

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 19, 1875.

VOL. XIII, No. 20.

The Kansas Farmer.

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

Agriculture.

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 two hundred years. Which shall it be?"

The question of time, now long a farmer should be engaged in making the needed improvements 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 indefinitely. If the farm shows a profit at the close of the year of five hundred dollars, possibly one-tenth or one-fifth that sum may be devoted to a job of underdraining, fencing, or purchasing manure. To put the entire profits each year into the farm as an investment is scarcely thought of by the average farmers of this country. As the farm begins to improve, the temptation is to let well enough alone, and use the surplus money in finer carriages, and more expensive style of living. We have noticed that there is scarcely any limitation to this increase of family expenses after the habit is formed, and too often the farm is run slow in order that the farmer or his family may live fast. If improvements are made, the money is grudgingly doled out, though the small sum thus paid may be all that helps to keep the farm and the farmer in his rapid style of living. A reversal of this process—to be content with fewer luxuries, and devote the money thus saved to improving the farm, would be of decided advantage to the farm if not to the farmer. The success of so many of our foreign born population in buying and paying for farms where sons of old settlers are barely making a living, is due to their greater economy in personal expenses. They are not more skillful nor generally more industrious, but on an average they do put more of the profits back on the farm than the average Americans. In almost every neighborhood where underdraining has become prevalent, it is some Englishman, Irishman or Scotchman who has taken the lead and set the good example.

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 utmost productiveness. High living with any other programme tends only to debt and poverty. But no farmer who is constantly making his land more productive can fall 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 twenty to fifty per cent. On many farms it would be a job of underdraining; and in my experience, an underdrain will always repay 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 farm. 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 occupation where in surplus capital can be used with greater profit, and be entirely safe from 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 demonstrate their position most conclusively. Both are right—each according to the method he adopts.

In making farm improvements for profit, a good deal of judgment is needed to decide which are most profitable and will bring the speediest return. An investment which is repaid in the first crop really costs nothing, excepting the use of the money for a few months. In many cases an investment thus made will furnish capital for still further improvements, whereas, if made in something not bringing an immediate return, it will only be so much addition to the dead capital of the farm. It does not pay generally to make improvements which give only a moderate return for the investment, unless capital is to be had in unlimited quantities; a moderately profitable improvement 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 the best and quickest. If a good fence prevents manuring or draining a field, its cost may be a clear waste of money, so far as present profit

is concerned. In fact one of the strongest arguments for selling is that it unlocks capital invested in 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 could easily surpass all others in every style of improvement. The moral is to begin with those methods which pay best until you get capital to do every thing which pays. After that, it will be safe and pleasant to make a good many other improvements, merely for appearances, and without regard to compensation.—W. F. S. Monroe county, N. Y.

FORAGE PLANTS IN KANSAS.

BY PROF. E. M. SHELSON.

There is no truth in agriculture that has a more general acceptance than that the perennial grasses lie at the foundation of all improved systems of farming.

In Kansas we have hardly yet come to feel the full force of this truth. The boundless range which this state affords its herds, and the natural fertility of its arable lands, make this much less a question of to-day than of the future. Ten years hence all this will be changed. Within that time a very large portion of the "range" will be occupied as farms, and the native grasses from excessive cropping will rapidly fail. Already this process has sufficiently advanced to be well understood by stock men. In the vicinity of towns and, indeed, wherever the native grasses are closely pastured, the character of the natural herbage rapidly changes; the perennial grasses give place to annuals greatly their inferiors, and, during the transition, weeds rapidly multiply. Upon the alluvial bottoms adjacent to this city, where only a few years since waved luxuriant grasses "waist high," are now seen dense masses of coarse weeds alternating with patches of feebly growing annuals.

But this is only one side of the question. Our arable lands will not always be thus fertile. Not always will they honor thus promptly every draft made upon their accumulated wealth. The "hickie of the hoe" alone will not always call forth the responsive harvest laugh. "How shall we obtain hay and pasture for our herds?" is a question that will not come alone; that other question: "How shall we maintain the fertility of our cultivated acres?" will come with it, if it does not go before it. Even if we were assured of the future supply of prairie hay and pasture, 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 herbage which constitutes the top of pastured fields. So soon as our farming takes into account the future condition of the farm, perennial grasses become indispensable.

MILLET AND HUNGARIAN.
The growth of millet and Hungarian grasses has long held an important place in Kansas farming, and where the object is simply the production of hay these annual grasses possess a great value. But when we consider all the objects of the grasses, the growth of the millet is the merest temporizing. I question much if, when the perennial grasses can be grown, a farmer can afford to plow and seed annually for a crop of hay alone. The whole 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 JERSEY.

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 to a limited extent, yet butter is sold to a limited extent. It is one of the special products of Hudson and Sussex. The meat production is veal, spring lamb, mutton in autumn and winter and beef to a limited extent. Most of the New Jersey stock of sheep is changed yearly. The common custom is to purchase in August, feed and fatten the wethers till Christmas, keep the lambs at four months for more money than the sheep cost, and make good mutton of the ewes by midsummer. Poultry is quite an important item of production. Among the counties in which fruits, potatoes and other vegetables form the cash staples are Burlington, Bergen, Camden and Monmouth. Dairy products are prominent in Hudson, and wheat and corn in Warren. For the past three years this State has averaged about 100,000 bushels of cranberries produced, which is more than a third of the crop of the United States. The area in this crop is not far from 500,000 acres, requiring a capital of more than \$1,500,000 in land in its cultivation. New Jersey is a good market for beehives, and most of the horses and mules are purchased from abroad. Western flour and wheat and some corn, are brought into most of the counties.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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 readers:

The total value of American exports the last year in currency was \$895,000,000. Subdivided under the general heads, the shipments were made up as follows:

Merchandise, not clearly defined	\$330,000,000
Cotton	211,200,000
Breadstuffs	161,200,000
Meat, cheese, butter, etc.	78,200,000
Green and dried fruit	1,000,000
Iron, and manufactures of	9,880,000
Agricultural implements	8,100,000
Books and prints	500,000
Total	\$894,960,000

UNCLASSIFIED.

Coal	\$3,820,000
Cattle and carriages	1,000,000
Billiard tables	678,000
Brooms and brushes	60,000
Boys, etc.	78,200,000
Combs	1,840,000
Oils and petroleum	400,000
Tar and Turpentine	41,180,000
Starch	7,840,000
Spirits	83,000,000
Starch	1,160,000
Starch	490,000
Starch	3,310,000
Live animals, mostly to Canada	3,310,000

China takes but \$200,000 of cotton fabrics from us. We ship to

England and Ireland	\$73,000,000
Germany	64,340,000
France	50,000,000
Cuba	19,000,000
Spain and her dependencies	24,500,000
Belgium	20,300,000
Russia	15,100,000
Italy	10,250,000
Netherlands	8,380,000
Brazil	5,120,000
Portugal	4,265,000
Hart	4,070,000
Mexico	3,730,000
Chili	2,320,000
Argentina Republic	2,480,000
Venezuela	2,380,000
Denmark	2,385,000
Japan	1,600,000
China	1,650,000

Of wheat and flour we exported 71,040,000 bushels of the former, and 4,095,000 barrels of the latter; equal to 91,435,000 bushels of wheat.

Of corn we exported 34,435,000 bushels. Very little of this article goes to Europe, the most of it being consumed in Canada and the West India Islands. One-half of our oat exports go to Canada, and four-fifths of our horses.

The items of bacon and ham exported amount to \$33,384,000. Beef exports, to only \$3,000,000 and butter, to \$1,100,000.

Our cheese exports are very handsome, and amounted to 90,600,000 pounds for which we received \$11,900,000. At the same time we imported butter and cheese to the value of \$1,400,000.

Our land exports amounted to 205,500,000 pounds, and brought \$19,308,000. Pork foots up \$5,808,000.

We received \$1,147,300 for 79 locomotives, shipped to Russia, Cuba, Chili, Canada, Mexico, Brazil and other South American countries.

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The total value of agricultural implements exported was \$3,000,000. 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.

The principal ports in Mexico are but two and four days from Galveston, New Orleans and Mobile; yet that country receives from us \$4,000,000 per annum, while she pays England 6,000 miles away, about \$30,000,000 per annum—the largest portion of which is for Alabama cotton manufactured in Manchester.

THE FIELD OR STOCK PEA.

The stock pea has been successfully cultivated in southwestern Missouri for several years. They are excellent for cattle, and hogs fatten upon them faster than when fed with corn. When cooked or ground, this pea is excellent food for milch cows. It is estimated that twenty acres of the field pea, when planted with corn, will fatten thirty head of hogs. Horses and cattle eat the pea pods and vines, and hogs will eat those that are scattered on the ground, so that none are wasted. In most cases, this pea is planted with the corn.

