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The Kansas Farmer.

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

Crop Reports.

ERIE, Kan:, May, 3 .- It is estimated that more than two-thirds the wheat in Neosho county is already destroyed by grasshoppers, and if they continue their destruction two weeks longer but very little will be harvested. All early gardens are destroyed. Oats, corn, for abundant crops, were it not for the grasssee what damage they are going to do.

LEVI A. DOANE.

spring, and, in many cases, will make a fair crop. We have had rather a backward spring, Mere rain through April than common, but cold with frequent frosts. Grass affords sufficient feed for cattle, and most of them look scarcity of grain. M. W. HALSEY.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP, Wyandotte Co., Kan. -Fall wheat on about half the farms looks buds genrally killed as admitted by fruit very bad, and some are plowing it up, and growers. Teams in poor condition to stand again, on orhers, it looks well. I think I would the required exertion of putting in crops. be safe in saying that not more than onethird of the crop will make a good yield. No spring wheat sown. There is a large acreage of oats sown, and looks well. Barley, very little sown, but promises fair. Most of interest to put up an oil mill in our city. the people are done planting corn. Weather Read an article in this issue on flax culture. the people are done planting corn. Weather very cold; the first night of April, ice froze three-quarters of an inch thick, and it is generally supposed that peaches, pears and cherries are killed. About one-fourth of the grasshoppers eggs have hatched out, but are doing and grasshoppers, and given the grain a big all parts of the county, are all jubilant over the but little harm. Some people are complaining ously injured by these pests. A tew thin Ledger. of their eating onions, but from my observations the hoppers are only working on the wild vegetables. This township is a fair wheat that have been materially injured by grasshoppers. It is useless to deny the hoppers, but Grasshoppers. It is useless to deny the wild vegetables. This township is a fair sample of Wyandotte county. Yours truly, J. C. STRATTON.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 3.—The wheat in this region promises a good harvest. The cold moist weather of the past three weeks has had an excellent effect in repairing the damage done during the winter. The frost of Saturday night did no harm; spring work is well advanced. The acreage sown in all kinds of grain will be fully up to the average, if not larger. The majority of our farmers anticipate a favorable season for crops. It is not believed that the grasshoppers hatching out will do much damage. They are not near so numerous as in 1867, and then they did very little damage.

Saturday night was severe, and did some dam. ming; taking all in all, they are the cheapest fence, and "thieves do not break through and age to early garden vegetables, but none to wheat and oats. Fruit was but coming into bloom, and was not sufficiently forward to be seriously injured. Crops of all kinds in this locality are looking well The late cool, grasshoppers are doing considerable damage, damp weather has been very favorable for fall and in others none. It also shows that some wheat, which is looking finely. Farmers are well up with their work, and a greater breadth than usual is under the plow.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 3.—There is every A large number of farmers in this vicinity indication of good crops and the fruit is not are withholding their seed corn and flax until injured. The frost last Saturday night did no there is some evidence of the departure injured. The frost last Saturday night did no of the grasshoppers, in which they are material damage to fruit or crops. But a more fortunate than many others, who small breadth of wheat was sown in this have planted and lost their seed.—Chanute county last fall, but what was sown is look. Times. ing very well. A large breadth of corn is already planted.

throughout the State, regarding Saturday garden vegetables are also growing finely.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3.—The late frosts have not damaged the wheat here. The rains have greatly improved the prospects for fair crops in some localities.

St. PAUL, May 3 .- The weather for the last ten days, although cold and disagreeable, for the season, has been dry and favorable to the farmers, who have accomplished an immense amount of work in seeding lands. The fears of grasshopper devastations in the future is nearly vanished.

GREAT BEND, May 5.—Crops of all kinds in our county looking well. All kinds of winter wheat good. Spring wheat barley; etc., prompotatoes and grass are greatly injured. Owing ising. No insects yet made their appearance to recent rains, we have favorable prospects Plenty of Rain. I think there were over 3000 acres of small grain sown in Barton County hoppers. Corn planting is deferred until we this Spring. Emigration is beginning to come in. All our prospects are very encour-

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I have but re-ELLINWOOD, Barton Co., Kan., May 3.—
Most of the early sown fall wheat looks well in this county, although some pieces have been winter killed, owing to the dry loose soil.
Wheat sown later, and just up as the cold weather set in, was badly injured; while that weather set in, was badly injured; while that it will compare favorably with many of the ground almost black with the fallen foe. To-day I am pursuing them still, but as effective. I sown still later, and lay in the ground all me, it will compare favorably with many of the ground dries my roller is less effective. I winter without germinating, came up this the Eastern agricultural, journals and I can am satisfied, however, if farmers will roll imnot see why every farmer of the State should mediately after a rain where the insects have not patronize it. A farmer is certainly blind to his own interest, who does not take at least hension of the destruction of the corn crop one paper devoted to his calling.

