Capitalized, our dogs represent a waste of \$80,000,000, and invested at compound interest, their worthlessness would pay off the national debt before 1900."—Practical Farmer.

SMALL FRUITS ON THE PARM.

To advise a farmer to grow small fruits for market, and at the same time carry on his farming operations, is something we will not do. But there are hundreds and thousands of farmers who have a natural taste for fruitgrowing, and to whom farming has become a drudgery—especially that class who are not strong, to whom a change is desirable and necessary. To these we would say, if you are living within three or four miles of a good home market, and cities not far away by rail or steamboat, a change to fruit-growing will be both profitable and pleasant. The first thing to do is to rent out most of your land or let it out on shares, reserving your home, and say ten to twenty acres of land for your fruitgrowing operations, and if you have a love for the business, and go at it systematically and energetically, you will make more money from ten acres of land than you have ever made from your farm, and that, too, with less real hard your real hard work.

Plant only of leading, well-tried sorts, that are hardy and productive, give them good cultivation and plenty of mulch, and you will reap a large reward; and, too, this kind of work makes less hard work for the women folks, and, besides, supplies the table with

There are farmers who have no liking for growing fruit; but, as a rule, these have sons or a son who have, and who do not like farmers who have, and who do not like farmers that the sons or a son who have, and who do not like farmers that the sons of the son ing. These are very anxious to keep their sons on a farm, away from the city. To such we say, let such a son have the use of a few acres to grow small fruits; and the longer he is engaged in it, the more he will like it, and consequently his attachment for home strengthened, and, too, by this the table is supplied with luxuries you would not dispense, with after one season's experience. There are so many inland towns not supplied with fruit and vegetables that we advise the read ers of this paper to take advantage of such openings.—Fruit Recorder.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Among other details in preparing for the forthcoming blennial meeting of this association at Chicago, Sept. 8, 9 and 10, the chairman of the general fruit committee, Mr. P. Barry, of Rochester, has issued a circular calling for information on the following subjects.
addressed to the chairman of the fruit committee appointed for each State, Territory and Province in this country and Canada:

1. What species of fruit, as Apple, Pear,

Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c., &c., are grown in your State successfully? 2. What varieties of these fruits have

proved to be best adapted to your State, and of

the greatest value?

The degrees of merit should be stated a Cording to the scale adopted in arranging the Society's Catalogue, viz: Those worthy of cultivation designated by one *; those of great superiority and value two **; those recently introduced and promising, a dagger, †. In your report under this head you will note the

changes, if any, that should be made in the catalogue, as it now stands, for you State.

3. Synonyms, or the various names under which the same variety is known or cultivated in your State.

What Insects and Diseases are injurious to fruits and fruit trees, and what remedies or preventives have been successfully applied? The kinds of soil and situation best

adapted to the different species of fruits. The best system of pruning and training; cultiva-tion or treatment of the soil among fruit trees; gathering, packing, keeping, and marketing fruits, and any interesting particulars on the subject within your reach.

The Society does not wish to impose great burdens on its committees, and therefore answers to the 4th and 5th series of questions may be omitted where circumstances may render it difficult or impossible to give

Answers to 1, 2, and 3, are necessary to en-able the Society to extend and perfect its

farm Stock.

THE PAY AND DON'T PAY SIDES OF THE HOG QUESTION.

There is nothing in the management of farm stock like knowing how to take care of it properly. And there is no animal on the farm more sensitive to neglect, nor one that gives better returns for the care bestowed, than the hog. He appropriates a greater per cent. of the food given than other animals. and for this reason is more susceptible to disease, losing flesh alike rapidly when starved

To demonstrate more fully our position upon this sulject, it is but necessary to draw a veen the management of the suc cessful and the unsuccessful farmer, the prac-tical breeder and he that cares for his farm animals in a hap-hazard way. Let A. and B. two contiguous farmers, compare notes. Both devote their energies to the production of pork for the market. They possess farms of equal size, with similar soil and facilities for conducting their operations. But aiming for the more important end, that of securing a competency, their progress lies upon divergent lines, only one of which can be the one to

A., like many other farmers, has not availed himself of the experience of those who have gone before him. He has discarded through prejudice, all papers or books treating upon his "protession," thus putting no brains into his work, but keeping on persistently and hard, without system or thought. He is not on the alert—fully prepared for the work when it comes. Being delinquent, more labor is required to accomplish the same end than if everything had been in readiness. This re-

sults in a limited supply of all kinds of food at the end of the summer, and that generally

of a poor quality.

When the breeding stock is selected, it is not done by that discriminating judgment which can only be gained by careful observations the fittest. which can only be gained by careful observation and experience in selecting the fittest.
Neither type, style, pedigree, nor breed is
thought of as a consideration worthy of notice
in the choice. His crosses ar made indiscriminately, and the time of breeding selected
without system. His pigs are of all ages, the
older ones robbing the younger, and the food,
consisting only of dry corn, is mechanically
tossed out, at irregular intervals to big, little,
and all ages, without regard to future uses or
previous condition. All alike are turned into the pasture, before the clover is started
enough to do them any good or the ground
has settled, thus cutting off the possibility of
a full yield of feed during any part of the
summer.

summer A., of necessity, finds his pigs in a stunted and starved condition, and continually trespassing upon every quarter of the farm and garden, destroying enough in the long run to keep them in good condition continually, if these ruined crops had been protected and fed to them in a judicious manner.

B., on the other hand, keeps his eyes open, therefore is rooted on all the improved mathematics.

therefore is posted on all the improved methods of agriculture, farm stock, etc., and avails himself of these advantages. He knows how nature, in the animal organization, strives to adapt itself to the different kinds of treatment, food, etc., and to maintain the living principle, and he knows also, that learning how much nature can do without assistance, does not pay. His experience teaches him that if he desires a thrifty, healthful store hog, he must provide such foods as will promote the development of the bone and muscle, those containing the phosphates and nitrogenous elements to a large extent, such as the small grains, grasses, etc., and give plenty of ex-

If he desires to put the pig into an early market, he provides him with plenty of carbonaceous food, prepared in a way to be the most easily assimilated. Other foods are added to this, in proportion as the feeding pro-cess is continued; otherwise, the concentrated, heating and over-nourishing nature of corn allows the stomach to contract, the digestion to become impaired and the animal costive,

diseased, etc. It never pays to feed young pigs on dry, whole corn. If he has not the facilities for grinding or cooking, he, by the use of barrels, an soak corn a few hours, when it is highly relished by pigs. B. is always careful to keep the sleeping apartment clean, well ventilated and the bedding changed often. In diseased hogs, the circulation becomes torpid, so that they become cold and are inclined to adhere continually to their sleeping apartments and to pile up without apparent reason. When these symptoms occur, he compels them to take exercise, provides them new quarters and a change of food, as far as possible to suit

their requirements.

These little things pay and are little kind. nesses which no animal appreciates more than the hog. More benefits are derived from giving medicine to swine, in the extra care and change of food accompanying the administra-

tion of it, than from the medicine itself.

What are the results? When Mr. B. sells his hogs, he finds from their heavy weights that no time has been lost in their development and steady growth, so that no feed or ment and steady growth, so that no reed or care has at any time been wasted, while the grunt of his neighbor A.'s hogs at the same age has not developed beyond the grunt of the pig, and they fall short at least one hun-dred pounds in the average weight, and one dollar per hundred in average weight, and one dollar per hundred in average price.

Any farmer may figure for nimself to find which side pays the best.— Western Rural.

LIVE STOCK AT THE CENTENNIAL It is understood that the Bureau of Agricul-

ture of the International Centennial Exhibi-tion has determined to exhibit live stock with-in the months of September and October, 1874; the periods devoted to each class and family being fifteen days, and the division as follows Horses, mules, and asses (as one class), from

September 1st to 15th.

Horned cattle (of all varieties), from Sept-

tember 20th to October 5th. Sheep, swine and goats (as one class), from October 10th to 25th.

An important rule regulating admission requires that all animals exhibited, be of pure plood (trotting stock and fat cattle excepted) Another rule not to be overlooked, exclude all animals, even though they be thorough-bred, which are not highly meritorious.

The exhibition being open to the whole world, it is of the first importance that we bring forward the best of their kind only, as the character of our stock will be judged by

the general average of those exhibited.

Exhibitors will be expected to provide for feeding their stock. An officer of the Bureau, specially charged with the duty, will furnish at cost prices, all forage and other food, at depots conveniently located within the grounds Exhibitors will also be expected to furnish their own attendants, on whom all responsibility of the care of feeding, watering and cleaning the animals, and also of cleaning the stalls, shall rest.

Though the commission will erect ample eccommodotions for the exhibition and proection of live stock, contributors who may desire to make special arrangements for the display of their stock, will be afforded facili-

ties at their own cost. All animals to be under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon, employed by the Bureau, and before whom each animal must pass, before admission—to guard against infection— and who will also make a daily inspection

and report. In case of sickness, the animal will be removed to a suitable enclosure, specially prepared for its comfort and medical treatment. Rings will be provided for the display and

exercise of horses and cattle. The Bureau is in daily receipt of applications for space, and it is highly important that all who design exhibiting, should now make application, as the extent of preparaseary can only be regulated by an es

timate based upon actual demands. Inquiries may be addressed to Burnet Landreth, chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, Philadelphia, Penn.

An honest old gentleman from a rural county, who came down to New York to spend the Sabath with friends, was asked by one of them what the people up his way thought of the Beecher scandal. He replied that he had never tried it, and didn't know anything about it-that he and all his neighbors burnburned kerosene.

Entomology.

INSECT DESTROYERS OF INSECTS

At Ithaca, N. Y., a useful Farmers' Club is maintained in which some of the gentlemen connected with Cornell University take an active interest. At a recent meeting Mr. Comstock of the University gave an extemporaneous address, reported as follows in the

I will confine my remarks to the destruction of noxious insecis by natural means. I am led to do this from the fact that many people forget that some insects are our friends.
Although it may be that none of my hearers are guilty of this mistake I am afraid that you do not appreciate how many friends we have among the insects. You meet to talk about noxious insects. State entomologists are em-ployed to study and report on noxious insects. Your sons in our agricultural colleges listen to lectures on noxious insects, and ere you are aware of it you come to think the adjective is inseperably connected with the noun and speak only of noxious insects. As a result of this you see in the various agricultural journals, plans for the wholesale destruction of insects —plans, which if adopted would destroy many more friends than foes.

The speaker then exhibited specimens Ichneumon flies. These insects can usually be recognized by their long slender bodies, be recognized by their long slender bodies, wasp-like wings, and a long organ, the evipositor, attached to the posterior end of the abdomen. There are many species of them, probably two thousand species living in America. They are parasitic on the young of other insects. The female Ichneumon fly lays her eggs either in or upon the body of the insects worm which her young are to feed

sect upon which her young are to feed.

When the eggs of Ichneumon flies hatch
the young grubs begin at once to feed upon their victim. There is a curious fact in con-nection with the manner in which they do this. They first eat the fatty portions, carefully avoid the vital organs, so that the cater-piller, or other insect as the case may be, lives on with these creatures inside its body and deriving its nourishment from it. In many cases the caterpiller lives until it has spun its own cocoon, and then is killed by the parasites. In these cases the parasitic grubs, when fully grown, spin for themselves co-coons within the cocoon of their victim. Specimens of these double cocoons were exhibited. In other cases the parasitic grubs get their growth before the caterpiller spins a co-They then crawl out from the body of the caterpiller and each spins about its body a These cocoons they fasten sometimes to the body or their victim. They are usually white or yellow. Feeble caterpillers may of en be seen crawling about with many, from fif-ty to two hundred of these little cocoons attached to their bodies.

After remaining in their cocoons for a time in some species a few days, in other species several months, the Ichneumon flies escape as perfect insects furnished with wings. These creatures show a wonderful instinct in discovering a proper place in which to lay their eggs. They will not lay them in an insect which is already infested. A large Ichneumon fly will lay only a few eggs, sometimes only one, in each victim, while the problem gracies will lay any eggs in a single smaller species will lay many eggs in a single insect, never so many, however, that the young will want for food. These creatures seem to have the power of finding their victims where-ver they may be hid. Even those species of insects which bore in the trunks of trees are infested by Ichneumon flies. Mr. Comstock showed specimens of *Pimpla*, an Ichneumon ity which has an ovipositor from three to four inches in length. By means of this ovipositor these insects can lay their eggs in the bodies of wood-boring grubs. It is indeed a wonderful power that enables this insect to find its victim concealed as they are within the trunks of trees. Wonderful also, is the mechanism by which it bores a hole to the

depth of several inches.

Nearly every group of insects is infested by Ichneumon files. They usually lay their eggs either in or upon the larv But some very small species lay their eggs within the eggs of other insects. Mr. Comstock exhibited several small Ichneumon flies which he bred from the eggs of the Katydid. also the shells of the eggs from which the Ich

neumon flies escaped.

He then spoke of the Chalcis flies. This is a large family of insects, there being in this country probably one thousand species. The species are of small size and of bright metalic colors. Habits similar to those of the Ichneumon flies, they being like them parasition on the young of other insects. They differ however, from the Ichneumon flies in this par ticular, the majority of Chalcis flies do not spin a cocoon, i.e., their pupe are naked.
A species of Chalcis flies preys upon the cab

bage worm. In a collection of sixty crysalids of this insect, fifty-seven of them were infested by Chalcis flies, only three producing but ter-flies. One can easily see the immense harm a person would do, that collected and destroyed indiscriminately a large number of hese crysalids. Mr. Comstock then spoke briefly of the fol

dae), the black beetles with long legs, very common under sticks and stones. They are very active can run very fast, and destroy many noxious insects The lady birds (Caccinellidae), the little

owing insects. The ground beetles (Carbi

hemispherical beetles, generally red or yellow with black spots. They are common on all plants and feed on plant lice and the eggs of nsects. The Aphis ion, an insect which also feeds

on plant lice and the eggs of insects. This insect places its eggs on the stalks so that the first hatched larva cannot destroy the remainng eggs.

The speaker then drew the following conclusions Great care is necessary in the destruction of

noxious insects, to avoid destroying those that are beneficial. From this it follows that one should study a species carefully before waging war against it.

Don't destroy caterpillers that have small white or yellow cocoons attached to them. Such caterpillers are harmless as they are sure o die before arriving at maturity. And each ittle cocoon contains an Ichneumon which if understood, may destroy many caterpillers. Collect crysalids of noxious insects, and put

them into a box covered with a wire gause; an old sieve will answer. If a sieve or wire netting is not at hand a box can be prepared in s few minutes by driving tacks around its edge and passing a cord back and forth, thus making a net. The netting should be coarse enough to allow the small Ichneumon flies and Chalcis to escape, but fine enough to retain the butterflies or moths.