There are a great many varieties of this pea. In this state the red pea is preferred, as it is the most hardy and prolific. Judge Woodward, T. Cooper and W. W. Humphries have grown them near Diehlstadt, on the Iron Mountain and Belmont railroad, in this state. We are informed that J. Kirkpatrick, a merchant at the same place, can furnish them. The usual price is \$2 per bushel. The Black eyed pea is highly recommended in Virginia, where the farmers provide a series of small fields, into which the hogs are turned as soon as the pea begins to mature. The speckled, or Whip-poor-will, ripens earlier, and can therefore be planted later, and will yet mature; but it is easily injured by rains when ripe. In the Gulf States the Tory is the favorite variety.

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

"As anticipated in our previous quotations, speculators have bought up the stock peas here, amounting to 18,000 bags, and now demand \$2.15 to \$2.25 for Carolina clay, and \$2 to \$2.15 for 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 with the corn, two peas in the hill, and if you have a good stand and cover up half of them in plowing your corn, you will still have plenty. Do not sow 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.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

The Utica Herald reports that the greater part offering in that market are full cream, which sold principally at 15 to 15 1/4c; choice lots, 15 3/8c. Skimmed went at 14 to 14 1/2c. No full cream were offered at Little Falls market. Prices range, on factory, from 18 1/2 to 16c; on farm, from 12 1/2 to 14 1/2c. Cheese made each day, went at 14 3/4 to 16c; those under, were made every other day, and were well skimmed. More is offered than at the same date last season, and more will be produced the season through than in either of the two last years.

Stocks are only in moderate supply in New York market. There is a brisk demand for exportation of choice, new, full cream at 15 to 16c, and exceptionally 16 1/4c. "Wretched skimmed and half skimmed," says the Herald's correspondent, "will have to run the gauntlet at what they can get." The following are the quotations:

Western Factory, fine to fancy,	13 to 15 1/2
Western Factory,	15 to
Western Factory, fair to good,	12 to 14 1/2
Western Factory, poor to fair,	9 to 11

The Chicago Produce Reporter says: "The market has been very quiet, prices ruling weak, with a downward tendency. We note sales of 100 boxes September full cream, received from New York, at 13 3/4c; and 100 boxes Western do, at 14 1/2c. Skimmed except very prime, is in very limited demand, with far too large a supply."

There is a light stock in this market, with quite moderate sales, and those confined mostly to old, as the new is of a decidedly inferior quality, compared with last year. What little new had been sold, has been on merit and prices are scarcely established.

RELATIVE COST OF BUTTER AND BEEF.

Did it ever occur to any of your readers that it 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 much weight in the same time, nor will she be worth much as the butter from the dairy cow, and the milk 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.—*Country Gentleman.*

Horticulture.

PLANT TREES NOW.

In a few days the time to plant trees about our houses will be past for this year. A few hours 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 must rely in the beginning upon our native trees mainly.

For a street tree we can scarcely do better than select the White Elm (*Ulmus Americana*). It is a magnificent tree when fully developed. It will endure more hard usage, exposure about dwellings and in the streets, than most other trees. It will seldom be broken down by the winds or snows. Under ordinary circumstances the wood is not esteemed as valuable, and yet is sometimes used successfully for the purposes of the arts.

The Red Elm (*U. Fulva*), though not so handsome a tree, yet claims consideration because of the greater value of its timber. There is certainly no reason why the Red Elm may not be planted for shade, shelter and timber. It is to be preferred in street planting 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 the Box Elder, for shade.

It is important to protect the bodies of newly planted trees. For this purpose a wrapping of old sacking, or of hay, is very convenient;

indeed almost anything which will keep off the sun. This is especially desirable with trees large enough for planting in the street. Thousands of trees die each year, just for the want of this slight and inexpensive protection.

For forest culture upon the farm it is important that we consult economy. For this purpose we want trees by the 10,000. They should be small so that the work of planting may not be too great. They must not be costly. Then, we cannot do better than take the best of our own trees. Those that every stream and ravine in Kansas will furnish, are the ones we want; as the cottonwood, ash, box elder, and black walnut. It may not be a wise addition to this list the osage orange, a tree native, I am told, to the southern portion of the State. This is a tree which can be planted very cheaply, and which will probably be as valuable for commercial purposes as any above named. There are other trees deserving of notice, but the above are named now because they will cost little.—*Prof. Gale, in Agricultural College Industrialist.*

THE MAKING OF OSAGE ORANGE HEDGES.

Has been greatly modified by experience; and in as much as a better hedge, at a less cost if not in a shorter time, is now made the new way than the old, I will proceed to give it in a few sentences. Let it be premised that along the line where the hedge is to stand, a strip of at least six feet in width has been prepared, as if it were to be cropped with corn or potatoes. If previously in grass or prairie soil, this work should have been done last year, so that the grass roots will have been all destroyed, and the perennial-rooted weeds killed. Commence in this latitude after the middle of May (for the Osage orange starts late) to set the plants, and put them carefully in on a right line, distance six inches apart. Hoe and cultivate in such a way as to keep the weeds down three feet on each side of the hedge line, the first year, and so continue for two more years in succession. During these three years, neither pinch, prune nor cut, nor in any way interfere with the growing plants. On the fourth year, slash the hedge—that is partially cut the plants off, as if they were to be layered, and lay the hedge down flat on the earth. Continue the cultivation, and in the meantime in no way disturb the prone hedge for three more years. Then, on the fourth year after slashing, cut and trim to suit your inclination; you have a foundation on which you can build and safely continue any form of fence you may desire.

By the old method, of cutting and slashing two or three times a year, for four or five years, the plants are so weakened that the lower limbs and smaller sets by the time the hedge has acquired sufficient size to pass for a cattle proof fence, while pigs and hogs will go through for the pleasure of getting their heads scratched. By the new method the three years of undisturbed growth give vigorous plants, which, when slashed, throw out a mass of shoots, making a hedge that repels and stings like a wall of fire, and resists as if it were made of iron. I have a hedge seven or eight years old, and it is a good hedge of the old pattern, but I mean to have it slashed so as to make a better one, and one that shall be formed and fashioned to my own fancy. Indeed, slashing is possible and profitable, with a hedge of almost any age and size, and in some cases it becomes absolutely necessary to make of an old hedge a cattle proof fence. And by the way, the Osage orange has suffered a good deal in this latitude the past winter, and I think it may be stated as a fact, that the late cold and dry seasons have pushed the safe and profitable use of the Osage orange, as a hedge plant, one or two degrees of latitude farther south.—*Country Gentleman.*

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 protection of the sheep and wool interests of our State, failed, as we then informed our readers. Being in Harrisburg at the time, we exerted our influence in this direction, but found the measure was unpopular, and viewed only from a political standpoint. One member of the Agricultural Committee of the House, told us there were but few sheep kept in his county, and that he considered a dog as good as a sheep, and that if one was taxed the other ought to be. He told us, moreover, "that if he should vote for such a law, he would never be re-elected." Here was where the shoe really pinched.

A similar effort for a dog law made last winter, just previous to adjournment, was so unfortunate as not even to be got out of the committee. It has been said "the schoolmaster is abroad," but really this does not look like it. Are the material interests of Pennsylvania to be sacrificed for a mongrel breed of dogs—and oftentimes lazy owners? For it is this class of dogs who usually do the mischief among sheep. What is to be done? If the Granges, mostly composed of farmers, are going to be as useful as has been predicted, why should not they bring about the passage of such a law by refusing to vote for any candidate for the legislature, not pledged for its support. Their influence and co-operation, if as potent as has been represented, may be just what is wanted. We have not the statistics of our State to refer to, but they are certainly

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

"In the first place dogs mitigate against the mutton crop annually to the extent of at least \$5,000,000; secondly, they cost an average of twenty-five cents a week each, \$8,500,000—enough to run all our common schools and leave a large surplus; they slay annually, through hydrophobia, at least 120 persons which, at \$5,000 each—the average price paid by railroads for the very poorest brakeman—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 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 FARM.

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 fruit-growing, 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 fruit-growing 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 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 fruit daily throughout the year.

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 farming. 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 readers of this paper to take advantage of such openings.—*Fruit Recorder*.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Among other details in preparing for the forthcoming biennial 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 according 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 your State.

3. Synonyms, or the various names under which the same variety is known or cultivated in your State.
4. What insects and diseases are injurious to fruits and fruit trees, and what remedies or preventives have been successfully applied?

5. The kinds of soil and situation best adapted to the different species of fruits. The best system of pruning and training; cultivation 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 them.

Answers to 1, 2, and 3, are necessary to enable the Society to extend and perfect its work.

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 percent of the food given than other animals, and for this reason is more susceptible to disease, losing flesh alike rapidly when starved or neglected.

To demonstrate more fully our position upon this subject, it is but necessary to draw a parallel between the management of the successful and the unsuccessful farmer, the practical 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 succeed.

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 "profession," 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 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 are 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 use or previous condition. All alike are turned in to 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.