Fall wheat very much injured, some being well. Horses are generally poor owing to plowed under and the ground planted to other plowed under and the ground planted to other crops; spring wheat not much sown, looks fine; oats and barley coming up fine and promising saw any grasshoppers until 1867, and that the some flax sown, also coming up well. Fruit Prairie Springs, Brown County, May 1st.

> As our farmers have sown a good deal of flax and planted considerable ground in castor beans, it would be to some man or company's Columbus Courier.

The fall wheat has improved tremendously t of it is looking remarkably well. The late rains and pion. cool weather have kept back the chinch bugs pieces were eaten up by the "hoppers," but them, as yet. In the cases where pieces have in the season that they were generally reploughed, and planted in corn and other crops, that the reports were exagerated or imaginary, likely to prove as valuable as the wheat would

The Rice Co. Herald says the wheat crop now looks better than he has ever seen it so early in the season.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM ITEMS Oats and barley are very promising.
Under the influence of the late rains, spring

wheat and alfalfa are starting rapidly. Additions to the college stock, in the natu ral way, are constantly in order. Berkehires and Devons are the latest arrivals.

The very dry weather of the past year, followed by the late severe winter, has seriously injured our hedges. Stone walls are not necery little damage.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 3.—The frost of winter or summer kill; they require no trimsteal."-Industrialist.

> A great many gentlemen were interviewed upon the subject of grasshoppers, the evidence tending to show that in s people are easily scared and others are not ; that some people entertain one opinion and some another on the same subject .- Common-

Winter wheat and rye looks well all over thing that comes in their way. the county, and are making rapid progress DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—Careful inquiry about two weeks ahead of the upland prairies, along the valleys and creeks, the growth is

try, and but a very small portion of it is infested by the insect. The damage they have done or may do cannot prove of material injury to the crop interests of the county.—Wilson in gextracts of his diary: County Citizen

KANSAS CITY. Mo., May 4, 1875. To the Editor of the Kaness City Times

Feeling it to be the duty of every good citizen to offer to the public any suggestion that may tend to relieve us from the devastation of the grasshopper, I will give my experience in rolling with a view to destroying them, which has proved measurably satisfactory. I found on yesterday that the grasshoppers had attacted my timothy meadow in greater num-bers than I had seen before, having left other

congregated, we can destroy to such an extent as to relieve us from any farther appre and that any other may be saved by attention and without any great cost.

JOHN B. WORNALL.

Blade.

If misery loved company, there might be satisfaction in knowing that large portions of several other States are quite as bad off as Kansas. Especially in the interior of Kentucky, the drouth and chinch bugs last vear destroyed the crops, and this spring the frost has killed about all the fruit and seriously damaged the growing wheat.—Atchison Cham.

The farmers who are attending court from brilliant crop prospect .- Howard County

GRASSHOPPERS,-It is useless to deny the grasshoppers. We have for sometime been hearing reports coming in from every quarter been destroyed, the damage was done so early in regard to the countless millions of them, but have said nothing on the subject, hoping and that time would change the aspect of affairs and quiet the fears so freely expresse But, no contradictory report coming in, we concluded to satisfy our curiosity by a personal investigation, and to that end we devoted the greater portion of one day during the early part of the week, and went among the farms and prairies, to see and be satisfied. Our observations may be sumed up as follows:

On the prairies we found them in patches, generally on a spot of bare ground, or where the grass was very thin. On such places—we suppose their hatching grounds—there were myrids of them. But where the grass was thick and a good sod formed very few could be found.—St. Marys Times.