The cocoons and crysalids of many of our noxious insects may be found under boards, and attached to iences or buildings in the neighborhood of the infested plants. He rec. to work. Care must be taken before night to 6; loss and evaporation, 18,735.

ommended placing boards between the rows in a cabbage patch. The cabbage worms will fasten themselves to the under side of these boards, to undergo their transformations. The crysalids can then be easily collected and placed in boxes as recommended above.

NOXIOUS INSECTS IN THE GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Cabbage Flea .- A small, black, nimble, jumping insect; eats the leaves of young cab-bage plants, just germinated from seed, and, also of early cabbage, when transplanted from hot beds. A dusting of fresh air-slacked lime lightly upon the leaves when wet with dew in the mornings will kill or drive them off If three applications are needed, let forty-eight hours intervene between the applications. We have never used anything so affective as this.

Cabbage Louse.—A fat, greenish, meely insect; multiplies rapidly; eats the leaves of large cabbage. Dustings of air-elacked lime

kills them. Cabbage Grub .- A black, ugly grub; lives in the ground and eats through the stems of young cabbage plants of all varieties, so that the heads fall off. Scratch lightly around the plants and those near to them. When bugs plants and those near to them. turn up kill them; where one is found another is not far off, as they are always in pairs,

and but little distance from each other. Wire Worm-is more destructive to seeds of corn and lima beans. Examine for the worms and kill them.

Celery Grub-grows two inches long and thick; striped green and black; pushes out a horn when touched; eats the leaves of celery, carrot, parsnip and parsley. Catch with the

Mignonette Grub .- Pale green, small first, but grows rapidly; eats the leaves of Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, etc. Catch and

Black, Hairy Worm.—Kill wherever found it is very destructive.

Yellow, Hairy Tree Caterpillar.—Kill where-ever found; it is always in singles, upon trees, bushes, fences and almost everywhere in its

Black Click-devours rapidly the leaves o sweet Clematis, egg-plants, peppers, etc. One syringing with carbolic acid soap and water with flowers of sulphur will kill it. It is very nimble.

Common Tree Caterpillar .- Kill with syring Common Tree Caterpillar.—Kill with syringing carbolic soap solution upon small trees, first catching all that can be caught; upon half grown trees, dust the leaves thickly with slacked lime early in May to keep them off, but if 'fairly on hand reach up a round hair brush on a long pole, turn it round in their nest and pull them down and kill; after that, spread lime over the trees or syringe them with strong solution of carbolic soap.

Plum Chrawlia—Dusting with slacked lime

Plum Curculio.—Dusting with slacked lime and syringe with strong solution of carbolic soap and sulphur in early spring. This will tend to keep it off, at least for a while, and

then repeat the dose. Pear Slug .- A small brown snail; breeds

rapidly; eats the leaves of young pear trees. Syringe with strong solution. They will all be dead next day, but in two weeks afterwards a new brood is as plenty as the first ; syringe again. They are not much on large trees; the dawris upon quince stocks are more attacked. Rose Bug—is very numerous; syringing with strong solution will drive them off, but

they afterwards attack fruit trees—especially plum; better take a pail half full boiling water, and in the mornings take hold of a rose shoot and shake or strip the bugs into the pail, this kills them, and is very easily and quickly done.

Stinging Grub-is striped green and brown half inch long and as broad as long; is covered with brown spines, and is found under the leaves of rose bushes and sometimes trees It does not appear to be destructive but if the bare hand comes against it, is very painful.

Dusty Louise-attacks the monthly honeysuckle, and found at the roots of German Asters in hot, dry weather. Syringing the hon-eysuckle with strong carbolic solution will kill it; also watering the Asters heavily.

Shoot Grub .- A fly ; deposits its eggs in the young shoots of roses and old shoots of current oushes. Grubs are hatched and eat into the hearts of the shoots and live upon the centre and kill them; when shoots droop cut them off and split them open, and there is the grub, which should be destroyed.

Evergreen Tree Grub .- A fly; deposits its eggs in the main leaders of evergreen trees; grubs are hatched and eat into the heart and live upon the pith—eating upwards. When the leaders wither or look sickly, cut them off and split them up and kill Mr. Grub; it can be seen where such grubs are in the shoots as there are small holes with cut wood—like sawdust—around them and upon the shoots a distance off. It is difficult to prevent the at-tacks of such flies, but watch for their effects and kill them .- Practical Farmer.

SEASONABLE HINTS ABOUT BEES.

In this month, it is often best, if rapid in crease is desired, to divide colonies. If the bees have been encouraged in brood rearing by feeding, and the heat of the hives economized, the bees are strong now—whether the season be late or early. We do not find bees. season be late or early. We do not find bees, managed as we advised, dependent on early

We would advise all whose colonies are strong, and who desire to increase numbers as fast as possible, to commence in this month making new colonies. We would not do it in such a way as to weaken any hive materially. Those who wish to start nucleus hives can do it best in this month, in this latitude.

There are various ways of doing this. The best one is this: Take a good Italian queen from the hive to which she belongs and put her in some other hive, from which the queen has been removed; with the usual precautions.

The hive left queenless will at once build queen cells and, at this season of the year, a number may be expected. Leave the hive undisturbed until about the eighth day, then have in readiness several small hives each made to contain three or four frames, the same size as your large hives. Open your hive, ascertain how many there are, and divide its contents among these small hives—putting in each a comb, containing at least one cellmore if you choose. Divide the brood combs and store combs among the small hives and if necessary supply one or more from other hives. Then take the old hive entirely away and set the small hives containing the frames of it close together where the old one stood, the disturbed by the unfamiliar appearances of pounds; meat 55,1; skin, 7,71; grease, 5,51; things, will find the small hives, and as each head 4,4; feet and hoofs, 2,2; blood, 4,4; tongue,

see that each small hive has enough. If one has more than its share, change its place with that of the weaker one. You will then have two, three or four small hives in the place of one, and can keep them all the season rearing queens, or unite them again into one colony after they have served their purpose. There are other ways of starting a nucleus, which we will give hereafter.

Those who use surplus boxes will do well to put them on all strong colonies in this month; though in most localities, bees do better in them before June.—American Bee Jour-

CHEAP SIRUPS AND SUGARS.

Or What we cat on our Griddle-Cakes.

Within the last four months I have received for chemical analysis about a dozen specimens of sirup. Some of the persons who sent them, complained that "it made the throat sore," others that something was the matter with it; while two or three suspected an attempt at poisoning. Each specimen, which I have thus examined, has been found to be sirup made by the "sulphuric acid process," which

is as follows: A warm (181 deg. Fab.) mixture of starch and water about the consistency of cream, slowly poured into the boiling solution of 1 per cent sulphuric acid some time; then the acid is neutralized by chalk and the mixture

acid is neutralized by chalk and the mixture set aside. When the sediment has settled to the bottom, the liquid is dipped off and boiled down to a sirup. This sirup may be boiled down to sugar, forming what is known as grape sugar of glucose.

Woody fiber may be employed instead of starch. For example: take of lines of calico, cut into shreds, to parts, and add gradually three parts of sulphuric acid, and let stand for a day. Dilute the mixture largely with water and boil for a few hours; add chalk or carbonate of barium to neutralize the acid, and carbonate of barium to neutralize the acid, and let the chalk sediment settle, then boil down to

a sirup or sugar. There are numerous establishments in the United states where old starch, filthy rags, and various kinds of refuse matter are utilized and various kinds of refuse matter are utilized
(?) in manufacturing this kind of sugar sirup.
A knowledge of these simple facts will, no doubt, enliven the picture, familiar to all, of the rag picker gathering from the streets, gutters, and lanes in our large cities, the scraps of cloth, papers, etc., from among the cigar stubs, quids of tobacco, old bones, rotten vegetables, and the like—the sweepings of stores, bar-rooms, and kitchens. Especially stores, bar-rooms, and kitchens. Especially does the scene become interesting if we redoes the scene become interesting it we feet upon the probability of having a portion of these double-distilltd poisons, rectified sweets served at our boarding houses, with our tea, coffee and buckwheats. But there are simple methods of determining the presence of grape sugar, after which the only safe way is to let it alone; for unless the acid used is completely neutralized by the ckalk, it remains free to produce sore throat, indigestion, and inflamation of the stomach.

A delicate test for grape sugar is to disolve a teaspoonfull of the sugar or sirup in an equal amount of water. To this solution add four or five drops of solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitrol) and a sufficient quantity of the solution of potassa to turn the liquid dark blue, then heat to boiling. With cane sugar or sirup, no obvious change takes place; but when grape sugar is present, a yellowish red or copper colored precipiate of "oxide of copper" is obtained.

A second text is to add.

A second test is to add to a solution of sirup or sugar, a considerable quantity of solution of caustic potassa, and warm the mixture. If grape sugar is there, the liquid is darkened to an amber or brown color, acording to the amount present. A piece of white merino or other woolen cloth, which has been dipped in a solution of choloride of tin, and dried, turns brown or black when dipped in a solution of grape sugar.

The sirups made by the sulphuric acid process have often the finest appearance of any in the market. White, dry and well crystalized sugars are always the safest and best to buy; although they are sometimes doctored th marble dust,

There are very few brown or raw sugars that are free from impurities, of which sand is probably the principal one. However good an edge it may have set to our teeth, it is not very desirable in our cake, and may readily be detected by dissolving the sugar in water and examining the sediment. Woody fiber from the crushed cane is often

found in large quantities, and sometimes can be picked out with the fingers. Of course it is indigestible. The most unpleasant thing we meet in su-

gar is the sugar mite (Acarus sacchrat), which are frequently found in vast numbers. Beal has calculated that there are 125,000 in a single pound which he examined. They burrow under the skin of the hands of those who handle the sugars much, producing grocer's itch.
Nitrogenous matter exists in excess in the

lower grades of sugar, and that it is which supports the Acari and also fungus germs. Nitrogenous matter is very unstable and prone to decay; hence, if brown sugars are used to preserve fruits, the preserve is apt to ferment and spoil. Sirup of pure cane sugar, is however, one of the very best protective media for either animal or vegetable substances. Large quantities of grape sugar are often mixed with cane sugar. Of late years moist sugar has been adulter-

glycerine) of the stearine manufactories; but his adulteration may be detected by its moist, dirty appearance, and its inferior sweetness. There are many other things used to increase the profit on sugars besides those mentioned, but this hasty sketch has already exceeded its

ated with the sweet waste liquor (solution of

alloted space. Any one wishing to see some of these adulterations, and witness the test for themselves, will be welcome at the University any working afternoon.

G. E. BAILSTY. [Prof. Bailey is a recent graduate of the University at Chicago, and son of the Rev. Dr. Bailey of this city, and is now in the State University at Lincoln, Nebraska.—Ed. Tribune.]—Nebraska Patron.

Proportion of Offal to live Weight.—From the ports from the abattoris of Brussels, and Paris, I find the following, showing the comparative profit of live weight and offal in cattle. figures are the average of many thousands, and are as follows: Live weight of animals, 1,332 pounds; dressed meat, 771.1. skin, 110.2; "gresse," 87; blood, 55.1; tongue, 6.60; hoofs (from knee joint,) 22; head, 11; lungs, 11 33; liver and spleen, 20 05; intestines 66,15; heart, loss and evaporation, 154,85 pounds entrance facing the opposite way. The bees disturbed by the unfamiliar appearances of pounds; meat 55,1; skin, 7,71; grease, 5,51;

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Cducational.

Norman.

Beef,

Veal,

Pork,

Ham.

Venison.

The best parts of a pig went to the master's

table: but the word bacon is of Saxon origin,

and indicates what part was left for the churl

The Normon-French had its origin mostly

The word journal supplies by its changes an

example of how words have been formed in

the same tongue was made the word diurnus

transition from d to soft g or j being a change

with which careless speakers among ourselves,

makes us familiar as we hear frequently the

word duty sounded as if it spelt juty, during as if

it were juring. In French instead of giorno we

have journee and jour, and journal is our

But though the admixture of Norman

words in our language is very useful in giving

variety of expression, and allowing the use of

many synonyms yet considerably more than

half of the words we now use are of

Prayer (Matt. VI. '9:18), contains sixty-six

words, including repetitions, and in the first

half there is not a single word not of Saxon

origin and in the remainder not more than

twenty per cent. are of any other derivation.

And writers like Milton, and Johnson, who

have been accused of unduly using words of

other than Saxon origin, have only a small

proportion of the foreign element. Thus in

the first few lines of Paradise Lost, there are

over thirty words of Saxon origin, and one of

those from the French-Latin, mertal enables

Milton to avoid the tautology that would be

involved in such a phrase as "deathly taste

brought death." In the following sentence

from Johnson's life of Pope, which has the

peculiar Johsonese form, we only count four

words from the Norman element of our lan-

guage, the rest being Saxon. "Who does not

wish that Dryden could have known the value

of the homage that was paid him, and foreseen

other passage of the same work, we count

thirteen words out of forty-four as not being

Saxon. Some writers, like Sir Archibald Ali-

son, have run the Johnsonian style to seed,

and they may be avoided, but the number of

Anglicized Latin words they use are not

many more than in the last named example

The infusion of Norman into our English

tongue gives us an optional grammatical form

which is of great use. What we call the po-

sessive case of nouns represented by the addi-

tion of s with the apostrophe to the nominative

form is simply a modified form of the geni-

tive case in an Anglo-Saxon declension. The

Normans, however, (and the Modern French)

expressed the same idea of possession, by using

a preposition, the equivalent of our word of.

Thus we have the two forms which enable us

frequently to emphasize without tautology.

Norman torm.—The head of the wolf.

The following list of words will serve to il

lustrate the dual character of our language,

the words in one line being (etymological)

synonyms, the first column Saxon and the

second. French-Latin in their origin, and the

regal. fortitude.

dominion.

loyal,

royal,

courage.

amiable

virtue.

virtuous

terrestrial.

We close this article with the Lord' Prayer

as our Saxon ancestors used it, which may

be compared with the passage in our more

Fæder ure thuthe eart on heofenum, si thi

nama gehalgod. To becume thin rice. Gewe-

orthe thin wills on eardhan swa swa on heof-

enum. Urne dæghwamlic an hlaf syle us to

daeg. And forgyf us ure gyltas swa swa we forgyfadh urum gyltendum. And ne gelæd the us on costnunge, acalys us of yfle. Sodh-

With the exception of costnunge(temptation) there will scarcely be a word in this which the intelligent reader cannot see is the root of

or connected with the root of some word now used by us. Pronounce dh like th in then, and

y like e and remember that um is a plural ter-

mination, and that hlaf is the equivalent of loaf, rice the same as ric in bishopric, and that daeg equals day, and there will be no difficulty in reading this ancient invocation.

NOTE.—The writer of these articles was on

sheets, and some errors were made in the ty-

pography, which though of important words

remain uncorrected. It is possible, however,

that attention may yet be called to them.

The articles are more extended than was the

ED. FARMER.

modern version of Mathew's gospel.

Saxon form.—The wolf's head.

from Johnson.

Lawful,

Kingly,

Kingdom,

strength,

Heartiness,

Lordship,

Manliness.