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 him in a judicious manner.

B. on the other hand, keeps his eyes open, 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, healthy 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 exercise.

If he desires to put the pig into an early market, he provides him with plenty of car-bonaceous food, prepared in a way to be most easily assimilated. Other foods are added to this, in proportion as the feeding process 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, can 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 kindnesses 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 administration 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 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 hundred pounds in the average weight, and one dollar per hundred in average price.

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

LIVE STOCK AT THE CENTENNIAL.

It is understood that the Bureau of Agriculture of the International Centennial Exhibition has determined to exhibit live stock within 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 September 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 blood (rotting stock and fat cattle excepted). Another rule not to be overlooked, excludes all animals, even though they be thoroughbred, 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 accommodations for the exhibition and protection of live stock, contributors who may desire to make special arrangements for the display of their stock, will be afforded facilities 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 preparation necessary can only be regulated by an estimate 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 country, who came down to New York to spend the Sabbath 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 burned 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 *Ithacan*:

I will confine my remarks to the destruction of noxious insects 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 we do not appreciate how many friends we have among the insects. You meet to talk about noxious insects. State entomologists are employed to study and report on noxious insects. Your sons in our agricultural colleges listen to lectures on noxious insects, and are you are aware of it you come to think the adjective is inseparably 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 of Ichneumon flies. These insects can usually be recognized by their long slender bodies, wasp-like wings, and a long organ, the ovipositor, 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 insect 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 connection with the manner in which they do this. They first eat the fatty portions, carefully avoid the vital organs, so that the caterpillar, 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 caterpillar 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 cocoons within the cocoon of their victim. Specimens of these double cocoons were exhibited. In other cases the parasitic grubs get their growth before the caterpillar spins a cocoon. They then crawl out from the body of the caterpillar and each spins about its body a cocoon. These cocoons they fasten sometimes to the body of their victim. They are usually white or yellow. Feeble caterpillars may often be seen crawling about with many, from fifty 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, some- times only one, in each victim, while the 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 wherever 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 fly 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 flies. They usually lay their eggs either in or upon the larvae of other insects. 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 Ichneumon flies escaped.

He then spoke of the Chalcids 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 metallic colors. Habits similar to those of the Ichneumon flies, they being like them parasitic on the young of other insects. They differ however, from the Ichneumon flies in this particular, the majority of Chalcids flies do not spin a cocoon, i. e., their pupae are naked.

A species of Chalcids flies preys upon the cabbage worm. In a collection of sixty crystals of this insect, fifty-seven of them were infested by Chalcids flies, only three producing butterflies. One can easily see the immense harm a person would do, that collected and destroyed indiscriminately a large number of these crystals.

Mr. Comstock then spoke briefly of the following insects. The ground beetles (*Carabidae*), 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 (*Coccinellidae*), the little hemispherical beetles, generally red or yellow with black spots. They are common on all plants and feed on plant lice and the eggs of insects.

The Aphidion, 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 remaining 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 caterpillars that have small white or yellow cocoons attached to them. Such caterpillars are harmless as they are sure to die before arriving at maturity. And each little cocoon contains an Ichneumon which if understood, may destroy many caterpillars.

Collect crystals of noxious insects, and put them into a box covered with a wire gauze; an old sieve will answer. If a sieve or wire netting is not at hand a box can be prepared in a 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 Chalcids to escape, but fine enough to retain the butterflies or moths.

The cocoons and crystals of many of our noxious insects may be found under boards, and attached to fences or buildings in the neighborhood of the infested plants. He rec-

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 crystals 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 cabbage 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 effective as this.

Cabbage Louse.—A fat, greenish, mealy insect; multiplies rapidly; eats the leaves of large cabbage. Dustings of air-slacked 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 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 hand and kill it.

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

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

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

Black Click.—Devours rapidly the leaves of 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 syringing carbolic soap solution upon small trees, first catching all that can be caught; upon half grown trees, grub 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 Curculio.—Dusting with slacked lime and syringing 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 daisies 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 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 Louse.—Attacks the monthly honey-suckle, and found at the roots of German Asters in hot, dry weather. Syringing the honey-suckle 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 currant bushes. 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 attacks 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 increase 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, managed as we advised, dependent on early seasons.

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, as certain how many there are, and divide its contents among these small hives—putting in each a comb, containing at least one cell—more 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 entrance facing the opposite way. The bees disturbed by the unfamiliar appearance of things, will find the small hives, and as each has a cell and brood, they will soon settle to work. Care must be taken before night to

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 Journal*.

CHEAP SIRUPS AND SUGARS.

Or What we eat 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 (131 deg. Fah.) mixture of starch and water about the consistency of cream, slowly poured into the boiling solution of 1 percent sulphuric acid some time; then the 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 or 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 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 (?) in manufacturing this kind of sugar sirup. A knowledge of these simple facts will, no doubt, enlighten 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 does the scene become interesting if we reflect upon the probability of having a portion of these double-distilled 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 chalk, it remains free to produce sore throat, indigestion, and inflammation of the stomach.

A delicate test for grape sugar is to dissolve a teaspoonful 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 vitriol) 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 precipitate of "oxide of copper" is obtained.

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, according to the amount present. A piece of white merino or other woolen cloth, which has been dipped in a solution of chloride 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 crystallized sugars are always the safest and best to buy; although they are sometimes doctored with marble dust, flour or kaolin.

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 sugar is the sugar mite (*Acarus sacchari*), 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 apt to ferment, the preserve is not to ferment, and spoil. Sirups 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 molasses sugar has been adulterated with the sweet waste liquor (solution of glycerine) of the stearine manufacturers; but this 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 allotted 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. BAILEY.

[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 reports from the abattoirs of Brussels, and Paris, I find the following, showing the comparative profit of live weight and offal in cattle. The figures are the average of many thousands, and are as follows: Live weight of animals, 1,282 pounds; dressed meat, 771.1 skin, 110.2; "grease," 87; blood, 55.1; tongue, 6.98; hoofs (from knee joint), 23; head, 11; lungs, 11.33; liver and spleen, 20.65; intestines, 68.15; heart, loss and evaporation, 164.35 pounds in sheep the average live weight, is 110.2 pounds; meat 55.1; skin, 7.71; grease, 5.51; head 4.4; feet and hoofs, 2.2; blood, 4.4; tongue, lugs, heart, liver and spleen 4.49 intestines, 6.6; loss and evaporation, 18.735.

Educational.

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 pupils acquire any facility of expression till they gain it from experience outside of the school room.

Editors know from observation that ability to properly prepare a paper for the press is rare among adults; and the prospect is, that it will be equally so among the next generation. Benjamin Franklin, who began to be a philosopher and poet at an early age, made his first grand display of genius in discovering and practically testing the true 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 selection from the works of a perspicuous and elegant writer, Joseph Addison; which, being done, the youth was given several days to 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 homologies; the crystal purity of Addison lost much of its beauty by passing through the hands of Benjamin; but, still, neither pupil nor 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 expressing. 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 they are not compelled to cudgel their brains for insipid, purple ideas which on paper are just as silly to themselves as to adults. Neither do they deliberately copy the lesson; they write with nothing above desk but paper and pencil.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY PROF. HAY.

IV.

The invasion of South Britain by the Normans was followed by as thorough a conquest as in any previous case, and if the feudal system was not absolutely new to the country, the Norman conqueror made it more fixed and of more use to the crown than it had been before.

The country was parcelled out among the Norman lords and there were comparatively few of the Saxon proprietors who retained their lands. In some parts where the Anglo-Danish population showed an unwillingness to submit, by being in rebellion, William, the Conqueror, despatched by fire and sword, the country for scores of miles, and for the sake of providing roof for hunting, of which he was passionately fond, he destroyed whole villages that he might create more forests, when forests were already plentiful. "He loved the tall deer as he loved his father," and the harsh game laws of modern England are merely the modified descendants of the sanguinary forest laws of William the Norman.

The common people were hewers of wood, drawers of water, tillers of the soil. They spoke their own Saxon, and still the "Saxon gleem" sang to slaves the songs of freemen, but Norman-French was the language of the laird, the judge on the bench and the court, and hence, in the English we now speak, we come to us from Saxon and Norman, have so many words that are in their origin synonymous. Hence, also, the fact that a law terms, the language of heraldry, the phases of politeness and words used in war, and the Norman-French origin for the most part while the words pertaining to agriculture and manual labor are mostly of Saxon origin.