It is all nonsense about grasshoppers freezing to death. Last Sunday morning a citizen of this place found three of them frozen fast in a Your correspo

do any damage that amounts to much in the ble to an average price for the whole se

sale in this vicinity at 75 cts. per bushel. Corn about all planted and doing well. Our farmers are driving ahead with a vim. Young hoppers out in force and appear very hungry.—Spring Hill Progress.

Grasshoppers in Wilson county. They appear in great numbers on one farmer and perhaps on an adjoining farm there is not one to be seen. They do not seem to be anything like generally dispersed over the county and but a very small portion of it is interested from the state.—Clay County Journal.

Corn planting is progressing finely. Many farmers have completed the job, and others expressing from the county, and others expressed or two. The click of the corn planter is the music of the divided by the quantity gives the price per bushel. Of course we must be on the lookout for obvious errors, and must estimate for county, no preventing providence, will rank which it is worth as home. This value click of the corn planter is the music of the divided by the quantity gives the price per bushel. Of course we must be on the lookout for obvious errors, and must estimate for county, no preventing providence, will rank which it is worth as home. This value divided by the quantity gives the price per bushel. Of course we must be on the lookout for obvious errors, and must estimate for obvious errors, and must estimate for obvious errors.

We are open for a bet, that Clay Center ships in the State.—Clay County Journal.

May 8, 1867. Saw several swarms of young grasshoppers. Said to be very numerous in

vicinity.

May 20. Saw many hundreds of minute grasshoppers. Have done no barm as yet. May 26. Grasshoppers growing a little and

eating the weeds.

June 1. Grasshoppers thick. June 2. Numerous. Just beginning to teach the garden. Done no harm yet. Captured 350 on one small weed.

June 3. Grasshoppers innumerable. No harm done yet.
June 5. Innumerable grasshoppers in gar-

not so badly. July 13. Nearly all gone.

Agriculture.

THE VALUE OF THE CORN CROP In response to your request for an answer data from which the average price of the corn of the United States is fixed, I have the pleas. In answering the question, "How does salt

cents per bushel.
In 1869, 874,000,000 bushels, valued 75 cents

cents per bushel

col. Case, of Kansas City, Mo., in a letter of the Journal of Commerce, gives the following extracts of his diary:

May 8, 1867. Saw several swarms of young erages were each 31 cents. Thus the farther from the market the lower the price. In 1874 there was a grasshopper and chinch bug famine, and prices were 98 cents in Nebraska and 78 cents in Kansas: in lows the average was the lowest in any state, being the most distant that having a granter 48 cents the control of the co state, having a surplus—43 cents, though in the Mississippi river counties, about 50 cents, and in the interior and northwestern, 35 to 45 cents; the lowest prices being found in Po hontas, Crawford, Delaware, Buena Vista, Guthrie, Monona and Mitchell.

June 5. Innumerable grasshoppers in garden. Eating cabbage, lettuce, paraley, etc.
June 6. Eating beans, cabbage, grapes, potatoes, etc.
June 7. Grasshoppers have taken about half the garden.
June 8. Have eaten 250 cabbages, and all the radishes and lettuce on the place. Also most of the beets and onions. Have not touched peas, tomatoes, or corn.

The lowest average price for the whole country in these seven years, was 39 cents in 1872, after a production in the two years preceding of 2,083,000 bushels; the next lowest was 54 cents in 1870, when values generally ware of 1,968,000,000. In 1871 and 1873, the average was 48 cents, the crop being a little below medium in both years, 991,000,000 in the latter, with a surplus coming over from the previous year. the former, 982,000,000 in the latter, with a surplus coming over from the previous year in both cases. Had there been no decline in June 12. Have eaten all the beets and carrots in the field.

3. Onions in the garden all gone, corn and peas going fast.

June 14. Grasshoppers finished field onions.

June 15. Grasshoppers less numerous to-day.

June 15. Grasshoppers less numerous to-day.

Indians had no traditions of any previous visitation.—Humboldt Union.

Embley says that the wheat, on the road finely. On the Kaw bottom, between here and Wabaunsee, it is very poor.—Wamego Blade.

If misery loved company, there might be satisfaction in knowing that large portions of several other States are quite as bad off as Kansas. Especially in the interior of Kentucky, the drouth and chinch bugs last vear medium crop, even a large crop, bringing a higher price than a small crop, if there is a heavy foreign demand in the former case and pear trees-also cutting the cherry trees, but a light one in the latter. The corn crop is therefore a safer one than wheat, as to price, as it is in several other respects.