Manly

The Lord's

Pullet,

writers in England, thus:

form of the word.

Anglo-Saxon origin.

Favour from French favour.

Honour " " honneur.

Mutton,

Saxon.

Bull, }

Sheep,

Wether.

Cow,

Calf.

Mod, French

Boeuf.

Veau.

Mouton.

Porc. Jambon.

Vensison.

Poulet.

EDITED BY PROF. J. B. HOLBROOK.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Dreaded by teachers, hated by pupils, the useful, necessary exercise of English composition is tabooed the school room. The consequence of which is, that very few puvils acquire any facility of expression till they gain it from experience outside of the school

Editors know from observation that ability and the serf. to properly prepare a paper for the press is rare among adults; and the prospect is, that in the Latin, and many words in our language it will be equally so among the next generawhich are esteemed to be Latin, have come to us tion. Benjamin Franklin, who began to be a through the French invaders. Such are dophilosopher and poet at an early age, made main, dominant, favor, honor, etc., these last his first grand display of genius in discovering words still being spelt with u by all the best and practically testing the trne method of teaching composition. Franklin was the teacher. The pupil was Benjamin. The age of the teacher and pupil was respectively, 11 years. The modus operandi was as follows: Franklin required Benjamin to read carefully a seother countries and used by us. ' It is derived lection from the works of a perspicuous and elegant writer, Jeseph Addison; which, being from the Latin dies (a day), from which in done, the youth was given several days to (daily), and in Italian this became giorno, the think over, remember and forget. At the expiration of the allotted time, he was required to reproduce on paper as much of the selection as he remembered, in the best language he could command, and with special attention to orthography, syntax and punctuation. This being done the teacher, Franklin, criticised all errors in the three last mentioned particulars, and returned the paper to Benjamin to be compared with the original. And, then, the boy eat the meat, himself and teacher had prepared with so much care: he compared, sentence by sentence, the copy with the original. His own defects of style were thrown into bold relief; uncouth expressions were found to have taken the places of elegant homologues; the crystal purity of Addison lost much of its beauty by passing through the haids of Benjamin; but, still, neither pupil ner teacher was discouraged. Both loved the exercise. The pupil observed closely his faults, correcting them to the best of his ability; the teacher enjoyed the evident progress of his pupil as exhibited in succeeding efforts

Why should not this rational system of instruction in composition be adopted by all teachers? The old method of requiring an original essay once a week, or oftener, is not successful for the reasons : It requires the expression of original thoughts by children who have no original thoughts worth express ing. It does not teach elegant composition, there being no criterion by which to test the efforts. The method discovered by Franklin, we know to be good. We have tried it with considerable success. The pupils think no more of writing a page of foolscap every other day, than of preparing an arithmetic lesson. But thy are not compelled to cudgel their brains for insipid, purile ideas which on paper are list as silly to themselves as to adults. Neithr do they deliberately copy the lesson; they with with nothing above desk

but paper andpencil.

THE INGLISH LANGUAGE. BY PROF. HAY. IV.

The invasic of South Britain by the Normans was follwed by as thorough a conquest as in any prepus case, and if the feudal system was not bsolutely new to the country. the Norman onqueror made it more fixed and of more us to the crown than it had been

The county was parcelled out among the Norman lordsand there were comparatively few of the axon proprietors who retained their lands. | some parts where the Anglo-Danish populson showed an unwillingness to submit, by sing in rebellion, William, the Conqueror, dolated by fire and sword, the third, directly from the Latin. country for sces of miles, and for the sake of providing roo for hunting, of which he was passionately hd, he destroyed whole villages that he light create more forests, when forests were acady plentiful. "He loved the tall deer as the were their father," and the harsh game aws of modern England are merely the miffied descendants of the sanguinary foresaws of William the Norman.

The commo people were hewers of wood drawers of ver, tillers of the soil They spoke their ov Saxon, and still the

"Saxon gleem sang to slaves the songs of freemen,"but orman-French was the language of the ldier, the judge on the bench and the court, nd hence, in the English we now speak, wich comes to us from Saxon and Norman, have so many words that are in their orin synonymous. Hence, also. the fact that o law terms, the language of heraldy, the pases of politeness and words used in war, and the Norman-French origin for the most ps while the words pertaining to agriculture d manual labor aremostly of

Saxon origin. The names ed for our domestic animals are curious memtoes of the relative positions of the two rac of England eight centuries ago. The girl o milked a cow or weaned a calf was a Saxolass, and the words she used to describe the imal alive are those we still use for the sammimals. The shepherd called his charge sip, and the swineherd spoke of pigs and hogs But when the animals were killed, it was theorman lord or squire who ate them, and healled them by his Norman names. Thus whave the Norman word for original plan, and the writer reserves copy the living animatill:

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Batrons of Musbandry.

OFFICERS KANSAS STATE GRANGE. The following is the list of officers of the

Kansas State Grange, elected at the annual meeting hold at Topeka commencing February 16th, last.

MASTER-M E HUDSON, Mapleton, Bourbon county. OVERSEER—WM. SIMS, Topeka, Shawnee county. LECTURER-W S HANNA, Ottawa, Frank-

in county.
STEWARD—C S WYETH, Minneopolis, Otta-WE county, ASSISTANT STEWARD-JAMES COFFIN

Hill Spring, Morris county. CHAPLAIN—E J NASON, Washington Washington county.
TREASURER—JOHN BOYD, Independence.

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

Falls, Chase county
CERES—Mrs Bina A Otis, Shawnee county
POMONA—Mrs L Bates, Marion county.
FLORA—Mrs A C Patten, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st Dist.-W P POPENOE, Topeka, Shawne county. 2D DIST.—F H DUMBAULD, Chairman, Jackson ville, Neosho county. 3D DIST—A T STEWART, Winfield, Cowley

county.

4TH DIST—A P COLLINS, Solomon City, Saline county.
5TH DIST-W H FLETCHER, Republican City,

Chase County.

S H Downs, Secretary Patrons Fire Insurance Association, Topeks.

Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer Patrons Life Insurance Association, Lawrence.

John G. Otis, State Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

THE KANSAS PARMEB GRANGE PLT-FORM.

I. The abolition of all degrees beyond the Fourth.
II. The making of all Fourth degree members eligible to any position in the Grange, from Gate-keeper to Master of the National

Grange.

III. The removal of the National Grange Headquarters to St Louis.

IV. The abolition of fifth degree Granges and substituting therefor the Business Coun-

V. The reduction of the dispensation fee to one dollar, and reduction of dues to the simple cost of salaries and office expenses for Nation-

al and State Grange Headquarters. VI. The return of all accumulated funds in National Grange Treasury to subordinate

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

VIII. The County Council to constitute the business unit and the concentration of all surplus funds in the hands of the Council, where under the immediate supervision of those wh contribute it, it may be applied to practical the greatness of his young admirer." In an-

business enterprises.

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

LIST OF DONATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS Commencing May 10 and ending May 15, 1875 from the Relief Department of Pat rons of Husbandry of Kansas.

CASH ON HAND RECEIPTS: May 12—Received of A F Wade on freight paid out May 13—Received of John W Mc-Clum, Indiana Co., Pa.

Total.

DISBURSEMENTS. May 10—Paid balance and freight on corn to J C Beam, "Paid bal. D D Hoag on

Paid John C Walton as per order W H Fletcher Paid for sacks for shipping 50.00 potatoes Paid freight on car to Clay 40.00 Center Paid freight on mdse. for 1.30

\$795.72

7.00

56.00

3.05

84.85 80.00

Paid freight on goods sent CP McAlexander on bill bill returned Paid freight on two cars

shelled corn from Afton, Iowa 161.50 Paid for draying as per bill on file Paid freight on car corn 10.05

to Wichita May 11—Paid freight on potatoes to Cottonwood Falls Paid for postage Paid freight on car corn to

-Paid freight on bill goods for A F Wade Paid freight on car of corn and potatoes to Jackson county Paid for clerical help

> \$555.60 Total. Balance on hand JNO. G. OTIS, Kansas State Agent, P. of H.

RESOLUTIONS OF WHEATLAND GRANGE. Resolved, First, that we, the officers and members of the Wheatland Grange, No. 785,

P. of H., are opposed to all degrees above the fourth-degree, and we regard all others as a journey when he wrote numbers two and tending to injure, rather than to benefit, our three, and moving about, so did not see proof Order.

Second, That we endorse the platform of the KANSAS FARMER.

And further, That a copy of these resolube sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publi cation.

Yours fraternally, C. W. WALTON, Secretary.

MASTER'S RULINGS.

Patrons desiring to organize a Pomons Grange in any county in our jurisdiction, will first send to the secretary of the State Grange for blank applications. This application must be signed by at least 15 men and 15 women who have received, or are entitled to receive, the Fifth Degree. Those signing the application must produce the proper vouchers under seal of their respective Granges, certifying that they are members in good standing in their Granges, and are entitled to the Fifth Degree, as provided in Section 1, Article 10, of amended Constitution of Kansas State Grange. These vouchers, with the application will then be sent to the installing officer (who must be a Deputy, member of the Executive Committee, or an officer of the State Grange.)

He will endorse the same, and forward to the secretary of the State Grange. The Dispensation, Manuals, &c., will be returned to the installing officer, to be delivered by him to the Grange when legally organized.

As our constitution does not provide for charter fees, those signing the application must, at the time, pay the first quarter's dues of twenty-five cents, and out of the amount so raised, five dollars must be taken, and sent with the application to the secretary of the State Grange for Dispensation, Manuals, &c.

Any Fourth Degree member in good standing, having been duly elected by their Grange. a delegate to the Pomona Grange, and all Masters and Past Masters, and their wives, if Matrons, who are also members in good standing in the Grange, are eligible to membership in the Pomona Grange, and may sign the application.

After a Pomona Grange has been organized Fourth Degree delegates will present certificates of their election (under seal of their Grange; signed by the Master and Secretary) to the Pomona Grange at a regular meeting, and if accepted by a majority vote of said Pomona Grange, they will thereafter be voting members during the term of their election. and installed in the Fifth Degree.

Masters, Past Masters, and their wives, Pomona Grange by application and election subject to the same investigation and ballot, as in a Subordinate Grange.

M. E. HUDSON. [Signed,]

Kansas State Grange Bulletin. RESOLUTIONS OF OTTUMWA GRANGE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I write to you by order of Ottumway Grange, at a regular meeting held at Grange rooms in Ottumwa, Granges but hold open meetings in the 4th May 8th, 1875 to inform you that said Grange endorse the platform as published in the KANSAS FARMER with the exception of articles seven and eight.

Yours Fraternally, EDWIN S. OGBORN, Secretary. ACTION OF THE ATCHISON COUNTY

COUNCIL. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-At a meeting of the County Council of the Patrons of Husban dry for the county of Atchison, held at Monrovia on the 24th of April last, the subject of changing the County Council into a County Grange was taken up and debated at some length, and finally disposed of by a vote to

lay the subject on the table. A motion was then made and passed that the KANSAS FARMER Grange Platform as published in the KANSAS FARMER be adopted by voting upon each section separately as the platform of the Atchison County Council. A vote having then been taken upon each section of the Platform, resulted in the adoption of the same with scarcely a dissenting vote There seeming to be but a few members o the Council who were in favor of the fifth de-

gree circle. The Secretary of the Council was then instructed to send a copy of the action of the Council to the KANSAS FARMER for publica tion, and a copy to the Secretary of State G. M. FULLER. Grange.

Secretary. RESOLUTIONS OF AMERICUS GRANGE.

The following resolutions were unanimous ly passed at our last regular meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry of Americus Grange No. 513, Lyon county, Kansas.

Resolved, That we, the officers of and members of Americus Grange No. 518, Patrons of Husbandry, are utterly opposed to all degrees above the fourth. That we regard all others as tending only to create caste, discord and divisions among us, and as a natural conse quence are only evil in their tendency.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be furnished the KANSAS FARMER for publication. Yours Fraternally.

O. LAMBERT, Secretary.

COUNCIL MEETING.

It is requested that all delegates to the Shawnee County Council be present at the regular June meeting, as important business will be brought before the Council at that

> By order of the Master, J. M. HARVEY, Secretary.

ERRORS CORRECTED. In the FARMER for April 21st, Bro. Hoskin

son, says: "If I understand the Grange movement, it was for the purpose of bringing all the farming community up to one common level or brotherhood. This was rapidly accomplished, till alas! of late comes the desire for some useless fandango, to set one party

away above another, thus creating an aristocracy among us," etc. The purpose was, and is, to bring the farm-

ing classes up to a level with other classes generally, by uniting all interested in such any object, into brotherhood for mutual aid and improvement, and elevation of character, and by these, effect an increase of influence. The original constitution and by-laws will show that no "dead level" was contemplated-for such would be impossible as men and society now are-for it provided grades ; such as exist in all governments and societies, officers as well as members, representatives as well as constituents, as in other other governments. It established the seven degrees we now have at the beginning, and pretty nearly as they now are, even as other Orders have degrees also. And in this there is no more "aristocracy" than in our State and National Governments, with their different grades of office, and various qualifications for representatives, senstors, governors, presidents, generals, etc.,

He is in error, also, in supposing that our Order was copied from the Odd Fellows and Masons. On the contrary, we endeavored to have it as dissimilar as possible to all other Orders, and yet have secret ceremonials for instruction, and secret signs and words for recognition, and from security from intrusion; and also to secure a patriarchal and fraternal government, which form of government was eccessary to originate and perpetuate the Order. While such a government is not strictly democratic, any more than our own State and National Governments; nor even altogether what is generally understood by republican, it is neither monarchal nor aristotocratic, as can easily be shown.

He is further mistaken in stating that Odd Fellows do all their work, (including legislation) in the 5th degree. The subordinate lodges work in the 1st degree, and subordinate encampments, in their highest, or Royal Purple degree; the State Grand Bodies work in the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment degrees respectively; and the National Grand Lodge admits none, and none even as spectators, who have not the Royal Purple degree. And in neither the Masonic nor Odd Fellow Matrons, can become voting members of a State Grand Lodges, can any sit and vote who have not "passed the chairs" in the subordinate. Nor do I believe there is any similar Order, (Temperance, or Knights of Pythias, etc.,) in whose State or National bodies a different rule prevails.

And, lastly, he is in error in regard to the degree qualifications of Patrons of Husbandry. Our State Granges work in the 5th, or Pomona degree -- the same as county or district degree, so as to admit spectators of that degree. And the National Grange works in the 6th, or Flora degree; while the 7th degree is confined to those who have served the requisite time in the National Grange, and been duly elected to receive the degree.

I believe that it only needs time to allow this government to manifest properly its power for good, to secure for it the approval of its best and ablest members, and to remove the prejudices which the unjust cry of "caste," "aristocracy," etc., have raised against it.

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81. 81. 81. 81. 81. 81. Pays for the FARMER for the balance of 1875.