The names of our domestic animals are curious monuments of the relative positions of the two races of England eight centuries ago. The girl who milked a cow or weaned a calf was a Saxoness, and the words she used to describe the animal alive are those we still use for the same animals. The shepherd called his charge *sheep*, and the swineherd spoke of *pigs* and *hogs*. But when the animals were killed, it was the Norman lord or squire who ate them, and he called them by his Norman names. Thus we have the Norman word for the living animal still:

Saxon.	Norman.	Mod. French
Bull, {	Beef, {	Boeuf, {
Cow, {	Veal, {	Veau, {
Calf, {	Mutton, {	Mouton, {
Sheep, {	Pork, {	Porc, {
Ram, {	Ham, {	Jambon, {
Wether, {	Venison, {	Venaison, {
Sow, {	Pullet, {	Poulet, {
Pig, {		
Deer, {		
Hen, {		

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 and the serf.

The Norman-French had its origin mostly in the Latin, and many words in our language which are esteemed to be Latin, have come to us through the French invaders. Such are domain, dominant, favor, honor, etc., these last words still being spelt with *u* by all the best writers in England, thus:

Favour from French *favueur*.
Honour " " *honneur*.

The word *journal* supplies by its changes an example of how words have been formed in other countries and used by us. It is derived from the Latin *diēs* (a day), from which in the same tongue was made the word *diurnus* (daily), and in Italian this became *giorno*, the transition from *d* to *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 *journées* and *jour*, and *journal* is our form of the word.

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 Anglo-Saxon origin. The Lord's Prayer (Matt. VI. 9-13), 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, *mortal* 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 Johnsonian form, we only count four words from the Norman element of our language, the rest being Saxon. "Who does not wish that Dryden could have known the value of the homage that was paid him, and foreseen the greatness of his young admirer." In another passage of the same work, we count thirteen words out of forty-four as not being Saxon. Some writers, like Sir Archibald Alison, 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 from Johnson.

The infusion of Norman into our English tongue gives us an optional grammatical form which is of great use. What we call the *possessive case* of nouns represented by the addition of *'s* with the apostrophe to the nominative form is simply a modified form of the genitive 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.

Saxon form.—The wolf's head.
Norman form.—The head of the wolf.

The following list of words will serve to illustrate 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 third, directly from the Latin.

Lawful,	loyal,	legal.
Kingdom,	realm,	
Kingly,	royal,	regal.
Strength,	fortitude,	
Heartiness,	courage,	
Lordship,	domain,	dominion.
Loveable,	amiable,	
Manliness,	virtue,	
Manly,	virtuous,	
Earthly,	terrestrial,	

We close this article with the Lord's Prayer as our Saxon ancestors used it, which may be compared with the passage in our more modern version of Matthew's gospel.

Fæder ure thu the eart on heofenum, si thi nama gehælgod. To become thin rice. Geweorthe thi willa on eardhan swa swa on heofenum. Urne doghwamlic an hlaf syle us to daeg. And forgyf us ure gyltas swa swa we forgyfadh urum gyltendum. And ne geled us on costnunge, ac alyas us of yfe. Soðlice.

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 *th* like *th* in *then*, and *y* like *e* and remember that *um* is a plural termination, and that *hlaef* is the equivalent of loaf, *rice* the same as *rice* 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 a journey when he wrote numbers two and three, and moving about, so did not see proof sheets, and some errors were made in the typography, 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 original plan, and the writer reserves copy right.

ED. FARMER.

Patrons of Husbandry.

OFFICERS KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The following is the list of officers of the Kansas State Grange, elected at the annual meeting held at Topeka commencing February 18th, last.

MASTER—M. E. HUDSON, Mapleton, Bourbon county.
OVERSEER—W. M. SIMS, Topeka, Shawnee county.

LECTURER—W. S. HANNA, Ottawa, Franklin county.
STEWARD—C. S. WYETH, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.

ASSISTANT STEWARD—JAMES COFFIN, Hill Spring, Morris county.
CHAPLAIN—E. J. NASON, Washington, Washington county.

TREASURER—JOHN BOYD, Independence, Montgomery county.
SECRETARY—P. B. MAXON, Emporia, Lyon county.

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. POPPENO, Topeka, Shawnee county.

2D DIST.—F. H. DUMBAULD, Chairman, Jacksonville, Neosho county.

3D DIST.—A. T. STEWART, Winfield, Cowley county.

4TH DIST.—A. P. COLLINS, Solomon City, Saline county.

5TH DIST.—W. H. FLETCHER, Republican City, Chase county.

S. H. DOWNS, Secretary Patrons Fire Insurance Association, Topeka.

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

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

THE KANSAS FARMER GRANGE PLATFORM.

I. The abolition of all degrees beyond the Fourth.

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

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

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

V. The reduction of the dispensation fee to one dollar, and reduction of dues to the simple cost of salaries and office expenses for National and State Grange Headquarters.

VI. The return of all accumulated funds in National Grange Treasury to subordinate Granges.

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

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

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

LIST OF DONATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS.

Commencing May 10 and ending May 15, 1875, from the Relief Department of Patrons of Husbandry of Kansas.

CASH ON HAND \$ 791.47

RECEIPTS:

May 12—Received of A. F. Wade on freight paid out 1.25

May 13—Received of John W. McClum, Indiana Co., Pa. 3.00

Total, \$795.72

DISBURSEMENTS,

May 10—Paid balance and freight on corn to J. C. Beam, 61.00

" Paid bal. D. D. Hoag on freight, 40

" Paid John C. Walton as per order W. H. Fletcher 50.00

" Paid for sacks for shipping potatoes 10.00

" Paid freight on car to Clay Center 40.00

" Paid freight on mdse. for A. F. Wade 1.30

" Paid freight on goods sent C. P. McAlexander on bill returned 7.00

" Paid freight on two cars shelled corn from Afton, Iowa 161.50

" Paid for draying as per bill on file 9.90

" Paid freight on car corn to Wichita 10.05

May 11—Paid freight on potatoes to Cottonwood Falls 8.55

" Paid for postage 3.00

" Paid freight on car corn to Solomon 56.00

May 13—Paid freight on bill goods for A. F. Wade 3.05

" Paid freight on car of corn and potatoes to Jackson county 84.85

" Paid for clerical help 30.00

Total, \$555.60

Balance on hand, 239.12

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 tending to injure, rather than to benefit, our Order.

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

And further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. WALTON, Secretary.

MASTER'S RULINGS.

Patrons desiring to organize a Pomona 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, if Matrons, can become voting members of a Pomona Grange by application and election, subject to the same investigation and ballot, as in a Subordinate Grange.

[Signed,] M. E. HUDSON.

—Kansas State Grange Bulletin.

RESOLUTIONS OF OTTUMWA GRANGE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I write to you by order of Ottumwa Grange, at a regular meeting held at Grange rooms in Ottumwa, 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 Husbandry 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 of the Council who were in favor of the fifth degree circle.

The Secretary of the Council was then instructed to send a copy of the action of the Council to the KANSAS FARMER for publication, and a copy to the Secretary of State Grange.

G. M. FULLER, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF AMERICUS GRANGE.

The following resolutions were unanimously 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. 513, 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 consequence 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 time.

By order of the Master,

J. M. HARVEY, Secretary.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

In the FARMER for April 21st, Bro. Hoakinson, 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 an 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, senators, governors, presidents, generals, etc., 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 necessary 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 monarchical nor aristocratic, 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 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 Granges—but hold open meetings in the 4th 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.

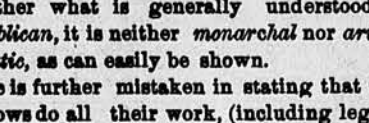
MENTOR.

THE BEST FAMILY JOURNAL IN THE WEST.

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

\$1. \$1. \$1. \$1. \$1.

Pays for the FARMER for the balance of 1875.



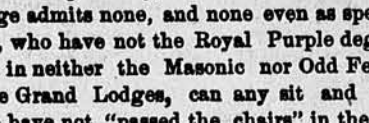
FARM GATE HANGER, or the Barn Door Hanger modified for use, on the Farm Gate. A durable, convenient and cheap Gate Hanger. Sold by hardware trade generally. W. W. SOYER, Chicago and New York, 38 Chamber Street.

FARMERS! If you want PLOWS and FARM MACHINERY at reduced rates, send for circular to H. Reinstedter, wholesale dealer in Farming Implements, 6 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO'S.

"VIBRATOR" THRESHER.

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



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

THRESHERMEN FIND it highly advantageous to run a machine that has no "Beaters," "Pickers," or "Aprons," that handles Damp Grain, Long Straw, Heading Flax, Timothy, Millet, and all such difficult grain and seeds, with ENTIRE EASE AND EFFECTIVENESS. Cleans to perfection; saves the farmer his thresh bill by extra saving of grain; makes no "Littering," requires LESS THAN ONE HALF the usual Belts, Boxes, Journals, and Gears; easier managed; less repairs; one that grain raisers prefer to employ and wait for, even at advanced prices, while other machines are "out of job."

Four sizes made with 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse "Mounted" Powers, also a Specialty of Separators, "alone," expressly for STEAM POWER, and to match other Horse Powers.

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

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.

Battle Creek, Michigan.