J. R. DODGE. -Prairie Farmer.

PRESERVING BUTTER with SALT

In answer to an inquiry made by O. C. Blod-

gett Secretary of the Chatauqua Dairyman's Association, Prof. L. B. Arnold has prepared to the inqury of your correspondent, William an extended review of the chemical use of salt Duncan, of Cass county, Iowa, relative to the in keeping butter, from which we condense

ure of explaining. The prices of the past preserve butter, meat and other putresible seven harvests, to which he refers, are as fol-substances?" I might as well assume the Yankee prerogative and answer it by asking an-In 1868, 906,000,000 bushels, valued at 62 other, to wit, Does salt preserve butter?

This question needs to be answered first,

and I would like to see the evidence by which er bushel.

In 1870, 1,094,000,000 bushels, valued at 54

an affirmative reply can be demonstrated.

Modern investigation has shown that the

changes which occur in fermentation and pu-In 1871, 991,000,000 bushels, valued at 48 trefaction are caused by the growth and mulcents per bushel.

In 1872, 1,092,000,000 bushels, valued at 39 or animal, or both, the germs, to support their own growth, using a part of the substance affected, and this proposition is now so well established.

The 1873, 932,000,000 bushels, valued at 48 feeted, and this proposition is now so well established. tablished that I may assume its truth. The In 1874, 854,000,00 bushels valued at 65 changes in fermentation and putrefaction cents per bushel. this place found three of them frozen fast in a pail of water and took them to the fire to warm to see what would be the effect, and in a short time they were able to hop away. Parl and is worth three in Parl and in Rhode Is. a short time they were able to hop away. Paland is worth three in Pocahontas county, bohydrates combined with a small amount of pers that are reporting them as hatching out Iowa, and possibly may think that the fixing nitrogen, carbonic acid gas is evolved by the in the day time and freezing at night are not of an average price for the whole product 18 changes which take place in the carbohydrates posted. They may leave soon—we hope they nothing more than indiscriminate guessing. as when sugar is turned into lactic acid, or will—but they don't freeze to death.—Iola Let me tell him how it is done. He meets Register.

Irving Gazette says: Those people who first of December, when corn is higher than in have lived in Kansas ten years will remember three occasions like the present. They never when winter is over; in fact, as near as possification and described as do any damage that amounts to make it. ason, fermentation, the latter putrefaction. Salt spring.

Garnett Journal: The grasshopper question is becoming serious. On the upland farms they have done but little damage yet. Along the streams, in the timber, and along the bottoms they are in countless myriads, devasting, young as they are, every green thing that comes in their way. vastating, young as they are, every green thing that comes in their way.

Humboldt Union: They have been coming to the surface for the last two weeks, and on the river and creek bottoms they are skirmishing around after forage. They are doing some damage to wheat, oats, etc.

home markets. Does he doubt the ability of the germs which would otherwise develop, multiserage for the county? If all the dealers are offering 40 cents for good corn, is there any doubt about 40 cents being the selling value is not always the same in cases of fermentation it selling around after forage. They are doing some damage to wheat, oats, etc. might's frost on wheat, gives the general opinion that it suffered no injury, having been ion that it suffered no injury, having been fully protected by several inches of snow, which fell during Saturday. With few exceptions, our reports indicate the prospects of a much better crop of wheat than has generally been expected.

The prospect thus far was never better. A few some damage to wheat, cats, etc.

Chanute Times: They have already occasioned much damage to vegetation in this visioned much development, while it is each county, or for so very large a proportion of the counties that the missing ones can that the missing ones can the counties that the missing ones can the counties

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in either case, get a little start, salt is power less to check them. If a piece of rancid butter, ever so small, is placed in contact with a package of sound butter, it will soon spoil the sound butter, no matter how well salted.

sound butter, no matter how well salted.