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the topics of the day, embracing full and complete
information upon every passe of the farmers' movement, will also be a prominent feature of the paper.
Specimen copies will se sent free to any address.

	FAIRS FOR 1875.	1
States.	Place of Fair. Time of time not yet dete	of Fair
Kansas	time not yet dete	rminea
California	Sacramento Sept. 10 to	40.
Control Ohio	Mechanicaburg Aug. 31 to 5	ept, 8
Georgia	Macon	
Illinoia	Ottawa Sept. 18 to 1	8.
Indiana	Indiannolis Sept. 27 to	Oct. 2.
Town	Keeknk Sept. 25 to C	JCt. 1.
Lobieville Ex	n Lonisville Sept. 1 to C	Ct 10.
Michigan .	Kast Saganaw Sept. 18 to	10.
Montana	Helena Sept. 27 to Omaha City Sept. 21 to	Oct. 2
Nohraska	Omaha City Sept. 21 to	24.
New Jersey	WaverlyNot yetfler	red.
New York	Not yet fix	ed.
Northern Oh	o. Cleveland Sept. 18 to	17.
Ohio	Columbus Sept. 6 to 1	0.
Omogon	SalemOct 11 to 1	6.
Southorn Ohi	o. Dayton Sept. 28 to	Oct. 1
Tores	Houston May 11 to	6.
Windale	KichmondOct. 96 to	29.
Witagonain	MilwaukeeSept. 6 to 1	0

THE OUTLOOK IN KANSAS.

An examination of our crop notes will convince candid persons that at this date the outlook is promising. The western portion of the State will have almost beyond doubt an abundant harvest of wheat, oats, rye, flax, barley, &c., and with no occasion to fear the out-come of vegetables and corn crops. The two or three Eastern tiers of Counties are now hoping the festive hoppers will soon be furnished means of transportation and move on. Although their depredations are not general they are doing very considerable damage in many localities. The hope is that they will leave in time for planting corn and late potatoes. We have known excellent corn grown in Kansas planted after the middle of June, and the same of potatoes. In fact successful planting has been made as late as July. Western Missouri has cause for fearing the

ost of the Counties bordering in Kansas, doing very considerable damage. Chinch bugs are reported in but few localities in Kansas at this time. The rains have been frequent and seasonable, and considering all things there is quite as much to encourage our farmers as there is in the states around us. From the Colorado Agriculturist we learn that farmers in Kansas will not better their condition by moving in that direction. In an edtorial it says :

CHEER UP. BRETHREN.

The farmers of Colorado, for the past year (some of them for two years) have passed through a fearful ordeal, and it is not to be wondered at that, owing to the threatning aspect of things, they are now considerably pressed in spirits. Their plans having been thwarted by the ravages of the grasshoppers, their hopes blighted, their crops eaten up-many of them being but a small remove from actual want-it seems like mockery to them to read the above caption, or anything else en-

couraging.
We admit that the menacing attitude of these little devourers is enough to cause alarm. The memories of the past season come afresh to mind as the husbandman walks forth, or casts his eyes over the broad fields where a vail as to that matter over other sections in year ago the full grown enemies reaped the which only incidental reference is made crop for three-thirds, and beholds the myriads of little ones already at work, having litterally covered the fields and commenced their fiendish operations. The picture can be none other than a repulsive one to the eye. It is sad to contemplate at a distance, but more so to witness, and feel that unless something intervenes, another season of hardship and suffering must ensue.

Settlers from California say that with all its sunshine, its fine fruits and its great wheat fields, it has its serious draw-backs. Land speculators and the California press have, by their united labors, made unusual efforts to divert the tide of western emigration from the prairies of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas in the direction of this land of golden promise. Emigrants find the best lands held at high figures, the markets and returns upon diversified agriculture exagerated. Looking to the north, the south, the east and the west, we find the same desire for change, the same seeking of the Eldorado. It is true we have had two discouraging years, but in looking aroundlat this time of general depression we find every locality striving with some defect of climate or soil, floods or drouth, insects, worms, trouble, real or fancied, of some kind or other. In looking over the whole country we feel as if there was little to be gained by changing with a

hope of finding better climate, soil, people, schools or state than to be found in Kansas.

From most localities comes up the cheering news, "our people are shead with their work and encouraged for the future." In the near future when then the corn cribs and wheat bins are again bursting with the rich harvests, the past winter of scarcity and suffering, the aid business and grasshopper troubles will be forgotten. Let us look ahead cheerfully doing our part in making Kansas what it will yet be the garden of the west.

GRASSHOPPERS IN MISSOURI.

The Governor Appoints a Day of Pasting and

The following dispatch appears in our daily

ST. Louis, May 17.-A a special to the Evening Dispatch, from Jefferson City, says: The Governor this morning issued a proclamation, calling on the people of the State to observe Thursday, June 3d, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. Information comes to him from all sources that the State is threatened with grasshopper pestilence, to be followed by the failure of crops, and great distress, and probably famine. Nothing but the interposition of Providence can save us from the pest, and the Governor recommends that the supplications of the people be raised for Divine relief and protection.

Entomologists and others acquainted with the habits of these modern Egyptians have failed to recommend this means of deliverance. In Kansas plowing the eggs under deep, driving the hoppers into dry straw and grass and burning them, digging pits and trenches into which they are driven and burrying them, have been found the most effectual means within the reach of our farmers for protecting their crops.

We shall watch this co-operative effort of the Missourians to avert the disaster by less laborious and more spiritual means, with interest, and can but express the sincere hope that it may be successful.

THE SALE OF THE BLACK HILLS.

Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have been dele gated by the Sioux Indians to proceed to Washington and sell to the government the Black Hills country. The experience of these children of the forest with their white brethren has not led them to place a great deal of confidence in them. This seems to be mutual and will remain so as long as we continue to make treaties and obligations with the Indians, only to be violated.

"There is so much lying and stealing," said Spotted Tail to the commissioners sent to ask for the cession of the land, "that I can't tell where it begins, but I know where it ends.' Red Cloud, equally candid, said : "The great father sends commissioners out here to tell the truth, and they pray Ged to help them tell the truth, but they all lie and steal. I don't

The present Indian policy—treating the Indian as a ward-is as farcical towards the Indian as it is unjust towards other classes of citizens. Let the Indian be declared a citizen amenable to all laws that protect, defend, and punish all men. Give him a homestead, and make labor as much a necessity for him as any other citizen. The past as well as the present Indian bureau has been a source of more wholesale and retail swindling, lying, depredations of the hoppers; they are in fact and stealing on the part of Mr. Whiteman, The results of this expensive machinery after generations of trial has given neither justice to the white man or to the Indian. We thoroughly uphold the principle of equal and exact justice to all men.

CONCERNING HOMESTEADS.

The following decision of the Supreme Court is published for the benefit of those whom it

may concern : Samuel C. Dong vs. Charles C. Culp. Error from Saline county. REVERSED.

1. Lands taken under the homestead act are not liable to taxation until the right to s patent exists.

Quere-Are they liable until the issue of the patent? 3. No right to a patent under that act exists until after five years of continuous pos-

Lands must be subject to taxation on the 1st of March, or they are not taxable for that

Where one section of a statute treats solely and specially of a matter, it will pre-

All the justices concurring.

KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY The fifth semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held in

the city of Fort Scott, Wednesday and Thursday, June 2d and 3d, proximo. Round trip tickets can be had at the prominent stations of different railroads, for one-and-

a fifth rates, which must be called for at time of departure. The citizens of Fort Scott offer free accommodations to all from abroad, attending the

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS AT THE AGRICUL-

TURAL COLLEGE. We have great faith in Prentiss as a joker, also as an editor, and he may be a good minister, but we rise modestly to say that his being selected to deliver the annual address at the State Agricultural College is an absurdity we had no reason to anticipate.

Valuable contributions and crop notes received will appear next week.

OUR FREE SCHOOLS.

To-day, the greatest safeguard to American liberty and a republican form of government lies in sustaining, fostering, and protecting our public school system. There is no one thing that the poor people of this country should so jealously guard as any inroads upon that system of education which gives to all men's children, without price, the incalculable advantages of a liberal education, While we can have only words of support for our many valuable private institutions of learning, whether sustained by sectarian support, or endowed and controlled by individuals of public spirit, we hope the day may never come when legislation will divert one dollar of our public school fund towards the support of sectarian schools. The rapid advance in developing a public school system adapted to our varied wants, and the further demands of the people for thorough culture and the benefits of collegiate studies, gives evidence of what may be reached by our public schools in the future.

The intense opposition to free schools from some eclesiastical sources is crystalizing into definite attempts in some States to secure legislation looking to the division of the school funds. Even in the great State of Ohio, this question has become a political issue, and grave fears may be reasonably entertained that the same will occur in other States. It is a matter of no surprise that from that moral, religious, political, and social blot-mormon dom-there should come denunciations of the free school system. Brigham Young said lately :

"I am opposed to free schools. Children should be educated under the care of their parents, and parents should labor and pay for that education. All the education a child wants is to fit him to get his own living. In the prisons, gambling shops and other dens of infamy you see the results of the education of children in the free schools and away from the care of their parents."

The wide separation of church and State and the preservation of our free school system is essential to retain for the benefit of future generations, a republican form of govern

Crop Reports.

McPherson Co., May 11.-I live near the Little Arkansas River, two miles from the west line of the county, and would say that winter wheat never looked better since I have been in the State, and has every appearance of a good crop; there is considerable sown considering the few inhabitants and the hard times. Oats look well and are growing fine, although the weather has been very cold here this spring. Grass comes on slow, and as many farmers are out of feed for their teams, it makes times very dull. Corn is nearly all planted, and some is coming up. I hear some of the farmers say that the wire worms are taking some of the corn, but I do not think that they will do much damage. There was but little rye sown in this part of the county, but what there is looks well. As to barley, I can't say anything about that as there is none in this neighborhood. Potatoes are not up yet; there are not so very many planted here, they were so high, and we all so poor that we could not buy many to plant. I should like to hear from other parts of the State. Yours truly, B. D. RATHBURN.

Oxford, Sumner Co., Kan., May 11 .-- We have had a very backward spring. Corn is all planted, and the most of it is up. Fall wheat looks splendid, better than it did this time last year; most of it is making heads. The farmers generally have from thirty to seventy-five acres of fall wheat. Messrs. Hewitt & Cook have started a large flouring mill at Oxford, on the Arkansas river; they are to have it running by fall, it is to have least four run of burrs. They are to cut a raceway between 1 1-2 to 2 miles; they get between 12 and 14 feet fall in the race; the mill is to be three stories high, and is to be completed on or before the first day of January, 1876. There are no chinch bugs yet to be seen, and the grasshoppers have not yet made their appearance in this section.

J. B. MILLER. ELLINWOOD, May 10 .- Crops are looking very fine for this time of the year. Wheat that was not winter killed is doing finely. Spring wheat looks very promising. There have been no untimely damaging frosts, and now the weather is all that could be wished for. It is guite warm and the rains

needed. Gardens are looking nicely. B. McPherson Co., Kan.-We are having fine growing weather. Some hoppers, but doing little damage. Crops doing finely, except corn. A good deal of that has rotted since planting, and will have to be re-planted. There appears to be very fair prospects for peaches, cherries, grapss and small truit.

are abundant, and falling just when mest

ED. McP. EARL/TON, Kan., May 9.—I enjoy the reading of the KANSAS FARMER so much that I feel that I would be glad io do all I can to assist in the way of crop news. In Conville township, as far as I can learn, the corn is all planted; one third of it up. The Spring has been so favorable for work that there has been more corn planted in April than ever. Early sown wheat looks well; but much of that sown late will be a poor crop. Oats looking fair but very little sown. Grasshoppers are bad on the river farms, and have damaged wheat, Pays for the FARMER for the balance of 1875. sown than oats, and put in in good time and as destitute of vegetation as the public roads. ly. Rye looks well, berather thin on the

condition. The want of feed, and the good | A few fields have escaped, but as the hoppers but two shovels, and planting with the horse planter, then cultivating the ground with the cultivator, and harrowing across. The prairie farmer's prospects this spring are good. Our farmers on the river bottoms have had but few reverses in proportion to those on the prairie and they do not hear it very well. Will some of your readers, that have had exhow they have succeeded, and hints as to time of sowing, etc. Also who has tried the gang or sulky plows? Are the sulky plows in point of draft and quality of work as good as they claim for them? Let us hear from those who have tried the three-horse sulky plow in particular, and whose manufacture. These hard times are making some of the farmers feel old, and we want a plow that we can ride, provided we can do just as good work. Who has tried the subsoil plow after the stirring plow, in this State? It seems to me it ought to do much good in this light sub soil of ours, but who has tried it? The few numbers of your paper that I have received, have given me enough hints and ideas about farming to more than pay for the subscription price, and here I am asking for more.

A, P. B.

BLUE RAPIDS, KAN., May 5.-Night before last the frost bit down my beautiful crop of barley, that now looks discoursging. Will it spring up again or shall I have to plant the ground to some other crop? Wheat and oats look well, although the cold north winds feel more like December than May. The farmers are mostly done planting their spring crops except corn, not more than half of the farmers have planted any of that, and those who have planted, must do their work over as the seed has rotted in the ground. As a general thing am not much for whims, but must adhere a little to the Indian notion,-not to plant corn until the oak leaves are as large as mouse's ear, although it brings coming up time nearer the hatching time of black-birds that pull up our corn, but better guard against them, than plant over altogether. Farmers here have a hard time to get their crops planted this spring, having no feed for teams, but so far are succeeding beyond expectation, having succeeded in getting a goodly amount of grain planted. More anon. A. GRANGER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The grasshoppers are doing a great deal of damage here, and I think are likely to eat everything up before they leave.

The following reports are applicable to Mitchell, Smith and Osborne counties. Fall sown wheat and rye, a liberal amount of which were sown, are in excellent condition. Spring wheat, barley and oats are all looking finely. April was remarkably cool with plenty of rain, which was more favorable to the growth of small grain than to the planting of corn, which is progressing slowly, owing to the continuance of the cool weather. Notwithstanding the scarcity and high prices of seed, a greater acreage has been sown by far than in any one year before, and the prospect for an abundant harvest at this season of the year could not be more flattering, as seeding was done early, and we have had plenty of rain, and appeared. Wheat is worth ne dollar per bushel; corn. \$1.50; oats, 85cts.; Potatoes \$2.50. In view of the coming harvest, I wish to enquire through the columns of the FARMER, all things considered, which of the many good harvesters is the best. R. W. Knox.