ELVASTON, Hancock Co. Ill.—Dull, backward weather, strong cold winds, chill showers. Oats are up good and thick, but weakly. Rye looks well, but rather thin on the

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 eyes.

Will never uncloset 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 afloat 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.
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
Within my soul, that makes despair
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 that in some prehistoric age men must have been model house-cleaners, or else (which is much more probable) they must have had a natural affinity for dirt, which they have not yet outgrown.

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 Virginy" 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 of sweeping dusty carpets and trying 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 has been thoroughly cleaned, very much as 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 satisfactory.

According to the masculine writers on house-cleaning, the usual plan is to turn everything topsy-turvy, carry everything that belongs in the parlor into the kitchen, all that is usually kept in the pantry into the bed rooms, and *vice versa* leave everything that water would spoil out in a shower, pour all the dirty suds out the up stairs front window, leave pails of whitewash on the steps for 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 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 we believe it is generally done about as quickly, thoroughly and systematically as it would be if men had the job.

There are few women so foolish as to undertake more than one or two rooms at a

time, and most housekeepers know that it is easier to clean and put in order again one room each day than it is to mix together the belongings of two or three and have them to assort again.

We read a great many recipes nowadays, from women too, about cleaning paint without soap, and windows without water, but we have never found anything so efficacious 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 humor; 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 swash around with a broom and wipe up 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 Harper 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 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 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 ever-varying, yet never-changing, labor and toil that oft times hangs heavy upon the heart, as well as hands. From early morn until dewy eve, though arising with wearied limbs, unrefreshed to the fields he goes, for 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 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 planting, comes earnest work in getting all ready for winter. Fuel must be secured, feed laid 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 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 wafts over our beautiful prairies? How delightful it must be to him to quaff these soul-inspiring draughts, while contemplating the beauty and grandeur displayed everywhere around him. And more than this, he can enjoy undisturbed, and to the full, that sweet communion with the God of the Universe, for which there is ever an unfilled void in the human heart.

And, again, in a pecuniary point of view, he is often blessed far beyond his fellows. During seasons of panic that sometimes visit our country and the merchant fails, bank stock is worth nothing, the mechanic and artisan are thrown out of employment, with perhaps large families dependent upon their daily earnings for the necessities of life. During these eventful times when men's hearts are sinking, and they upon the verge of despair, the farmer dwells securely in his

home, not having to live from hand to mouth, as the dwellers in cities usually do; he is provisioned for some time in the future, and calmly with his family around him, his home and possessions free, he fears not the visit of the merciless sheriff, 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 thralldom of cliques he can obey the Golden 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 requiring 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 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 lot. It requires neatness and tidiness to make our homes comfortable. "The unnumbered little washings, and brushings, and pickings, and putting aside, are small things," some author remarks. The food 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 usually supposed. The experience of one day, fully and truthfully given, by any housekeeper would reveal many facts. The toils, aches and pains, weariness and heart sinkings, and numberless discouragements, which those of most other occupations know nothing of.

The farmer's wife has greater cares and less leisure than is generally accredited to her. Her fashionable city sisters do not appreciate this. Neither can they appreciate by experience the peace and happiness that they possess, who labor and toil for 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 in their life-path, we only perceive how 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 organization of woman's nature, the keenness 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, sympathizing 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 favor of truth and right. If woman lives 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-

telligent companion, co-worker and co-thinker with man." I will make a condensed quotation of the specific objects of the Grange as embodied in the constitution, as it will do us no harm but rather good to hear them often.

These objects are to develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments 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 strictest sense, as well as charity and brotherly forbearance is a prominent feature. The highest literary education of all the children and youth in our land is encouraged. We ought ever to be on the alert 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. SIDONS.

"When I was a poor girl," relates Mrs. Sidons, 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 insisted on putting her in prison unless some will be bail for her. Then girl replies, 'then I have no hope—I have not a friend in the world.' 'What! will not one be bail for you to save you from prison?' 'I have told you I have not a friend on earth,' was my reply. But just as I was uttering the word I saw a sailor in the upper gallery spring 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 bows.' Every creature in the house stood up; the uproar was perfectly indistinguishable—peals of laughter, screams of terror, cheers from his tawny messmates in the gallery, preparatory scraping of violins in the orchestra; and amid the universal din, there stood the unconscious cause of it sheltering me, 'the poor distressed young woman,' and breathing defiance and destruction against my mimic persecutor. He was only persuaded to relinquish his care of me by the manager's pretending to arrive and rescue with 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 fruit gets on.

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 of 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 lengthwise of the parsnips; and as many potatoes as you think best. Put the pork in 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 one lemon.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

THE KANSAS STATE Agricultural College

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

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

In addition the special object of the

FARMERS COURSE

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

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE,

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

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

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

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

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

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

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

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

THE COURSE FOR WOMEN

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

TUITION ABSOLUTELY FREE,

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

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

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

The NEXT TERM begins August 30, 1874, when New Classes will be formed.

For further information apply to

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

The Patrons Mutual Insurance Association.

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

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

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

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

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

which amount is paid in advance.

The Patrons Association rates are,

A membership fee of.....\$1 50

On policy of \$1,000, first year's premium, 25

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

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

A policy is then issued for 3 years, and a premium note taken for the remaining 3 years.....\$5 00

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

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

Membership fee.....\$1 50

Premium for first year.....\$1 25

Total cash payment.....\$2 75

Note for remaining two years.....\$5 00

Total cost for three years.....\$7 75

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

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

PRIME FRESH OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—

1 bush., \$7.50; 2 bush., \$14; 3 bush., \$20; 4 bush., \$25; 5 bush., \$30. F. K. PHENIX, 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 me. Delaware, Martha, Iona, Diana, Eumelia, Norton, Herbesmont, Catawba, Croton, Hartford and all other varieties cheaper than any where. Also all small Fruit Plants. Address DR. H. SCHRODER, Bloomington Ills.

Flower

Seeds. Spooners Prize Flower Seeds.

Vegetable Spooner's Boston Market

Seeds. Vegetable Seeds.

Descriptive Priced Catalogue with over 150 illustrations, mailed free to applicant.

M. W. SPOONER, Boston, M.

PLASKET'S

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY,

IN ITS

7th YEAR.

300,000 Two year Hedge, nice even size, in quantities

of 30,000, \$1.35 per 100.

\$2,000 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 time.

10,000 fine seedling Peach Stock good tops \$2.00 per

100.

New Apple Seed, \$10.00 per bushel, 50 cents per lb.,

by mail post paid.

Send for Catalogue.

WM. PLASKET,

Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Kan.

May 10, 1875.

THE STRAY LAW.

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

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks are as described in the affidavit, and that he will 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 shall be valued at more than ten dollars it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, and if he fails to do so, the taker up may sell the same, and the proceeds shall be paid 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.

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, and if he fails to do so, the taker up may sell the same, and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

Any person who shall take up a stray, and fail to file an affidavit, or who shall take up a stray, and fail to give a bond to the State, or who shall take up a stray, and fail to advertise the same, or who shall take up a stray, and fail to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, or who shall take up a stray, and fail to pay the proceeds to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs, shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$10.00.

Fees as follows:

To taker up, for each horse, mule, or ass, \$5.00

To taker up, for each head of cattle, \$5.00

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to the KANSAS FARMER, \$5.00

To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than \$10.00, \$10.00

Justice of the Peace, for each affidavit of taker up, \$5.00

For making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith, \$5.00

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case, \$5.00

The Justice's fees in any one case shall not be greater than, \$1.00

Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for each case, \$5.00

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 8th, 1875, two bay mares, one heavy set, with white spots, and one light set, both four years old. Appraised at \$17.00.

The other, slim built, spot in forehead, supposed to be four years old, branded on right side, behind the shoulder but indistinct. Appraised at \$15.00.

Brown County—H. Isely, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Mrs. Margaret Myers, of Hamilton Tp., Nov. 1874, one dark bay horse, little white in forehead, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$40.00.

FILLY—Taken up by Sol. R. Myers, of Hamilton Tp., Nov. 1874, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, white strip in face, and white on end of the nose, left foot white, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.00.

Davis County—C. H. Frott, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Gottlieb Heller, of Jackson Tp., on the 20th of March, 1875, a roan cow, right ear cropped. Appraised at \$15.00.

FILLY—Taken up by Patrick Buckley, of Jackson Tp., on the 3d of November, 1874, a sorrel filly, 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, bald face, four white legs, brand on left shoulder, sandy at \$30.00. The letter "B" about 15 years old. Appraised at \$30.00.

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.

Crawford County—J. H. Waterman, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Charles Jones, April 6, 1875, one bay horse, 15 hands high, white blaze on face, white on end of the nose, left foot white, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$40.00.

Clay County—E. P. Huston, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Albert Evered, of Mulberry Tp., March 29, 1875, one roan cow, 13 hands high, white blaze on face, white on end of the nose, left foot white, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.00.