If a barrel of meat is packed in a brine as as strong as it can be made and in every way put up so as to keep safely through a three year's voyage, it will spoil in a little while if a piece of decaying meat is put into it no larger than a thimble. When germ development once gets a start it so modifies conditions that it can go on in spite of the presence of that it can go on in spite of the presence of salt. This is well known, and it is also well known that in a good many cases of fermentation it stimulates germ growth instead of retarding it. The use of salt in preparing certain varieties of bread yeast is a familiar property of the subject, I give you

Salt is not so powerful an anticeptic as we would be apt to infer from the extensive use made of it. There are others much more effective. The putrefaction which salt cannot

mordant upon the coloring matter of the butmordant upon the coloring matter of the ter, giving it a deeper hue; otherwise it appears to remain only mechanically mixed with the butter, for by washing in hot water the salt may be separated from the butter without any appreciable loss, and so also if the fatter was are taken up, with ether, the salt ty parts are taken up with ether, the salt will be found in the residue.

Upon the preservation of butter salt exerts but very little influence. The keeping quality of that luxury depends much more upor conditions than upon the action of any fancied variety of sait. Butter is subject to change chiefly by the action of germs which lodge upon its surface from the air, which develop and multiply, and, filling the mass with its presence, works its ruin. Exclusion from the air therefore proves a more perfect preservative than salt.

The principal use of salt in butter is for seasoning, and for this purpose it is only necessary that it should be chemically pure. It it is pure, one salt is as good as another, but its purity is a matter of the first importance. If we cannot expect much from salt by way of preservation, we ought to be sure that it con-

tains nothing positively injurious.

There is no salt that I know of which is absolutely pure. All the varieties in use contain more or less foreign matter from which it is very difficult indeed to free them. The most objectionable of these foreign matters is chloride of calcium. This acts directly on butter greatly to its injury, both in regard to flavor and keeping. It is to be most cautiously guarded against. But any compound contain-lime which is liable to dissolve in water is also objectionable.

VALUE OF THE GRASSES TO THE FARMER

CLOVER.

It may seem a little out of order to place first in importance under this head of grasses a production that is not grass. The distance between the clover family and the grass family is very broad. They differ in structure of stems, leaves, flowers, fiber, manner of growth, Bots nically the clovers are arranged in the order. Leguminosae, under the same head with the locust, pea, bean, vetches, etc.; all of which are characterized as possessing rapid growth, an unusual amount of bone and muscle material, and the ability to feed upon the air. The following table will exhibit the percentage of bone and muscle material in some men bers of this order as compared with wheat, com and oats.

In 100 parts bone and muscle : Red clover hay 13.4. White clover hay 14.9 Alsike clover hay 15.3. Bean straw 10.2. Pea straw 65: Lucern (Alfalfa) 19.7: Vetches (suds) 27.5: Beans 25.4: Peas 23.4: Wheat 13.0 : Corn 10.0 : Oats 12.0.

Red clever (Trefolium Pratense) has long thick, and strong tap roots from a single seed and strong stems branching upwards and sideways, and broad suculent leaves. It is very hardy, of vigorous growth, displaces weeds, is an excelent hand to plun-they may be induced to close their places of der its living from the air, and cultive ground better than a subsoil plow. An acre of good land well seeded to red clover, will produce in a season from two to three tons of hay—very rich land will reach the latter figure. Two tons of clover hay is more valuable for stock than 60 bushels of corn. The cost of labor to produce corn is not less than fiteeen cents per bushel. The average cost is more than that. The labor to produce clover hay is from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents per ton. Allowing the outside figure for clover and the inside for corn; two tons of clover hay would cost one third as much as 60 bushels of corn; but this estimate is unfair for the clover, for the cost of production would generally be less for the clover and more for the corn, and land that would mature 60 bushels of corn per acre would produce three tons of clover hay, so that it is a safe estimate to say that clover is four times as valuable as corn, as compared with the cost of production. There are other considerations beside the question of present economy in feed. A thrifty crop of clover retains the moisture in the soil, and moisture disolves and retains that great fertilizer, ammonia. The wonderful capacity of clover leaves to draw richness from the atmosphere gives to the crop an advantage scarcely appreciated.

cross our fertile very wind that blows a prairies gathers a load of highly concentrated fertilizers, volatile manures, and as it pass over the clover field every stem and leaf reach es up to feed upon that richness. Is this not equally true of the grasses? It is not. Red contains twenty-six times as much phosphoric acid as the grasses.