LANE, May 10 .- When spring opened the farming community were never more determined to avail themselves of every means to raise a large crop. Flax was borrowed from Paola and other places, and sown. Considerable acreage of oats has been put in. Three weeks ago, matters had a pleasing aspect, for the soil was in good condition for planting. The dry winter months had left it loose and and mellow, which was a great blessing, considering the poor condition of work horses Matters have changed,-the hoppers have hatched out by the millions, and they are not confined to the high gravelly knolls of our prairies, referred to by Prof. Whiteman; far from it, for they are found in the valleys, and on the red light soils of the high prairies. The Professor's theory would apply to the hopper eight years ago in Kansas, but not now. They are, also, a thousand times more numerous in this section than in that year. The damage they are now doing to the growing crop is alarming. Their former visit was chiefly confined to gardens, and those on the high prairie, but the farms which have this year suffered the most are those adjoining the creeks, or timber belts, which line our water courses. There can be no two opinions on this fact. So far as the Pottawatomie valley is concerned, and the reports hold good in other sections of the county, this is the case, therefore, the old theory must undergo a modification. The hopper has Latched out wherever the ground was hard or compact-on the public roads, and in apple orchards. I have found them everywhere, by the millions. Some days they seem as if they had vanished, then they return again or others come in their places. A statement written this week concerning the crops, cannot be received as reliable a week after, so long as the grasshoppers are among us; hence, arises the apparently contradictory reports of growing crops Within the last ten days flax fields have been destroyed; oat fields which were as green and oats and flax in patches. There is more flax promising as could be desired, are at this date

condition of the soil has induced some of us are in the vicinity, before forty-eight hours to put in corn without plowing, marking off will likely be in the same condition. I took the ground with a two horse cultivator, with a trip to Garnett, fifteen miles from Lane, and I noticed that only a few hoppers could be seen in some localities, in others they were by the milions, and in many places had just commenced their ravages on the oats and other crops. When I state that the general topic of conversation on the side-walks of Garnett was "grasshoppers," we may reasonably conclude, that the hopper is considered a serious quesperience in raising clover in this State, tell us tion with the farmers. Yet you would hard ly gather this fact from the local papers which were issued the day I was there. I received three letters last week, asking for crop reports. This shows the general interest manifested by the press. If the reports from this section of the county are discouraging, it is our misfortune. A week may materially change the prospects of things. For flax, of course, there is no remedy; but the oats, it is thought, and even the corn, which has been nipped off may by seasonable rains, recover. It is a gloomy subject to write about, and it is not surprising that our local papers generally treat the subject as of slight importance, believing that the reports will retard immigration. For one, I have still faith in Kansas. My age has afforded me some experience in regard to the ups and downs of a farmer's life. In Ohio, I think it was, in the month of June, a heavy frost killed all the wheat; corn was cut down to the ground; the forest trees being out in leaf, when the sun came out, it cooked them, and the atmosphere was impregnated with the obnoxious smell. Another year it was so extremely wet and cold that corn was not planted till June. Another year the frost came so early in the fall, that there was hardly a bushel of sound corn in ten acres. Is it not well to refer to other states and refresh our treacherous memory. It must be admitted that sometimes a forgetful memory is of some service, but we are not on trial. The apple crop will be below the average. Perches. a moderate crop on the high prairie. Cherries and pears are very promising. The grape vines suffered either by the drowth last fall or winter, more than usual; many were killed to the ground.

P. S.—One item I intended to refer to: I witnessed through a glass of about 200 hundred magnifying power, several grass oppers in the act of crawling out of their skins. It seems when they undergo the change that they keep their long legs fixed in one position, then they make frequent attempts to crawl ; in a short time the skin is seen to come off the head, then the body, then the legs. After this the place where the wings come out may be seen. For a time they are disposed to remain at rest. I was not aware of the change till a friend called my attention to it.

RUSH CENTER, Rush Co., Lan., May 10-The prospects for all kinds of crops in this county are very flattering. Wheat, (winter and spring), oats rye, barley, corn, potatoes and garden stuff are all looking fine; weather favorable, no insects of any ind at work on crops. A large crop is being planted for a new county. Frank B. Smith.

PEABODY, Marion Co., Ka., May 12 .-Winter wheat and rye looking very fine. Oats late but fair; more sown this season than ever before. But little barle sown, though more than last year. Quite aber cent. of the orn planted three to four had to be planted over again but very little vet remains to plant. A veryfew grasshoppers have appeared in one or two places in the township, though not enough to do any damage. Young treesinjured badly.

FRUITLAND, Cherokee Co., May 10 .- The wheat crop is promising. orn nearly all planted-some have planted to second time. The prospects for fruit are good in this locality. The cherries, howeve were seriously injured by the frost on the2nd inst. The grasshoppers have been comg out for more than a month, but are kept | check by the frequent cold, heavy rains. Egs are found in many wheat fields, but they c do no damage J. B. H. if the rains continue.

TEN MILE, Cloud Co., My 10,-In the Western half of the county, e winter wheat is somewhat killed, but impving fast—rye excellent. Spring wheat loging fine-oats the same—barley but little wn—corn about one-half planted—some coplaint of first planting having rotted. G. W. MACY.

ELLINWOOD, Barton Co. Ka, May 5.-Fall wheat looking well. Oats, ring wheat and all spring grains the same. Weather rather cool yet. Corn planting on d ground about finished. A large amount | sod has been broken and put into corn. o insects of any kind except a bug or wort that has done some little damage to the getables. The people generally are in goodpirits.

CRESWELL, Marion Co.Kan., May 14 .-Winter wheat looks well; small portion of it was winter killed, but engh is left on the ground to make a good on Spring wheat, little sown, looks well, a also oats. The most of the corn planting ilone, some of it is up, a little of the early pland rotted. Cattle can live on prairie grass There has been just rain enough for cropp do well. Have not seen any grasshopps. Considerable winter wheat was sown, and large amount of corn planted. A great my fruit trees were killed. Farmers are houl, and all hard at work. A large amount opd will be planted C. E. WHITNEY.

ELVASTON, Hancock C. Ill .- Dull, backward weather, strong ld winds, chilly showers. Oats are uplgooded thick, but weakplanted over again, and, others, though ready are still waiting, but generally the planters are very busy at work; a good time to put in large crops; no corn up yet; feed very scarce, and the grass does not grow.

A. EDWIN. POPLAR HILL, Kan., May 10 -Crops are looking well now. The cold spells in the latter part of the winter killed about onethird of the wheat. I have rye knee bigh, and heading out. Corn will all be planted this week; some of the early planted is coming up, but very irregular, caused perhaps by being foreign, and old. Our horses are very poor and weak, we have to drive very slow and rest often. Fortunately the greatest rush of work is over, and the grass is getting quite large; so that, with the cows coming in, and butter and produce to sell, we shall get along as well as could be expected under the circum-D. R. EMERY.

NEOSHO Co. Kan, May 16.—The weather is delightful, winter wheat generally not very good. The dry cold weather in March cut the wheat crop short. The grasshoppers have destroyed most of the early gardens; also some wheat and oat fields, and are eating the corn off as soon as it comes up, and I fear unless they leave soon will do a great deal of unwelcome appearance. The outlook for good crops here at present is not very promis-JNO. W. BLAINA.

HARVEYVILLE, Kan., May 12.—The fall wheat looks well. Rye and oats doing splen did. Corn planting is all done, and a large amount already up, but the grasshoppers are doing some damage to the corn and gardens. Everybody seems to be getting along very well-no one suffering for food. J. E. J.

BLUE RAPIDS, Kan., May 8 .- The spring has been very backward here. The winter wheat is very badly damaged, that that was sown late, but the early sown is looking finely; Spring wheat is doing well. Barley and oats were cut short by the late frost. Corn planting is in full blast. A large acreage will be planted owing to the scarcity of of small grain for seed. Myriads of young hoppers are on the bottoms near the timber, but they are doing no material damage as yet. Having passed through one visitation of the pests, and seen them hatch out in countless numbers in the spring. I have no fears in regard to their damaging the general crop. C. A. F.

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No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, gripping, drastic and nauseous pills, M composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and ton. put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chem ical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stemachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets represents, in a most con-centrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderembodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonder-ful cathartic power, in proportion to their size people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principals of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the other, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating ca-thartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

The season is rapidly approaching when our farmers will be making their arrangments to secure Threshing Machines, Reapers, Mowers, and other implements which in this day of progress have become indispensible to success

ful agriculture.

The demand for machinery that will do its work well, and at the same time expeditiouslv, is growing throughout the Agricultural districts of the Western States and Territo ries. With a view of becoming somewhat ac quainted with the number and magnitude of stablishments engaged in the manufacture of Implements of this character, we visited a few of the leading and most noted manufacturers, during the past months. From statistics that were placed in our hands, we find that in 1874, ninety-eight different and distinct establishments in the United States, were engaged in the manufacture of Reapers and Mowers alone, who made during that year 100,000; out of this large number, 25,000 were manufactured by three firms, viz: C. Aultman & Co., of Can-ton, Ohio; Aultman, Miller & Co., of Akron, Ohio, and Adriance, Platt & Co., of Pough-

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

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

ONE.DOLLAR!! ONE DOLLAR!! Tell your friends and neighbors that One Dollar will get them the best farm and family journal in the country the balance of

ground. Fall sown timothy glorious. Early CROP NOTES PROM THE STATE PRESS. Weather being savorable and the ground in

son for the planting of crops. The ground come out of the winter in splendid condition for plowing. We have had just enough rain to keep the ground moist, and make things grow finely. Altogether the season could not be more propitious.—Humboldt Union.

It is a singular fact that those portions of the

state which were most afflicted by the grass-hoppers last year, are now favored with the best crop prospects, while those sections that suffered the least then are now complaining of grasshoppers and chinch bugs, and are pre-dicting a failure of crops. The only cry of distress we now hear comes from sections that were favored with good crops last year.-Lea-

venworth Times.

The young grasshoppers are doing a some what extensive and decidedly destructive busi-ness in this vicinity, in the way of cleaning out gardens, eating the young corn, clover and other vegetation, and making themselves generally disagreeable.—Wyandotte Gazette.

The western portion of our county has mea-

surably escaped the plague, and large portions in the north and east are going to suffer but little. The grasshoppers under advisement are strongly attracted towards the city, and a great many measuring the country by the city, are inclined to the belief that the grasshoppers will eat up everything green in the vegetable line, and then go for the green specimens among damage. Chinch bugs have also put in an the genus homo. How badly we all want rest. Journal.

There will be as many peaches and cherries as the trees can well mature.—Western Pro-

Wheat in Montgomery county that was eat en to the ground by the grasshoppers, is coming out all right, and if the festive little chaps don't "chaw" it off again, it bids fair to make

while some portions of the state have been and are being devastated by the young grass-hoppers, we are glad to say that so far, How-ard county has almost entirely escaped their ravages, Some few wheat fields have been ravages, Some few wheat fields have been slightly injured, but only a few. The wheat crop is very promising, and every day becomes more so.—Ledger.

In coming to Seneca, on Tuesday, last, N. Coleman took notice of the grain planted between Lappin and Seneca, on the direct road. He estimates there are 262 acres. Of this whole amount, he says but one small five-acre field has been hurt by the grasshoppers.-Cour-

The fall wheat presents an appearance never before equalled in this county, on both valley

and highland.—Chanute Times.

Hon. Charles W. Potwin, of Zanesville, O. is visiting Emporia, in this state, and informs the News, of that place, that Kansas far excells

Ohio in the prospect for crops.

Crops of all kinds, in this county are promising well. Winter wheat could not be better. spring sown grains are making a good growth early garden vegetables are coming on rapidly, and small fruits set out last year after the fail rains, have survived the winter and are doing well. Many of the farmers have finished corn planting, but a less breadth has been planted than would have been the case had teams been in good working condition and feed plenty.—Kinsley, Edwards County Repor-

There are but very few if any of the army grasshopper in this county, and but very few chinch bugs.

Most of the fall wheat in the Nemaha section has come through the winter all right, and promises a fine crop. An unusually large breadth of spring wheat has been sown and is looking splendidly. Oats and barley also look well, and the farmers are in hopes of a large

crop.
Montgomery county has 2,000 acres in cot-

The Traveler reports peaches safe in Cowley

L. H. Lusk, of Buffalo township, last fall planted out ten acres of Box Alder seed. This spring the seeds have all come up nicely and are growing well. The grasshoppers do not injure this kind of a tree, and besides they make a rapid growth and a fine shade.—Great

Bend Register. Farmers who have been bearing fruit trees, will do well to procure some tar (some have

New Advertisemenrs.

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

Strayed. A SMALL LIGHT BAY MARE, 4 years old, strayed away from 56 on Sixth st. A reward of \$5 will be given for her return. MRS. GREENSPAN, 158 Kansas Ave.

Strayed or Stolen. DUN MARE, 4 years old, 15% hands high, heavy black mane and tail, legs very dark from knees down. A liberal reward will be given for any information leading to her discovery. L. C. CONWELL, 1% miles east of Bridge Shops.

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Great Durability & Handsome Designs, And Giving PERFECT SATISFACTION Everywhere.

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SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

Prepaid to any	Der 1	000 011	100 11		
Tellow Walleemond	per a,				
Red "					
Southern Queen	**				
Red Bermuda					Contained in
Brazilian,	44				
Red Spanish	44				
Purple Yams	64				
Sugar Yams	**				
In lots of 4,000 a	variety	may b	e sele	cted	from
for \$10.	The state of the s	E. C.	CH	TA F	IF.

\$25 a day guaranteed using our Well Auger & Drills. \$100 a month paid to good Agents. Auger book free. Jilz Auger Co., 8t. Louis, Mo.

Sweet Potato Plants, &c.

Red Osage Orange Seed, (crop 1874) 1 to 30 bu. per bu. 5 00 Osage Orange Seed, (crop 1874) 1 to 30 bu. and over 4 50 8 Rowed Yankee Corn earliest field corn grown 2 50

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN Kansas City, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Galesburg Stock Yards, Wednesday, June 9, 1875.

THE Subscriber announces that he will hold a public sale of Short-horn cattle at Galesburg, Ills., Wednesday, June 9th. The females are

Duchess of Athols, Irenes, Nannie Williams, Bracelets, Young Marys, etc. The animals will be good in color and quality, and all finely bred.

all finely bred.

I will also sell a thoroughbred saddle and harness stallion, three years old this spring, a beautiful bay.

16 hands high, and going all three gaits naturally.

For particulars, address

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RECEIVED THE PREMIUM at five State Fairs—
R. St. Louis, Mo.; Mansfield, O.; Cleveland, O.; Erie,
Pa.; Indianapolis, Ind. Has a movable beam; rakes,
hoes; scrapes the sides of sweet potato ridges; cuts
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81. 81. 81. 81. 81. 81. 81. Pays for the FARMER for the balance of 1875.

PUBLIC SALE SHORT-HORN CATTLE BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Indianapolis, Thursday, May 27th.

THE Subscriber will sell, at the STATE PAIR GROUNDS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., on Thursday, May, 7th, 1875, about 76 Head of Sherthers Cattle — consisting of about 36 young built, over 26 heifers that will average about one year old, and over 36 Breeding Cows. The stock will not be over fat, but will be in good breeding and growing condition. The blood of such bulls as imp. DUKE OF EXETER 46 (1012), a pure Princese, imp. FANCY BOY 42, bred by Mr. Thornton, Stapleton, England, mostly Princess, WARRIOR 1076 (1227), bred by R. Booth, Warlaby, England; BARON BOOTH OF LANCASTER 355, mostly Booth, and imp. DUKE OF AIRDRIE (1978), enter largely into the top crosses of most of the herd. For full and extended pedigrees, and for Catalogue.