ALSO, by same, at same time, one sorrel horse, 12 hands high, supposed to be two years old, white hind legs, blaze face, no other marks or brands.

Leavenworth County—O. Dieffendorf, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James McGaffrey, 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 collar marks, no brands to be seen. Appraised at \$20.00.

Miami County—C. H. Giller, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. R. Hoover, of Paola Tp., April 6, 1875, one bay horse, two years old, no marks or brands visible. Appraised at \$15.00.

La Bette County—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up, April 7, 1875, by H. F. Smith, of Walnut Tp., La Bette Co., one bay mare, 15 hands high, white blaze on face, white on end of the nose, left foot white, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$40.00.

Anderson County—E. A. Edwards, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Watt, Jackson Tp., one light roan steer, 3 years old, branded "H" on the right hip, Appraised at \$15.00.

COW—Taken up by Jesse Day, Hecker Tp., one red cow, white spots on each flank, star in forehead, branded "H" on left hip, 7 years old. Appraised at \$15.00.

COW—Taken up by Jas. Scott, Reeder Tp., Feb. 8, 1875, one red and white spotted cow, branded "P" on right hip, age not given. Appraised at \$15.00.

HORSE—Taken up by Thos. H. Gabbert, Baker Tp., 1 bay horse, 2 years old, black mane and tail.

HORSE—Taken up by A. G. Grand, Falls Tp., March 22, 1875, one bay horse, blaze face, right hind foot white, 8 years old, no marks or brands perceptible. Appraised at \$20.00.

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 \$20.00.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Schlee, Feb. 19, 1875, Potawatomi Tp., one white steer, red spots about neck, 8 years old, both ears split. Appraised at \$15.00.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Todd, Liberty Tp., one bay pony, three years old, white spot in forehead, 15 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$15.00.

Franklin County—G. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Smith, Ottawa Tp., one red and white heifer, 3 years old, branded "H" on right hip, Appraised at \$15.00.

PONY—Taken up by Louis Soper, Centropolis Tp., one dark bay horse pony, about 2 years old, branded "H" on right hip, Appraised at \$15.00.

COW—Taken up by Jeremiah Grant, Emporia Tp., on Dec. 5, 1874, one bay cow, 2 years old, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised at \$25.00.

ALSO one sorrel cow, same age, blaze in face. Appraised at \$25.00.

HEIFER—Taken up by Dan. Davis, same Tp. Nov. 2, 74, one 8 year old Texan heifer, brindle, line back, some white on shoulders, branded "P" on right side. Appraised at \$15.00.

Stray List for the Week ending Apr. 31.

Cherokee County—Ed. McPherson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. Chapman, Shawnee Tp., Apr. 8, 1875, mare, 6 years old, bay, scar on left shoulder, saddle marks, white hairs on right hip, some white hairs in forehead. Appraised at \$30.00.

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

HORSE—One horse about 2 years old, sorrel, star in forehead, blaze on nose. Both taken up by David Wood, of Shawnee Tp., Apr. 8, 1875.

Lyon County—J. S. Craig, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by A. P. Burns, Waterloo Tp., Dec. 18, 1874, one bull, red and white spots, branded "H" on right hip with the letter "H" in horns drooping, about 3 years old, large size. Appraised at \$30.00.

MARE—Taken up by Joel Wood, Pike Tp., Dec. 10, 1874, one black mare, rope round neck, 8 years old. Appraised at \$15.00.

HORSE—Also one bay horse, 3 years old. Appraised at \$15.00.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Leeper, Waterloo Tp., March 24, 1875, one white, 8 years old steer, marked with "H" on right side, branded "H" on right side, under the left ear, no other marks or brands perceptible. Appraised at \$15.00.

Rice County, W. T. Nicholas, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. W. Hodgeson, Mar. 23, 1875, one horse pony, sorrel, brand on left shoulder not distinguishable. Appraised at \$25.00.

PONY—Taken up by same, same date, one mare pony, bay, no brands. Appraised at \$10.00.

PONY—Taken up by same, same date, brown mare pony, Appraised at \$10.00.

PRAIRIE DELL FARM.

Stallion Season.

FOR 1875.

EVAN DHU.

Bay Horse; foaled 1870; bred by H. Mix, Towanda, Pa., sired by Rydyk's Hambletonian, dam by Young American Eagle, son of King Herod, son of King Herod, grand dam by Young King Herod, son of King Herod. The get of this horse can be seen on the farm.

Rydyk's Hambletonian is the sire of Dexter, Jay Gould, James A. Howell, Nettie, etc., etc., and the grand sire of Bodine, Rosebud, and many others. Judge Fullerton, Goldsmith Maid and many others.

ROBERT MACGREGOR.

Chestnut Horse; foaled 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record 2:30), dam sister to Lady Whitman—record in the 5th heat of 3:14—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 Rydyk's Hambletonian—dam by Vermont Hambletonian son of Harris Hambletonian by Bishop's Hambletonian son of Imported Messenger Duroc. Darland's Young Messenger Duroc by Messenger Duroc by Sir Archy Duroc by Duroc (791).

Seeley's American Star sired the dam of Dexter, Jay Gould, Aberdeen, Nettie, etc., etc. MacGregor has eight crosses of Messenger through Major Edsall, one through Seeley's American Star, and one through Young Messenger Duroc, total Messenger crosses, ten, limited to 30 mare inches. Imported Messenger Duroc—\$30.00 the season, mare not in foal returnable from the next season—season ends July 15th.

Pasture with running water, box stalls, etc., furnished on reasonable terms, the best of care given, but all accidents and escapes are at the owner's risk; but all charges are payable before the removal of the stock.

JOHN DREW, Supt.

L. R. LEE, Topeka, Kansas.

TO BREEDERS OF FINE HORSES.

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

BILLY STANGER.

A beautiful bay Stallion, 15 hands 3 inches, high. A very fast, fine style and fine action. Together with his unbroken pedigree, render his stock very desirable.

PEDIGREE—American Stud Book.

BILLY STANGER was got by Stanger out of a black Southern mare, Cherry Belle, she was by imported Glancee, he by Lancer dam, Waxlight, full brother of Ariel, by American Eclipse, a sorrel horse by Duroc; dam by Miller's Damsel by Messenger Whip, imported, brown horse, 15 hands 8 inches high, etc.

BILLY STANGER 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, or a vicinity, can apply at the farm, or by mail at Rosville, Shawnee county, Kansas to E. V. HOLEMSEN.

\$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 spots on right side of lower lip. This animal shows marks of good blood. The above reward will be given for the return of the animal, or any information that will lead to her recovery.

M. M. STANLEY, Kingville, Kansas.

Bro. Stanley asks of the Granges of the State to have this read in the Grange.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

LEWIS SUMMIT NURSERY—Blair Bros., Proprietors, 1875 Summit, Jackson Co., Mo. General Nursery Supplies at wholesale and retail.

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

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

The "Planet" Double-wheel Hoe will work Onions, Roots, Garden Crops, Cuttings, Seedlings, etc., clear, better and cheaper than any other Hoe. Catalogue and Circulars sent free. Address L. A. ALLEN & CO. 119 E. 4th St. Phila., Pa.

A LIVE AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!



EVERY STOVE WARRANTED.

BUCK'S Guarantee.

For Coal or Wood, are the only Soft Coal Cooking Stoves that always give perfect satisfaction. They Bake, Boil and Stew equal to any Wood Stove; are fitted with our Patent Oil Burner Linings, which last as long as any five sets of ordinary linings. Their operation is perfect, with High or Low Down Reservoir.

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

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

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

Breeders' Directory.

BYRON BREWER, Glenn Johnson county, Kansas. Breeder of Polaris, Chas. W. Fries, not a sin shill, bred by rail, and warranted first-class. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington Co., Ohio. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

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

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky. Breeder of pure blooded Jersey Cattle, and Light and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality. The stock suitable for the show ring and shambles.

M. H. COCHRANE, Hiltzbur, Compton, Ont. Canada. Breeder of Short-Horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

GEO. E. WARING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," New York. Breeder of Jersey Cattle, and Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky. Breeder of imported English Berkshire Swine and Short-Horn Cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

THEODORE BATES, "Maplefield," Cornland, Adams co., Iowa. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality. The stock suitable for the show ring and shambles.

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

G. G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington Co., Ohio. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

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

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky. Breeder of pure blooded Jersey Cattle, and Light and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality. The stock suitable for the show ring and shambles.

M. H. COCHRANE, Hiltzbur, Compton, Ont. Canada. Breeder of Short-Horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

GEO. E. WARING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," New York. Breeder of Jersey Cattle, and Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky. Breeder of imported English Berkshire Swine and Short-Horn Cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

THEODORE BATES, "Maplefield," Cornland, Adams co., Iowa. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality. The stock suitable for the show ring and shambles.