When the corn crop or wheat crop is removed it leaves the soil poorer than when planted, and continuous cropping is but s process of impoverishing; not so with clover two or three crops of clover may be taken from a field, and the land be richer than at the commencement, for beside the absorption of food from the air there is left in the soil a large amount of excellent manure in the form of roots. When the clover dies there is left in the soil 56 pounds of roots for every 100 pounds of clover hay produced during the two preceeding years. Supposing the two crops aggregate four tons of hav; there would be left in the soil about 214 tons of roots, which, by their deep penetration have loosened the soil, rendered it better able to retain moisture and light, and carried down below the ordinary cultivation a larger amount of rich vegetable matter. It is not only a cheap and strong manure, but a very healthy one, Wheat grown after a clover crop is less lia-ble to disease than when it follows other crops, Allen, in his "New American Farm with spirits of turpentine, put it into the en Book," says: "The introduction of clover and lime in connection, have carried up the price of extensive tracts of land from \$25 to \$100 dead.

per acre, and has enabled the occupant to raise large crops of wheat when he could get only small crops of rye; and it has frequently increased his crop of wheat three-fold ver is a sure crop. It is not liable to disease nor is it subject to the ravages of any enemy, and is a most healthy and valuable tood for horses, cows, sheep and hogs.—S. A. Knapp. in lowa Live Stock Gazette.

HOW TO SAVE THE CROPS FROM GRASS-HOPPERS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I have just my plans. Yesterday morning I took some calico and fastened sticks to the strips like the wings of a quail net. . I then went where the hoppers were thick, and getting the main hinder may be stopped at once with a little carbolic acid or creosote. The fermentation which salt allows to flourish, may be stopped at once with the sulphides of lime and soda.

When salt is applied to butter it acts like a wordent proper the solutions matter of the hote. extending them to the right and left like the wings of a quail net. I next proceeded in front of the wings, and commenced walking back and forth, slowly swinging my coat near of bees; and when I had them all driven in that I had surrounded, I threw dirt on them, and by tramping it down, I put them out of eight forever. As soon as I had one hole filled, I had another dng, and at once set up my wings and made another drive, and another funeral; and when night came, I had the satfaction of knowing that my farm was saved from the grasshoppers, unless they should come in on me from the premises of my neighbors, and in that case, I will proceed to consign them "to an untimely grave." This morning I learned that the young hoppers were very thick on the grounds of Mr. Oliver Shrader, near Oskaloosa, and desiring to make a further trial of driving them, I got a few persons to go and help make the drive. We used pine boards 16 feet leng and one foot wide for wings, driving stakes on each side to keep them on their edges. We set a half bushel measure in the first hole we dug, and in four drives we had our half bushel full and running over. After this we drove them in holes, and buried about a barrel; and in three hour's time we had the grounds almost entirely cleared. I placed a glass over the half bushel, and set it in the Postoffice to cheer the despondent, and confirm the doubting. The only requisites necessary to destroy these pests, are boards or cloth for wings, a foot or more in width and 10 to 30 feet long, then with holes dug 11/2 to 2 feet across, and as many in depth, select a dry day and drive with the wind. If old hay or straw can be had, they can be driven into it and then burned.

Now, Major, I am confident that if this plan can be laid before the public, and the people everywhere take hold of it, you will be compelled to record the destruction of very few crops by the hoppers. But on the other hand, if no effort is made to destroy the pests, they will no doubt destroy nearly everything in the State. Please give this plan a trial of one hour, either in your own grounds or those of your neighbore', and you will thus be able to give your readers more information than I can possibly condense in a communication of this kind. Hoping that you will sound a warning business, and quit their common avocations, and devote at least one or two days in each have secured to us a bountiful harvest, and a year of prosperity, I still remain as ever your J. N. INSLEY. friend.

Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, Kan., May 8, 1875.

BUTTER FACTORY AVER (GE4.

At the Berry Butter F. ctory, Malone, N. Y. the average quantity of milk for 1 lb. of butter during 1874 was 25 1-10 lbs. The average price received for butter was 30 21-100c., and the whole number of pounds made was 37,331. The net to patrons per 100 lbs. of milk was \$1.26.

The M. A. Fassett Butter Factory, in Rod man, Jefferson County, N. Y., did a little bet ter than the Berry. The average was 23 66-100 lbs. of milk for a pound of butter, and al though the butter brought only 35 43-100c. per lb., the net receipts to patrons on 100 lbs of milk were \$1.45½. The whole number of pounds of butter made was 20,148. Best average money per cow in a single dairy of 85 cows was \$56.61.