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

COL. J. W. JUDY. PLAINFIELD, IND. Auctioneer. NOTE.—The Indiana Short-horn Breeders' Coavention meets at Indianapolis the 26th and 26th, the two days previous to the sale.

MEREDITH'S SALE THE DAY AFTER: Friday, May 3th, the day after our sale, S. Meredith & Son will sell at their farm, adjoining Cambridge City, Ind., about 60 head of Short-horns.

ling Chairs Self Propel-& Invalida For Cripples propelled, eith-doors, by any use of hands. Can be easily
er in or ont
one having the
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stamp for illusof different

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SECRETARY'S Grange Account and Minute Book

This work now in press is intended to take the place of all other books used by the Secretaries of Subordinate Grauges. It systematizes the accounts and shows the standing of Granges for each Quarter. Gives a full and complete memoranda of each and shows all important business, discussions, socials, etc. occurring during the year. year.
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System of Farm Accounts.

This new work is the most complete, simple and accurate system of keeping Farm Accounts which has yet been presented to the farmers of the country.

It is provided with a year Calendar, important table for computing interest, measuring fields, stacks, orbs tables showing amount of seed, plants, trees per acre forms of notes, receipts and bills. Stock register for births of all kinds of domestic animals etc., etc. This work will not only be an account book showing profit and loss on crops and business of the year in the farm, but also be a convenient and ready reference book, such as the practical experience of the Author upon the farm has pointed out as necessary and essential to keeping like shape.

the analysis of the farm in a systematic and business like shape.

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We would advise you when coming to this city to buy groceries, to call on WHITTON & WEISS'. Inquire prices and see the quality of their goods, before buying elsewhere.

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EVERYTHING from a card to a double-sheet Poster executed in the finest style at THE FARMER office.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent the bal ance of the year 1875, for \$1.00.

Market Review.

ORPICE OF THE KANSAS FARMER. TOPERA, KAN., May 19, 1875. a Money Market. BONDS.

Topoka Grain Market cted weekly by Keever & Foucht.

Corrected weekly by Keever & Foucht.
Wholesale cash prices from commission me ed weekly by Keever & Foucht.
WHEAT—Per bu: Spring, for seed.
Fall, No. 1

" No. 8.

" No. 8.

" No. 4.

CORN—Per bu: Mixed.

White, No 1

Yellow...
OATS—Per bu. No. 1.
RYE—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1.
Fall, No. 8.

Low Grades...
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs...
Corn Chop...
Corn and Cata Chop.

Oorn Chop 1.80
Corn and Oats Chop 1.90
Wheat Chop 1.90
HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.
Corrected weekly by Hartsook & Gossett, and Bisckoff & Krauss, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather

HDES—Green
Dry Flint
Dry Salt
Green Salt Cured
Calf, Green Salt Cured
Kip, Green Salt Cured
Skip, Green Salt Cured
SKINS—Timber Wolf
Prairie Wolf

Topeka Produce Market. retail price list, corrected weekly by Davies A Manspeaker.
APPLES—Per bu
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common
Castor
BEESWAX—Per ib
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice...
Common Table
Medium
Common 1.40@1.50 Medium
Common
EGGS—Per dos—Fresh
HOMINY—Per bbl.
VINEGAR—Per gal.
POTATOES—Per bu
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per dos.
Chickens, Dressed, per lb
Turkeys,
Geese,
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders
Clar Sides.
Hams, Sugar Cured.
Greskfast 8.50 .10(3), 12½ .10(3), 12½ .000, 10 .13½ .16 .20 .18 .20 .10 .1.50 .10

> Onion Setts per D ... Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, May 12, 1875. GRAIN. The following are wholesale cash prices from commis WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red.
Fall, No. 4.
Fall, No. 5.
Fall No. 5. Fall, No. 5.
Fall, No. 5.
Fall, No. 2.
CURN—Per bu—New White.
Yellow
Mixed
OATS—Per bu
RYE—Per bu—No. 3
No. 2.
BARLEY—Per bu—No. 8
No. 2. PRODUCE. APPLES—Per bbl.

BEESWAX—Per lb

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.

Medium

BROOM CORN—Per ton

CHRESE—Per lb

CIDER—Per bbl.

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh

Pickled.

Pickled.
FEATHERS—Per lb—Mixed.
Prime Live Geese
FI-OUR—Per cwt—Rye. .200 .40 XX
XXX
XXXX
COGN MEAL—Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbl LIVE STOCK.

Calves, each.
1 38—Good butchers.
Fair
Yorkers
Stock, average 1957bs.

St. Louis Market.

Rye LIVE STOCK. CATTLE—Native steers, per cwt. Texans
HOGS—Packers, per cwt. Stockers.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL

SESSION OF The Kansas State Grange.

We publish proceedings of the late State Grange in amplet form, at the following rates, postage paid. 1 COPY 15 CTS. 2 COPIES 25 CTS.

NOTICE

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

IN THE DARK.

BY NORAH PERRY.

This is my little sweetheart dead. Blue were her eyes and her cheek was red And warm at my touch when I saw her last, When she smiled on me and held me fast,

With the light, soft clasp of her slender hand, And now beside her I may stand and stand Hour after hour, and no blush would rise On her dead white cheek, and her shut blue

Will never unclose at my kiss or call. If this is the end, if this will be all That I am to know of this woman dear; If the beautiful spirit I knew lies here,

With the beautiful body cold and still; If while I stand here now and thrill With my yearning memories sore at heart For a token or sign to rend apart

The pitiless veil there is nothing beyond; If this woman, so fair, so fine, so fond A week ago—fond, fine and fair With the life, the soul that shone out there In her eyes, her voice, which made her in

truth The woman I loved: if this woman forsooth Is dead as this dead clay that lies Under my gaze with close-shut eyes,

Then what is the meaning of life, when death Can break it all, as breaks at a breath The child's blown bubble affoat in the sun What is the meaning if all is done

When this breath goes out into empty air, Like this childish plaything, flimsy and fair What is the meaning of love's long pain, The yearning memories that rend and strain

The living heart or the living soul,, If this is the end, if this is the whole Of life and death-this little span That drops in the dark before the plan Which the brain conceives is half complete,

Making life but the bubble's empty cheat? When, a year ago, through all the maze Of speculation's far-hung haze, I followed on with careless tread,

I had not looked then on the dead-My dead so infinitely dear, My dead that coldly lying here Mocks my fond heart with semblance fair,

Chills me with measureless despair.

Within my soul, that makes despair

Then I could calmly measure fate With Nature's laws and speculate On all the doubts that science brings; Now, standing here, what is it springs

Not quite despair? O fond, O fair, O little sweetheart, dead to me, Somewhere thou must wait for me, Somewhere I shall not look in vain To find thy face, thy living love again. -The Independent.

HOUSE-CLEANING.

Judging from the number of articles, paragraphs and squibs going the rounds of the papers at this season of the year, ridiculing the practice of house-cleaning, we concluded have been model house-cleaners, or else have had a natural affinity for dirt, which they have not yet out grown.

From an illustrated article in Harper's Weekly down through papers of all kinds, to the Danbury News, we have the subject shown up in the most ridiculous and outlandish fashion, as if it was a performance inaugurated specially to delight women and torment men. And we don't know but what the arrival of the semi-annual cleaning time does cause most housekeepers to rejoice; not, however, because they delight to go with their heads done up in a turban, like an "old Virigny" Dinah, nor because they enjoy "eating off of the flour barrel" any better than their lords, nor because they feel any more certainly mistress "of all they survey" while flourishing the broom and the scrubbing brush, but because they are tired eping dusty carpers and trying for winter. Fuel must be secured, feed laid to make things look clean, when they won't without a thorough turning inside out and upside down, and because they know they will feel so good when it is all done, for a woman feels in her own house just after it we imagine a man does in a new spring suit. both transitions add to self-respect, and we don't know any one's respect that is more

According to the masculine writers on house-cleaning, the usual plan is to turn everything topsy-turvy, carry everything that delightful it must be to him to quaff these belongs in the parlor into the kitchen, all soul-inspiring draughts, while contemplatthat is usually kept in the pantry into the bed ing the beauty and grandeur displayed evrooms, and vice versa leave everything that water would spoil out in a shower, pour all the he can enjoy undisturbed, and to the full, dirty suds out the up stairs front window, leave pails of whitewash on the steps for Universe, for which there is ever an unfilled men to fall over in the night, bewitch all the stove pipes, and be sure to get all this confusion well going some day when they know company is coming. Yes, that sounds just During seasons of panic that sometimes visit like a woman, or a lunatic, or a man.

But the truth is that nobody that we ever knew ever cleaned house in that way, and are thrown out of employment, with, perwe believe it is generally done about as haps large families dependent upon their quickly, thoroughly and systematically as it daily earnings for the necessaries of life. would be if men had the job.

There are few women so foolish as to un-

room each day than it is to mix together the belongings of two or three and have ture, and calmly with his family around the Grange as embodied in the constitution, them to assort again.

We read a great many recipes now-adays, from women too, about cleaning paint without soap, and windows without water, but we have never found anything so eficacious as good soap and soft water "well rubbed in ;" to be sure it is not worth while to take the polish off of white paint in a rarely used, or very carefully used room by scrubbing it with hot water and soap, but not many of us have rooms of that kind to take care of, and for kitchen doors and sitting room window frames and cupboard shelves give us good strong suds and a new brush, and a willing elbow; if this can be followed by a new coat of paint it will save a great deal of work between now and next year, if it can't it will be clean.

It is said that no man can put up a stove pipe without swearing, any more than a woman can play a game of croquet with her husband without getting out of humer; but we can tell how to get them up, good wives, without any profanity, and that is to do it yourselves some day next fall when your husband has gone to town and the hired man is at work near the house, this is the best receipt we have ever tried, and before you take them down be sure to number the ends of the joints that go together, thus: 1-1 and 2-2, &c.; don't take them down too soon, or, better still, keep the sitting room stove in readiness for fire all the year round and make a little fire on chilly and damp days, it will prevent many a case of sickness and save many a doctor bill.

After the carpets are up and the dust removed don't soak the floors in hot water; some people's idea of scrubbing is to have about a bucket full of water on the floor and with a mop. Ours is to scrub a little at a time quickly, rinse clean and wipe well, then your floor is ready in half an hour.

HOME LIFE AND THE GRANGE.

Read Before Hesper Grange.

Many things seem small in themselves, yet when carried out with their proper belongings in connection with other things, they assume proportions more vast and of lot. It requires neatness and tidiness to greater moment than would be thought possible by only a casual glance. Thus it has been in my experience while meditating much upon these subjects, endeavoring to things," some author remarks. The food draw therefrom some practical good that would benefit and enable me to better perform my own home duties. In connection comes the thought of the never ceasing routine of life-the farmer's life, Linked closely with this comes in rapid review the ly supposed. The experience of one day, ever-varying, yet never-changing, labor and toil that oft times hangs heavy upon the keeper would reveal many facts. The toils, ed that in some prehistoric age men must heart, as well as hands. From early morn aches and pains, weariness and heart until dewy eve, though arising with wearied sinkings, and numberless discouragements, (which is much more probable) they must limbs, unrefreshed to the fields he goes, for which those of most other occupations there his time and strength are claimed. Though the mercury is ranging above the nineties, and the pleasant shade does look inviting, there is no rest for him.

In the early autumn he is busily engaged in preparing the ground and sowing in the bosom of the earth the seeds that are to that they possess, who labor and toil for bring him the bountiful harvest of the coming year. Closely following is the preparation of strawberry beds and transplanting the young vines in order to secure a large and plentiful supply of luscious fruit in the early spring. I sometimes wonder that so few people care to enjoy the treat so easily obtained of strawberries and cream and the melting delicious short cake. No Patron, I trust, will ever neglect to cultivate them. After the fall sowing of grain and tree plant- in their life-path, we only preceive how ing, comes earnest work in getting all ready up and shelter prepared to protect the stock from the bitter prairie storms. Never idle. there is always employment for the farmer's hands until spring returns, when labor is again commenced with renewed zeal. He has been thoroughly cleaned, very much as seems to have no time for rest, and yet some one has said, "The Farmer is Nature's true Nobleman." Does he not live amid and constantly enjoy nature in her purity? Does any one more than he drink in the life-giving and health-sustaining breeze as it is wafted over our beautiful prairies? How erywhere around him. And more than this, that sweet communion with the God of the void in the human heart.

And, again, in a pecuniary point of view, he is often blessed far beyond his fellows. our country and the merchant fails, bank stock is worth nothing, the mechanic and artisan During these eveatful times when men's hearts are sinking, and they upon the verge dertake more than one or two rooms at a of despair, the farmer dwells securely in his

time, and most housekeepers know that it home, not having to live from hand to telligent companion, co-worker and cois easier to clean and put in order again one mouth, as the dwellers in cities usually do; thinker with man." I will make a conhe is provisioned for some time in the fu- densed quotation of the specific objects of him, his home and possessions free, he fears not the visit of the merciless sheriff, hear them often. but only reads of the things that come not near to touch him or his interests. With a heart fresh and pure and free from

the thraldom of cliques he can obey the

Goldren Rule and send forth to others that

sympathy of soul that is due from one to

another as members of the human family.

The Scripture says "despise not the day of

small things;" yes, the small things of life. Nothing is more fatal to the happiness of a household, then to overlook, or pass lightly by the little things; for, "of little acts and little words, and little thoughts, life is made, and in little moments it passes away." And so it is by friendly deeds, though small, we make to ourselves firm friendship. By affectionate words the griefs of wounded hearts are soothed. Small gifts bestowed with a kindly spirit, will assist those for whom we are not able to do more. Pleasant courtesies in our families tend to build up their happiness. If a child hands us anything we desire, even a drink of water, let us not take it as our right, and in an unpleasant mood, but cheerfully respond our thanks and then observe how brightly the child's face will glow, and if I mistake not there will be a lingering ray of sunshine in our own hearts. Of course it is expected that our children will obey, but in requireing this obedience it can be done in such a manner that the child will not feel that it is driven to a task. Ask the performance of a service and it is always done with greater cheerfulness and alacrity than for a command. The heart and mind are educated in the home circle, and when that is incapable or loses its influence, carelessness and swash around with a broom and wipe up rudeness prevail. We should at all times use our best efforts to make our homes happy and virtuous; and they will be happier in proportion as order and intelligence pervade them, and will it not assist us in this to impart our ideas to others and receive their's in return? Then in beautifying that home life which is ours, let us never forget to practice little courtesies in our families. Sisters, the care of the little things of this life seem to have fallen exclusively to our make our homes comfortable. "The unnumbered little washings, and brushings, and pickings, and putting aside, are small and raiment, the bedding, repairing and sweeping, the arranging and managing and keeping in smooth running order the complicated machinery of a household requires more brains and more nerve than is usualfully and truthfully given, by lany house-

> The farmer's wife has greater cares and less leisure than is generally accredited to her. Her fashonable city sisters do not appreciate this. Neither can they appreciate by experience the peace and happiness those they love. Much has been said and written of women, but it has only been of the great ones who have made their mark in the world, while the really brave, those who go quietly on their ways, always doing some little things for those around them, that are only noticed when they are not done. They deserve to be honored who with no selfish motive, have so carefully guarded the small things that lay well, when their busy feet are still, and their busy hands at rest.