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

G. G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington Co., Ohio. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

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

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky. Breeder of pure blooded Jersey Cattle, and Light and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality. The stock suitable for the show ring and shambles.

M. H. COCHRANE, Hiltzbur, Compton, Ont. Canada. Breeder of Short-Horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

GEO. E. WARING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," New York. Breeder of Jersey Cattle, and Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky. Breeder of imported English Berkshire Swine and Short-Horn Cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

THEODORE BATES, "Maplefield," Cornland, Adams co., Iowa. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality. The stock suitable for the show ring and shambles.

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

G. G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington Co., Ohio. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

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

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky. Breeder of pure blooded Jersey Cattle, and Light and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality. The stock suitable for the show ring and shambles.

M. H. COCHRANE, Hiltzbur, Compton, Ont. Canada. Breeder of Short-Horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

GEO. E. WARING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," New York. Breeder of Jersey Cattle, and Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

GEO. H. PHILLIPS, Lebanon, Ky. Breeder of imported English Berkshire Swine and Short-Horn Cattle, for sale at fair prices. Send for circular.

ANDREW WILSON, Kingsville, Kan. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

THEODORE BATES, "Maplefield," Cornland, Adams co., Iowa. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire hogs, Light and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality. The stock suitable for the show ring and shambles.

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

G. G. MAXON, "Riverside Farm," Schenectady, N. Y. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Stock for sale.

THOMAS KIRK, Washington Co., Ohio. Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

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

W. W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky. Breeder of pure blooded Jersey Cattle, and Light and Dark Brahma Poultry. All of the best quality. The stock suitable for the show ring and shambles.

M. H. COCHRANE, Hiltzbur, Compton, Ont. Canada. Breeder of Short-Horn and Ayrshire Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application.

GEO. E. WARING, Jr., "Ogden Farm," New York. Breeder of Jersey Cattle, and Short-Horn Cattle. Stock for sale by W. B. Casey, agent for Ogden Farm, Mt. Vernon, Ill.</

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 sausages.

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.

Specialties are what wins in this world. A jack of all trades is like a man with flees all over him, he is too busy with the flees to do anything well.

An Iowa congregation dismissed its preacher because he signed his name to a hair dye advertisement. 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 "dumb" should cut this out and past it on their coat sleeve.

An Iowa 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 sat 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 murmur reproachfully, "Come, now, Jake, you're gettin' too kittenish."

A flushing man fell out of 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 it."

STORY OF A LIGHTNING-ROD PEDDLER.

He drove his team close up to the fence, got down, and rapped at the door. The widow Gilkens opened it. When he said: "Mrs. Gilkens, I am cognizant of the circumstances by 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, dangerous clouds of frequent intervals span the canopy 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 a copper wire, silver tipped and highly magnetic lightning rod."

The woman staggered back a few paces and yelled: "Narciss! unfallen old Cronch!" In another instant a savage bull-dog came darting around the corner of the house with bristles up, thumping for gore. The dog had already mangled 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 penetrating gaze of Mr. Parsons, his chops fell, and he slunk off and hid in the currant 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-clothing, 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 ones struck his cheek and glanced off. A hard metallic 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 collapsed into a kind of jerking swoon, and before she had recovered a highly magnetic lightning rod decorated her humble domicile, and Parsons had the blank note filled out already for her signature.

ADDRESS FOR PRICE-LIST, REDEDERICK & CO. ALBANY, N.Y.

Requires DESCRIPTION of horse power; and bales either hay or cotton with at tramp ing or stopping. Thirty bales of hay per hour. Twenty bales of cotton per hour.

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.

BECHER, WILL CO., ILL.,
On Chicago, Danville and Vincennes R. R., 40 miles south of Chicago, near the Union Station.

T. L. MILLER,

Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle and Gots-wold Sheep.

The Herefords are the best grazing cattle. They mature early and are hardy. Make the largest gain on a given amount of feed. Make large weights and good quality. My Hereford Bull, Sir Charles, weighs 2,700 pounds. Hereford Cows weigh from 1,300 to 1,800 pounds. The Gots-wold Sheep are hardy and will shear from 5 to 20 lbs.

They weigh from 150 to 200 pounds and over.

STOCK FOR SALE.

Correspondence solicited.

PUBLIC SALE

OF PURE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL,

Thursday, June 17th, 1875,

at 1 o'clock P. M., on the

St. Louis Fair Grounds, about 80 Head.

An excellent herd in every essential element, embracing the best of Sharon, Oxford, Lowan, Michigan, and Young Mary, Young Phyllis, and Mrs. A. H. crosses.

TERMS.—One month's credit with six per cent. per annum, on approved notes.

Catalogue sent on application to Geo. W. Rust & Co., Chicago, G. O. Kahl, St. Louis, or to C. T. QUINN-BERRY, Mexico, Mo.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

TIN WIRE RINGS.

Will not make a Hog's Head.

Hardware Dealers sell them.

Price, 100 Rings, \$1.00; 200 Rings, \$2.00; 300 Rings, \$3.00; 400 Rings, \$4.00; 500 Rings, \$5.00; 600 Rings, \$6.00; 700 Rings, \$7.00; 800 Rings, \$8.00; 900 Rings, \$9.00; 1,000 Rings, \$10.00.

SOLE MANUFACTURER, CHICAGO, ILL. Circulars free.

The State of Oregon

Offers great attractions to those in search of new homes, to-wit:

Healthy and attractive diversity of surface. Grand scenery.

Mild climate. No excessive cold or oppressive heat. Average temperature, summer 67° winter 39°. Thunder storms rare, hurricanes unknown.

Death rate lower than in any other State.

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

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

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

Variety of timber of exceptional excellence for industrial purposes.

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

Fine natural water system, vast water power.

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

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

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

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

Eastern Office.

Oregon State Board of Immigration,

Room No. 8,

Transcript Building,

Boston Massachusetts.

ATTENTION GRANGES!

THE CLIMAX MOWER AND REAPER.

A first-class machine in every respect, we offer to Patrons at wholesale rates. Send for Pamphlets, &c.

GIBBS & STERRET MAN'G CO.,

No. 5 South Main street,

St. Louis, Mo.

J. H. IRWIN, Manager.

THE THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW.

The best harrow for pulverizing the ground.

The best harrow for preparing the soil for grass or other seeds.

The best harrow for covering seed.

The best harrow for cultivating winter wheat or in the spring—adding largely to the yield.

The best harrow for cultivating young corn or potatoes, and thoroughly destroying the weeds.

The teeth being made of solid steel and slanting backwards, and thus never clogging, do not tear up corn or potato plants, but destroy all the light-rooted weeds.

Every farmer should have it. Send for illustrated circular to the manufacturer's southwestern agents.

COLMAN & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Croton Floral Garden

PAUL BUTZ, PROPRIETOR.

NEW CASTLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wholesale and retail grower and dealer in Roses, Hot-house, Green-house, and Bedding plants. Also Evergreens, Shade trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, etc.

Plants, shipped at all seasons of the year, and at all parts of the United States, and Canada, with safety and dispatch. Catalogue FREE on application.

Box 183.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

Eggs from Cochins and Brahmas, \$3.00 per dozen, shipped by express and warranted to arrive in good condition.

Box 168. C. F. VAN BUSKIRK, Troy, Kansas.

\$1.00 to \$2.00 per month guaranteed to agent.

STRUCTURE WHITE WIRE CLOTHES LINES.

Sample free. Address the HUDSON WIRE MILLS, 138 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS

Holdbrook's "New Regulator" Seed Drill.

Sows all kinds of Vegetable Seeds with regularity. The STANDARD machine, REMODELED BY 1875. Combines the best points ever produced. Simple, durable, easiest handled, OPEN WHITE SEED CONNECTION SHOWS THE SEED DRIPPING. Give satisfaction. Circulars Free. Made by E. L. LEWIS & Co., 20 S. Market St., Boston, Mass.

Boxed.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On WELL improved farms on five years time or less at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State.

J. B. WATKINS & Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

The TOLL GATE! Prize Picture sent free!

An ingenious gem! 50 objects to find, address with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, New York.

500,000 ACRES OF Michigan Lands FOR SALE.

The Lands of The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. Co.,

ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT

LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME.

The Railroad is constructed and in operation from Jackson to Gaylord, a distance of two hundred and thirty-six miles, and will soon be completed to the Straits of Mackinaw, a further distance of about fifty-five miles.

Particular attention is called to the large tracts of the best White and Norway pine timber along the line of the road, and upon the Au Sable, Cheboygan, Muskegon, and Manistee Rivers, the most important logging streams in the State.

The farming lands of the Company include some of the most fertile and well watered hard-wood lands in the State. Especial attention is called to the farming lands in Crawford, Otsego, and Cheboygan counties, which are high and rolling, timbered mainly with the finest hard maple; soil, black sandy loam, and abounding in springs of the purest water. These counties are being rapidly settled, and the lumbering business in the vicinity will afford to farmers a first-rate market for produce for many years.

TERMS OF SALE.

For pine lands, one-fourth down, and remainder in three equal annual payments, with interest at seven per cent. For farming lands to settlers, longer time will be given if desired, singly, or in pairs not skin.

For title of lands, further information, or purchase, apply to

O. M. BARNES, Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cattle, of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred for sale.

Also Berkshire pigs bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not skin.

Address GLICK & KNAPP.

P. S. Persons desiring to visit the farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Glick in the city of Atchison; will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge.

EARLY CHAMPION GRAPE.

BEST Early Grape known, 2 weeks earlier than the Superior. It is in both beauty and quality.

Fruit large and handsome. Bunches compact; color and appearance of Concord. Vigorous grower; immense bearer. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen—postpaid on receipt of price. DONNELLY & Co., Rochester, N.Y.

KAW VALLEY NURSERY.

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

150,000 Two Year Hodge Plants.

30,000 Apple Grapes, \$5 per 1,000.

40,000 Maple 3 to 4 ft., \$5—5 to 8 ft., \$10 per 1,000.

20,000 Budded Peaches, also 50,000 seedlings for groves or fruit, 2 to 4 feet, \$2 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Also Pear, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine; small fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc. Send for catalogue and price list.

R. R. STONE, Topeka, Kan.

GRANGE PICTURE.

Size 19 by 24, in Oil Colors.

Single copies 55 cents.

Recommended by leading officers.

Letter and Note Heads copied from same.

Samples for inspection.

AMERICAN OILOGRAPH CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

FREE SEEDS

THOMAS, REYNOLDS & ALLEN.

Kansas City, Mo.

General Agents for the State of Kansas.

THOMAS, REYNOLDS & ALLEN.

DEALER!

GARDENER!

Send for the most interesting

CATALOGUE

Published. An Essay on Flax

Seed and Castor Beans, and other

interesting matter, and giving de-

scription and price list of our im-

plements and Seeds SENT FREE.

100 1000

L OMBARD and other choice Plums

Early Beatrice Peach 1 yr. 1st class

Alexander & Amesen 1 " " each \$1.

Asparagus Giant 1 yr. 1000 \$2.25

Conovers Colonial 1 yr. 1000 \$3.25

Rhubarb choice seedlings

Ash White 8 to 10 ft.

Black Walnut 10 to 14 "

Elm White 10 to 12 "

Honey Locust 8 to 10 "

Silver Maple 12 to 15 "

Mountain Ash 8 to 10 "

Weeping 1st class

Pine Scotch fine 3 to 4 ft transplanted & root

pruned

Spruce Norway "23" " " 6. 50.

pruned

Berberis, strong bearing plants

Calycanthus 1. 2 ft. per 10

Tuberoses strong flowering plants

Sweet Potatoes, Nanamond, and Southern Queen

roots for sprouting, per bushel \$2.50. Greenhouse and

Bedding Plants. Send stamp for Price list or 30c. for 5

Catalogues. F. K. PHENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

RAILWAY PITCHING APPARATUS.

Chapman's Best Fork and Conveyor in use. Unloads and carries Hay, Grain, &c., over deep snow, into sheds, barns, &c. Saves labor, time, money. Sent on trial. Circulars sent.

G. B. Weeks & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Massillon Harvester

Buy the Best.

TWO men bind Ten Acres daily. Binders can SIT or STAND. Address, EDWIN BAYLES, Massillon, O.

TOPEKA POULTRY, IMPORTING and BREEDING COMPANY.

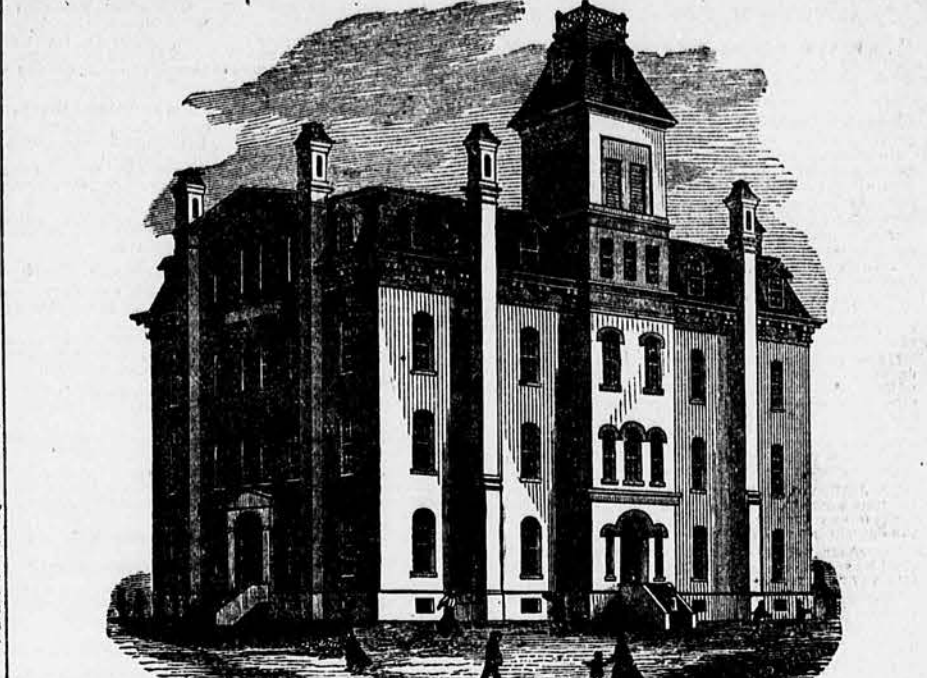
Will sell eggs from choice fowls that have taken prizes at great poultry shows. We pack eggs in the most approved manner and guarantee satisfaction.

Sand for prices of eggs and fowls. Address, G. H. HUGHES, Sec. Box 712. Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO GROWERS:

SEND stamp for description of Ellsworth's IMPROVED TOBACCO DRYING HOUSE, by which the value of tobacco is enhanced 500 per cent. C. MAXWELL BUEL, 307 Broadway, N. Y.

SENT FREE and postpaid—The Beverly Budget \$40 to \$75 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling. Something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.



LEAVENWORTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

The advantages offered at this institution cannot be excelled. The Training and Model schools, in which Normal students observe and practice teaching consist of 800 pupils thoroughly graded. Tuition is free. Text books are furnished free of charge. Students can enter at any time. Students can board themselves cheaper in Leavenworth than in any other place in the State (see Report of Board of State Commissioners 1874, pages 93, 94, 95). Eighty per cent of the Normal students are now boarding themselves at a cost (including everything) of \$5 per month. Board in private families \$2.50 per week and upwards. Incidental fee \$2. per term, only two terms a year. Circulars sent free on application. Write for information. Do not enclose stamps; we pay our own postage.

JOHN WHERRELL, President.

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

H. MABBETT,

SUCCESSOR TO GRANT, MABBETT & CO.

526 & 528 Shawnee St., Leavenworth, Kan.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Seeds & Agricultural Implements,

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds.

Osage seed, and all kinds of Tree seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, etc., Sweet Potatoes, Top Onions, Potato, Cabbage and Tomato Plants.

Garden City, Chicago and Moline Plows and Cultivators. Champion and Excelsior Reapers and Mowers. Sweepstakes and Massillon Threshers.

A full line of Repairs of above Machines on hand from Factories. Kansas Wagons, Buckeye Grain Drills, Sulky and Reversing Hay Rakes, Shovel Plows, Field Rollers, Fan Mills.

A complete and full assortment of every description of Farming Tools, and everything kept in a First Class Agricultural House. Prices lower than any House west of St. Louis. Do not fail to call and examine stock, or send for price list before purchasing elsewhere.

WANTED.—Flax and Hemp Seed and Castor Beans.

Established 1869.

Bischoff & Krauss,

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Tallow & Wool.

FOR WHICH THEY PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, IN CASH.

Also, Manufacturers of Harness, Saddles, Whips and Collars. We keep the largest and best stock in the City and will not be undersold by any firm East or West.

No. 67 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka, Kansas.

LIBERAL PRICES TO KANSAS.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

VEGETABLE AND

FLOWERING PLANTS.

Our Annual Catalogue free to all on application D. H. BROWN & Sons, Seedsmen, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Osage Orange Seed.

Sweet Potatoes

SEED CORN.

Our stock of Osage is fresh and cannot be beat. We have the largest stock of Sweet Potatoes in the country. Our stock of Bahamas or Southern Queen cannot be excelled; this is a large white prolific and early sweet potato, and every one should have them. We have a good stock of early Corn. (Corn badly needed this year), that should be in the hands of farmers every season. Cash must accompany orders from unknown correspondents. We do not send seeds C. O. D.

Osage Orange seed (crop 1874)..... 1 to 30..... \$5.5