And as the farmer's wife has her toils and bravely bears her part in life's great struggle, so is she entitled to the sympathy

of her husband. Brothers, if you understand the fine organism of woman's nature, the keeness of her feelings and perceptive faculties; you know how much good it does your careworn wives to know that you, above all others, appreciate their efforts for your comfort and happiness. One affectionate, sympathising word from you will cause the dim eye to brighten and will take away half the weariness from the lagging footsteps. Then be not chary of your kind words, speak them very often, let them fall upon all around you, and you will be gainers a hundred fold. And woman, too, has a large share in the economy of this order. In the Grange woman has an influence, and the full force of this influence she may wield in up to her privileges and duties she becomes an equal with man in lifting the agricultural population into a more elevated and prosperous condition.

Being true and living up to the exalted principles of our Order; her heart, as well as her intellect, is beautified. As a Patron somewhere said : "Here woman may stand revealed in her noble womanhood, the in- one lemon.

as it will do us no harm but rather good to

These objects are to develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood; to en. hance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attatchments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to reduce expenses; to buy less and produce more; to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate; to'condense the weight of our exports; to systemize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities; to secure entire harmony, good will and a wide brotherhood, etc., etc.

Now we see it is a part of the farmer's life. It instructs him how to lighten his labor, and its teachings are elevating. Its teachings on morality ascend to the highest point. The inculcation of honesty in its erly forbearance is a prominent feature. The highest literary education of all the children and youth in our land is encour aged. We ought ever to be on the alert ly of Practical in carrying out one of the cardinal principles of our Order, that of banishing from our midst the dire evil of intemperance, which has ever been the bane of society, resulting in untold misery. It is designed to bind farmers together in a band of brotherly love and union that will not be easily broken. And finally, as a Patron said, "There is no calling more elevating than agriculture, when viewed as instructed in our Order.

SARAH A. WOODARD. Douglas County, Kansas

STORY OF MRS. SIDDONS.

"When I was a poor girl," relates Mrs. Siddons, the actress, "working very hard for thirty shillings a week, I went down to Liverpool during the holidays, where I was kindly received. I was to perform in a new piece, something like those pretty, little, affecting dramas they get up now at the minor theaters; and in my character I represented a poor, friendless, orphan girl reduced to most wretched poverty. A heartless tradesman prosecuted the sad heroine for a heavy debt, and insists on putting her in prison unless some will be bail for her. Then girl replies, "then I have no hope—lave not a friend in the world." "What will not one be bail for you to save you from "I have told you I have not a prison?" friend on earth," was my reply. But just as I was uttering the word I saw a sailor in the upper gallery springing over the railing, letting himself down from one tier to another until he bounded clear over the orchestra and footlights, and placed himself beside me in a moment. "Yes, you shall have one friend at least, my poor young woman, said he, with great expression in his honest sunburnt countenance, "I will go bail for you to any amount! and as for you (turning to the frightened actor) if you don't bear a hand and shift your mooring, it will be the worst for you when I come athwart your Every creature in the house stood up; the uproar was perfectly indiscribable

mess of laughter, screams of terror, cheers from his tawny messmates in the gallery, prebaratory scraping of violins in orchestra; and amid the universal din, there stood the unconcious cause of it sheltering me, "the poor distressed young woman," and breathing defiance and destruction against my mimic persecctor. He was only persuaded to relinquish his care of me by the manager's pretending to arrive and rescue mith a profusion of theatrical bank notes.

When at a neighbor's one day I got a tomato mashed on my dress. I said I was sorry, for it would take the colors out. Said Mrs. W—, "It will not if you wash it in soda water." But will not the alkali take the colors out? I asked. "No," said she, "it will first counteract the acidity, then you can rinse it all out together in clean water."

I have tried it with cherries, currants and other fruits and proved it effectual. The soda must be used immediately 'after the formit gets on.

Mittael Partons Association. In order to be safe, the Association fixes the rate at one-afifth 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 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 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 in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan. The difference in the construction of buildings, and danger from prairie fires, adds something to risks in Kansas as compared with Michigan. The difference in the construction of with him to risk in Kansas as compared with Michigan.

We give the soda must be used immediately 'after the

Perhaps I should be ashamed to confess my ignorance, but I did not know until lately that when lard was taken out of the middle of the can that the oil would separate from that which is left around the sides and cause it to grain and grow rancid.

AUNT MARY.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING .- Scald one quart of milk; stir in one and a half cups f Indian meal, and boil five minutes; take from the fire, and when cool, add the yolks of three eggs, well beaten, with one cup of sugar and a little grated lemon peel; pour all together in a buttered pudding dish, and bake half an hour in a quick oven. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs, beating to a stiff froth, with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar; spread the pudding with currant or other fruit jelly, and lastly with the meringue, and replace in the oven about five minutes to brown.

CONNECTICUT PARSNIP STEW.-Have ready a dozen slices of salt pork; four or five parsnips scraped and cleaned and cut favor of truth and right. If woman lives lengthwise of the parsnips; and as many potatoes as you think best. Put the pork n the pot and boil for fifteen minutes; then put in the parsnips and boil another fifteen minutes, then add, the potatoes, sliced, and boil until done.

LEMON PIE.-Take' one 'teaspoonful of corn-starch, moistened with a little cold water, then add one cup of boiling water, one cup of sugar, one egg, one tablespoonful of butter, the juice, and grated rind of

ADVERTISEMENTS.

columns you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

THE FOUR COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, FARMERS, MECHANICS, BUSINESS and WO-MENS, are prepared with express reference to these

1. What the student knows when received; 2. The time he will remain:

8 The use which is really made of a given science in his proposed occupation, the studies being so arranged that, at the close of each year, he will have gained that knowledge which is of most value in his business.

The FIRST OBJECT in each course is to make eve ry 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

strictest sense, as well as charity and broth- 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 particular-

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

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

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

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

are offered to students of Higher Chemistry, to Mineralogists, Druggists, Operators and Workers in Metals. Full collections of the Plants, Insects and Birds of Kansas are being made as rapidly as possible.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT gives Dan,
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WINSIG rives Daily Practice in the following well equipped

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 planes and

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

institution needs performed.

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

For further information apply to

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The Patrons Mutual Insurance

Association. OFFICERS—BOARD OF DIRECTORS: M E Hudson, Master of State Grangs: Wm Sims, Overseer; W P Popenoe, F H Dumbauld, J B Shaeffer. Executive Com-mittes: A Washburne, Treasurer; S H Downs, Sec-

peals of laughter, screams of terror, retary.

RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.—The printed by laws and articles of associated in the RATES.

ed to be paid in cash.

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

PRIME FRESH OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—
1 bush., \$7.50; 2 bush., \$14; 3 bush., \$20; 4 bush., \$25; 5 bush., \$30. F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill.

500,000 GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.

CHEAPER than any where else. Concord—1
year, \$30 per 1,000; extra, \$40; 2 years, and extra
select 1 year, \$45 to \$55 per 1,000. No one dare
undersell ine. Delaware, Martha, Ions, Diana,
Eunelau, Norton, Herbeamont, Catawba, Croton,
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PLASKET'S BALDWIN CITY NURSERY,

7th YEAR.

300,000 Two year Hedge, nice even size, in quantities of 20,000, \$1.25 per 1,000.
25,000 No. 1 Two and Three year Apple Trees, \$4,00 per 100; the Best Varieties for Kansas.
Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and all Nursery Stock at prices to suit the times.
10,000 fine seedling Peach Stock good tops \$2.00 per 100.

New Apple Seed. \$10.00 per bushel, 50 cents per 1b., y mail post paid.

Send for Catalogue WM. PLASKET. Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan

SYNOPSIS OF THE STRAY LAW How to Post a Stray, the Fees, Fines and Penal ties for not Posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful inclosure of the taker up. No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

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

If such stray hall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten dark bay horse pony, about 3 years old, medium size, isw white hairs in forchead, dark legs. Appraised at \$15.

COLTS—Taken up by Jermiah Grant, Emporia Tp, on ecc. 5, 1874, one bay coit, 2 year old, left hind foot white, hars in forchead, Appraised at \$25.

ALSO one sorrel colt, same age, blaze in face, Appraised at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Dan, Davis, same Tp Nov. 2, 74, one 3 year old Texan helfer, brindle, line back, sometwhite about shoulders, branded P 0 on right side. Appraised at \$25.

Stray List for the Week ending Apr. 31.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jermiah Grant, Emporia Tp, one cot, 12 year old, left hind foot white, nor care in forchead, Appraised at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Dan, Davis, same Tp Nov. 2, 74, one 3 year old Texan helfer, brindle, line back, sometwhite at \$25.

Stray Lis

shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

shall vest in the taker up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up, said appraisers, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine cost of keeping and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

its the taker up may nave had, and report as the their appraisement.

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

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

Pees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass,

" head of cattle,

" head of cattle,

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate
and forwarding to Kansas Farmer,

To Kansas Farmer for publication as above
mentioned for each animal valued at more than

il0.00, Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up. for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection

therewith, Some of all proceedings in any one case 40 The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be great-Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

1)

41

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week ending May 12.

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. PONIES—Taken up by N. H. Kelly, living in Jackson Township, January 5th, 1875, two bay mare ponies. One heavy set, with white spot in forehead, supposed to be four years old. Appraised at \$17.00. The other, slim built, spot in forehead, supposed to be four years old, branded on right side just behind the shoulder but indistinct. Appraised at \$13.00.

Brown County-H. Isely, Clerk. OLIT—Taken up by Mrs. Margaret Myers, of Hamlin Tp., Nov. 21, 1874, one dark bay horse colt. little white in forehead, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$40.00. FILLY—Taken up by Sol. R. Myres, of Hamlin Tp., Nov. 21, 1874, one sorrel mare colt, 2 years old, white strip in face, and white on end of the nose, left foot white, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$50.00.

Davis County-C. H. Frott, Clerk. COW—Taken up by Gottlieb Heller, of Jackson Tp., on he 20th of March, 1875, a roan cow, right, ear cropped. Appraised at \$15.00. the 20th of March, 1875, a roan cow, right, ear cropped. Appraised at \$15.00.

FILLEY—Taken up by Patrick Buckley for Jackson Tp. on the 3d of November, 1874, a sorrel filley, thirteen hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$25.00.

Douglas County-T. B. Smith, Clerk MARE—Taken up by James Gibson, of Eudora Tp., April 19, 1875, one sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, baid face, four white legs, brand on left shoulder, supposed to be the letter 'B," about 15 years old. Appraised at \$20.00

ALSO—Same date, one sorrel mare about 16 hands high left hind foot white, spot on left shoulder, about 8 years old. Appraised at \$40.00.

COLT—Taken up by Albert Eversoll, of Mulberry Tp. March 29, 1875, one roan horse colt, about 12% hands high 2 years old, no other marks or brands. ALSO, by same, at same time, one sorrel horse colt, 12 hands high, supposed to be two years old, white hind legs, blaze face, no other marks or brands.

Leavenworth County-0. Diefendorf, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by James McCaffrey and posted before M. C. Harris, J. P. Fairmount Tp., April 20, 1875, one sorrel mare, about 14% hands high, four years old, blaze face, left hind foot white, saddle and collar marks, no brauds to be seen. Appraised at \$20.00.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by W. R. Hoover, of Paola Tp., April 1875, one bay horse colt. two years old, no marks or ands visible. Appraised at \$15.00.

La Bette County-L. C. Howard, Clerk. MARE—Taken up, April 7, 1875, by H. F. Sinthinek, of Waltin Tp., La Bette Co., one brown bay mare, 15 hands high, six years old, few white hairs in forchead, harness marks on sides, spitt in right fore foet shod all around, nearly blind. Asppraised at \$45.00.

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

Appraised at \$20.

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

COW—Taken up by Jas. Scott, Reeder Tp, Feb. 8, 1878, one red and white spotted cow, branded P on right hip, age not given. Appraised at \$18.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John Brannen. Walnut Tp. Mar. 81st 1875, one sorrel pony, blaze face, 6 years old, 14% hds high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised at \$30, PONY—Taken up by Jesse A. Worley, Padonis Tp, on April —1875, one roan mare pony, 8 years old, bald face, hind feet white, right fore foot white, leather halter on. Appraised at \$10,

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

Cherokee County,—Ed McPherson Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by James Jiles, Pleasant View Tp., on Dec. 1, 1874. one bay horse, branded 2 on right jaw. J on left shoulder, 15 hds high, 4 years old. Appraised at \$25.

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

Marshall County, J. G. McIntire Clerk. PONY—Taken up by Nicholas Koppas, Marysville Tp., April 17th, one dark bay mare pony, star in forehead and white spot on nose, six years old. Appraised at \$22.50. COW—Taken up by Wm Thornton, April 10th, Vermillion Tp., one large brown and white cow, 10 years old. Appraised at \$10.

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

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARES—Taken up by S L Russel, Wabaunse Tp, Apr. 22, 1875, one dark bay or brown mare, about 14½ hds high, an indistinct brand on left shoulder, supposed to be about 7 years old. Appraised at \$50.

ALSO—One light cream colored mare, black mane and tall, about 14 hds high, branded 0 or circle on left shoulder, supposed to be 9 years old. Appraised at 40.

Stray List for the week ending Apr. 28. Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J M Bubb, Mar. 5, 1855, one sorre
horse, star in face, left hind foot white, supposed to be 11
or 12 years old, about sixteen hands high, Sherman Tp.

HORSE—Taken up by Tho. H. Gabbert, Baker Tp, ay horse colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail. HORBE—Taken up by A G Crand, Fails Tp, March 22d 1875, one bay horse, blazed face, right hind foot white, S years old, no brands or marks perceivable. Appraised at \$20.

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

STAG—Taken up by Henry Schlee, Feb. 131875, Pottawatomie Tp, one white stag, red spots about neck, 8 years old, both ears split, Appraised, at \$15. PONY—Taken up by Henry Todd, Liberty Tp, one bay pony, three years old, white spot in forehead, 13 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$12.

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

PONY—Taken up by Louis Soper, Centropolis Tp, one dark bay horse pony, about 3 years old, medium size, few white hairs in forehead, dark legs. Appraised at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J H Chapman, Shawnee Tp, Apr. 8, 1875, mare, 6 year old, bay, sear on left shoulder, saddle marks, white hairs on right hip, some white hairs in forehead, Appraised at \$30.

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

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

BULL—Taken up by A P Burns, Waterloo Tp, Dec. 18 1874, one bull, red and white spotted, branded on top of right hip with the letters "I H I", horns drooping, about 3 years old, large size. Appraised at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Joel Wood, Pike Tp, Dec, 10, 1874, one black mare, rope round neck, 3 years old, Appraised at \$30. at \$20. HORSE—Also one bay horse, 3 years old. Appraised a SIS.—Taken up by J E Leeper, Waterloo Tp, March M, 1875, one white, S years old steer, marked with a swal-low fork in the right ear, underbit in left ear, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at \$18.

Rice County, W T Nicholas Clerk. PONY—Taken up by same, same date, one mare pony, bay, no brands. Appraised at \$25.

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

COLT—Taken up by same, same date, brown mare colt, Appraised at \$10.

PRAIRIE DELL FARM. Stallion Season,

EVAN DHU. Bay Horse; foalded 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towanda, Pa., sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American Eagle, son of American Eagle, Duroc (791,) grand dam by Young King Herod, son of King Herod. The get of this horse can be seen on the farm.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian is the sire of Dexter, Jay Gould, James A. Howell, Nettle, etc., etc., and the grandsire of Bodine, Huntress Rosalind, Gloster Judge Fullerton, Goldsmith Maid and many others. ROBERT MACGREGOR.

Chestnut Horse; foalded 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record F 2:93) dam sister to Lady Whitman-record in the 5th heat of 2:31½—by Seeley's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc.

Major Edsall by Alexander's Abdallah (the sire of Goldsmith Maid) son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian—dam by Vermont Hambletonian son of Harris Hambletonian by Sishop's Hambletonian son of Imported Messenger. Durland's Young Messenger Duroc (791.)

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

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

TERMS—\$50.00 the season, mares not in foal returnable from the next season, mares not in foal returnable from the next season, mares not in foal returnable from the next season beason ends July 18th.

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

JOHN DREW, Supt.

JOHN DREW, Supt.

TO BREEDERS OF OF FINE HORSES.

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

with his unbroken pedigree, render his stock very desirable.

PEDIGREE—American

Stud Book.

BILLY STRANGER was got by Stranger out of a black Southern mare. Cherry Belle; she was by imported Glencoe; he by Lance; her dam, Waxlight, by imported Leviathan; his dam by Whip Lance, full brother of Ariel, by American Eclipse, a sorrel horse by Duroc; dam by Miller's Damsel by Messenger Whip, imported, brown horse, I5 hands 3 inches high, etc.

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

\$50 Reward.

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

M. M. STANLEY,

Kingsville, Kansas.

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

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Nurserymen's Directory.

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H. M. THOMPSON, St. Francis, Milwankee Co., Wis. Fruit, Evergreen, Larch and Deciduous Tree Seedlings. Importer and dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruit and Tree Seeds. GEORGE HUSMAN, Sedalla, Pettes Co., Mo. Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. Catalogues furnished





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For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Broil and Roast equal to any Wood Stove; are litted with our Patent Chilled Iron Linings, which last is long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their ope-sation is perfect. ration is perfect.
Extension Top, with High or Low Down Reservoir,
We also manufacture Enameled Work of all kinds,
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720 and 722 Main Street, St. Louis. Manufacturers of varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. Sample Cards and Price Lists furnished on application.

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Breeders' Directory.

BYRON BREWER, Glenn, Johnson county, Ransas, ped by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

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

T. L. MILLER, Beecher, Illinois, Breeder and Im porter of HEREFORD CATTLE and Cotswold Sheep. ST Correspondence Solicited. KERR, TAYLOR & CO., Commission Dealers in Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, P. O. address, East Buffalo, New York. All stock consiged to our care will receive prompt attention.

WM. S. TILTON, Togus, Maine, Breeder of Hol-stein and Jersey Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and driving horses of fashionable blood.

THEODORE BATES, Wellington, Lafayette county pure Short-Horn Cattle; also Cotswold and Southdown sheep, Stock for sale.

A. J. DUNLAP, Meadow Lawn, near Galesburg, Choice young bulls for sale. Send for Catalogue. THOS. SMITH, Oreston, Ogle County, Illinois, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Cotswold Sheep. Has choice young bulls for sale.

G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington C. H., Ohio, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale. Catalogues furnished on application. N. MOORE, "Botna Valley Place," Red Oak, Iowa breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire and Magic Hogs. None but thoroughbreds kept on the farm.

W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure shorthorn Cattle of unfashionable pedigrees—seventeens, the sort suitable for the show ring and shambles. Crawford County—J H Waterman Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Charles Jones, April 6, 1875, one bay horse pony, 13 hands high, about six years old, branded indistinctly on the left hip, a little white on the right hind foot, and shod all around. Crawford Township.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Albert Eversal of Value.

COLT—Taken up by Albert Eversal of Value.

BELLY STANGER,

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

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Albert Eversal of Value.

COLT—Taken up by Albert Eversal of Value.

A NDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan., Breeder of Thor oughbred Short Horn Cattle. Stock for Sale. Correspondence solicited. THEODORE EADS, "Mapledale," Corning, Adams co.
I Iowa. Breeder of Short Horn cattle, Berkshire hogs
Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. All of the best quality

UCIUS DESHA, Cynthians, Kentucky, Breeder of Thorough-Bred Short Horn Cattle Keeps on hand, at all times, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.

sale at reasonable prices.

| IlGHLAND STOCK FARM.—J. B. COOLIDER & BON, Breeders of Thoroughbred Cattle. Sheep and Swine. Animals warranted as represented. Sale of Stock for 30 days only. For circulars, address Rockford, Illinois.

| H.HUGHES, Topeka, Kansas, Prize Poultry, Fan-Tall and Tumbler Pigeons. Fifteen First Prizes, 1878. Young Fowls for skie in season. Fifteen First Prizes, 1878.

E. R. HAYWARD, Easton, Mass., Breeder of "Plymouth Rocks." Fowls for sale. Eggs for hatching a 22 per setting. Send stamp for descriptive circular. N. T. BEAL, Rogerville, Hawkins county, Tennes, e.e.,
breeder of Jersey Cattle of most fashionable strains;
Cashmere Goats and Shepherd Dogs. Young stock for sale
LEN FLORA STOCK-BREEDING ASSOCIATION,
Waukegan, Ill., breeders of pure bred Shorthorns of
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A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansa Breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle of fashionable fam illes Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. THOS. E. TALBOTT Dalhoff, St. Charles Co., Missou and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence so licited.

WM. BLACK, "Cornwell farm," Carroliton, Greene Co., Ill., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale at reasonabl prices. MILTON BRIGGS, Kellogg, Jasper Co., Iowa, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

for sale.

G. L. BURRUSS & SON, "Locust Lawn Farm," Carfor sale at farmers prices. Correspondence solicited.

PEKIN DUCKS AND BRONZE TURKEYS.—The
pick of the flock for 1874. Order now. Rouen
Ducks, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark
Brahmas, Java Games. Address

W. CLIFT, Mystic Bridge, Conn.

THE FINEST LOT OF POLAND CHINA AND BERK-shire Pigs. also Shorthorn Dutham Calves constantly on hand, for sale at the dairy farm of R. B. Saffold, one mile east of Winfield, Cowley Co., Kansas. B. AGEE, Geary City, Doniphan co., Kansas, Importer and Breeder of Game Fowls. Games bred for the Pit a specialty. Also can furnish all the leading strains of land and water fowls and fancy pigeons.

Seedsmen's Directory.

OHN KERN, SEEDSMAN.
211 Market street, St. Louis, Mo
Illustrated Catalogue Free. Correspondence Solicited. LANT SEED COMPANY.—Established 1845—Incorporated 1872. St. Louis, Mo. Importers and Growers of reliable Seeds.
Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants.

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Short-Horn Cattle,

125 Head Thoroughbred Registered Cattle.

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All orders promptly and carefully filed 25 to 50 per cent less than retailer's prices.

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

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

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

C. H. TAYLOR,

Layrence, Kansas.

ACHOICE

Short-Horn Bull For Sale or Exchange. A Thoroughbred Short-Horn Bull for sale or exchange for any kind of cattle. He is a sure Stockgetter, in good condition, age, three years, and warranted.

For further information and pedigree apply to.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING. I will sell at the uniform price of \$2 per setting of thirteen eggs from the follow varieties of pure bred standard poultry: Light and dark Brahmas, Buf Cochins, White Leghorns and Alysbury Ducks. My stock is warranted pure, and from the best strains in the country. Young stock for sale in September Addres

J. DONOVAN, Fairmount,
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TEAM FOR SALE! Or to Exchange for City Property. TO FARMERS OR TEAMSTERS.

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

MRS.E. C METCALP,

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Allen's Nurseries 2,000,000 HEDGE LANTS.

Kansas City, Mo. One box of Cary's Instant Ink Powder will make a pint of BEST BLACK INK in five minutes.

\$1.25 per ds., \$1.35 by mail. H. G. O. Ozar, Zanesville, O.

SHEEP.

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

Jersey Bulls For Sale.

One five years old, the other two years old, both reg-stered in Herd Book. For sale, cheap, apply to CHARLES KEARNY, WELLER, KEARNY,

Beekeeper's Directory.

EES, QUEENS, HIVES, HONEY EXTRACTORS AND Aplarian supplies. Send for Circulars and Price List to NOAH CAMERON, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



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BEST AND SEEDS IN AMERICA OR Cheapest SEEDS Money Refunded Buy direct from grower cheaper than dirt. Can bee the world on prices, quality, reliable, fresh, genuin-seeds, true to name. A nice Illustrated Floral & Gar-den Guide free. Wholesale list for Seedsmen free. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

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

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J. P. ENNIS & COMPANY, Upon improved farms situated in Eastern Kansas, in sums of \$500.00 and upward. Applicants should write full description of property offered as security, and be sure their title is perfect of record. Also state length of time loan is wanted and for what purpose, whether to relieve existing incumberance or for investment. We also have on hand millions of acres of choice farming land for sale at low prices. Prompt attention given to collections of all kinds. '143 Kansas Avenuc, Topeka, Kansas,

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Parties writing to us will save time and expense by sending an accurace description of their property. If farm, give number of acres, amount fenced and cultivated, amount of orchard. State whether bottom or prairie land. Describe the buildings, and give the present cash value of the property.

Enclose stamp for answer

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Topeka, Kansas.

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Loans made upon unincumbered real estate in Kan-as and Missouri, in amounts of \$500 and upward, running from one to five yeas.

Partice applying should write full particulars, and be sure their title is unclouded. Money on hand for Loans in sums of \$1,000 to 85,000, upon Improved Farms in well settled Counties, provided the land is worth at least three

times the amount of Loan desired.

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE. 350,000 ACRES

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MANSAS.

STILL DWNED 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 Cl. DATE OF PURCHASE.
For further information address,
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LAND COMMISSIONER, Fort Scott, Kan. C. W. JOHNSON,



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THROW AWAY TOUR SPECTACLES,

By rending our Illustra
By PHYSIOLOGY AND By reading our Hustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE-SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to care Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to as also,

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Surveys made tor Bridges, Water Power and for Water Supply. Plans, specifications and estimates prepared. Work superintended if required.



LET US SMILE.

Waiting for dead men's shoes is, in most cases, a bootless affair.

The one thing needful for the perfect enjoyment of love is confidence—same with hash and sausares.

Nevada ice-dealers are already preparing to double their prices next summer, upon the ground that the crop will be almost entirely eaten up by the grasshoppers.

Specialtys are what wins in this world over him, he is too bizzy with the flees to do ter 39°. Thunder storms rare, hurricanes unanything well.

An Iowa congregation dismissed its preacher because he signed his name to a hair dye tes timouia!. It was the last hair that broke the camel's back, and a white one at that.

A "dumb" barber in a New Jersey town is getting all the custom, and has been obliged to hire four mute assistants. Barbers who are not "dum": " should cut this out and past it on their coat sleeve.

An lows paper tells of a smart wife who helped her husband to raise seventy acres of wheat. The way she helped him was to stand in the door and shake a broom at him when he eat down to rest.

A newly married couple from Chicago were upon a train going East the other evening and as the cars stopped at a station the bride was heard to murmer reproachfully. "Come, now, Jake, you're gettin' too kittenish."

A flushing man fell out of a second story A fushing man fell out or a second story back window, and striking a barrel of flour in the garden below, made it look as if it had been snowing hard for about twenty feet around him. Then he arose with the air of a victor and said: "Well just as I supposed, if I ever hit anything I'd knock thunder out of

STORY OF A LIGHTNING-ROD PEDDLER

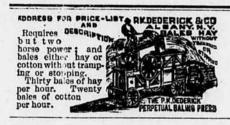
He drove his team close up to the fence, got down; and rapped at the door. The widow the Gilkens opened it. when he said: "Mrs. Gilkens I am cognizant of the circumstances by Cregon State Board of Immigration. which you are at present surrounded, left as you are to trudge down the journey of life through a cold and heartless world—no longer sustained and encouraged by the noble one to whom you gave the treasures of your heart's affection, and bowed down by the manifold cares and responsibilities incidental to the rearing of eight small children on forty acres of subcarboniferous limestone land; yet, Mrs. Gilkens, you are aware that the season is now approaching when dark, dismal, danger ous clouds at frequent intervals span the cano py of heaven; and when zigzag streaks of electricity dart hither and thither, rendering this habitation unsafe for yourself and those dear little ones-hence, therefore let me sell you s copper wre, silver tipped and highly

magnetic lightening rod."

The woman staggered back a few paces and yelled: 'Narcis! unfasten old Cronch!" In another instant a savage bull-dog came darting around the corner of the house with bristles up, thi sting for gore. The dog had al ready manyled a machine agent and a patent soap man and was held in great esteem by the better class of citizens for his courage and service; but when his eye met the hard penetra-ting gaze o Mr. Parsons, his chops fell, and he slinked of and hid in the current bushes. Then the man said: "My dear lady, you seem to be a little excited. Now if you will allow me to explain the probable inestimable—"

"Dern ye, I know something that will start ye," said Mrs. Gilkens, as she reached under some bed-c othing, and brought forth a horse pistol, but, owing to the shattered condition of her nerves, her aim was unsteady, and the charge of buckshot missed save where a few scattered or es struck his cheek and glanced off. A hard metalic smile spread over his countenance, as he leaned his shoulder against the door frame, and again commenced: My dear madam, such spasmodic manifestations of your disinclination to make a judicious investment of a few paltry dollars—"
"Hi—co!" shrieked the widow, and collaps.

ed into a kind of jerking swooon, and before she had recovered a highly magnetic lighten-ing rod decorated her humble domicile, and Parsons had the blank note filled out already for her signature.



STOCK FARM

BEECHER, WILL CO., ILL.,

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

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