Joining Swarms .- Should you wish to join two.swarms, lay down two short sticks nine inches apart; take one of the hives and knock it on the ground two or three times until the bees are all shaken out of the hive; then sprinkle them quickly with thin syrup, place the hive with the other swarms on the stick over those shaken on the ground for the night, and they will be found peaceably united with one dead queen in the morning.

Bees' Enimies .- Never put a new swarm of bees in an old hive, as there will almost cer tain be the eggs of the honey moth deposited in the crevices of the hive, which will hatch out and probably destroy the swarm. the moth once gains an entrance to the hive the bees appear powerless to expel them. When the maggot begin to eat their way into the combs, the sooner the bees are fumigated the better. Do not have a large round en-trance to the hive, convenient to mice, slugs and other enimies; have an entrance of only a quarter of an inch in height, and from an inch in winter to four in length in summer Should wasps or other bees attack a hive, the only plan is to narrow the entrance so that only one or two bees can pass at a time. To destroy wasps, saturate a piece of woolen rag

farm Stock.

IMPROVEMENT OF SHEEP. The improvement or a flock by means of breeding, requires very consiedrable and long continued care.

The quality of both parents must be con-sidered, both with a view of correcting as weil as perpetuating good qualities. It must be acknowledged however, that in the major-ity of cases, the influence of the male preponlerates over the female, and the characteristics of the former are more likely to be impressed upon the offspring than those of the latter. This is shown in most animals. The mule partakes much more of the nature and size of its sire, the ass, than of its dam, the mare. A large Cotswold ram put to a Southdown ewe, produces an offspring much more resembling the former than the latter; and a pony mare put to a full sized horse, will pro-duce an offspring half as large again as the dam. Though, this, however, appears to be nature's rule, it is not one without exception, for occasionally we see the very opposite re-

In breeding animals of a pure kind, the principal rule to be observed is to breed from the very best of both sexes, to cull the faulty ones every year, saving only the female lambs for the future flock that are as free from defect as possible. Of course the flock must be kent the ground and soon had the satisfaction of up to its proper size, but year by year the finseeing them pour into the hole like a swarm est animals should be selected, until in the course of time the flock will entirely consist of them. Until this is accomplished, it will not be prudent for a farmer to employ his tups only for the purpose, as he will probably be able to hire or buy superior rams from others. and it will not do to spare some expense in thus raising the character of his sheep

There are various points that are sought after by breeders, not because of the particular value of those points, but because they are evidences of other valuable qualities, such as aptitude to fatten, and early maturity. Thus in the Southdown breed, small heads and legs, and small bones are esteemed as they are qualities which are found connected with fat ening qualities. Black muzzles and legs are also valued, probably because they denote the good constitution and hardihood of the animal. We must, however, take care, lest in carrying these points to an extreme, we neglect other valuable qualities. Straightness of the back, breadth of loins, rotundity of frame, are points which cannot be disputed, and are not merely signs of good qualities, but are good qualities themselves. The straightness of the back, so perfect in the Leicester, is by o means natural to the Southdown in an unimproved state, but rather the contrary. . In the improved breeds however, it is preand is justly regarded as an excellent point giving a better surface for the laying on of lesh, and affording larger scope for the abdominal organs. Its converse, too, a round or convex back, is produced by or increased, by the effects of poverty and cold. and is almost sure to follow if the breed is neglected and ex-

The development of bone, of course requires nutriment, as well as any other part, though perhaps not in the same degree. Large "Dre therefore, abstracts nutriment which would otherwise be more profitably employed, and thus is anything but a desirable point in sheep. Horns, for the same reason, are much better dispensed with. One point in sheep sheep. which is justly regarded as extremely favorable, is a soft mellow feeling of the skin and parts beneath. These parts are the cellular or rather adipose membranes, which in fat sheep are full of fat, and in lean sheep, when poses sing this mellow feeling, denote the plentiful existence of these membranous cells ready for the reception of fat, which is deposited in

them almost in the form of oil.

Breadth of loins and rotundity of frame are qualities that require no observation, having been above aluded to. The former denotes the presence of a large quantity of flesh in the where it is most valuable, and it also bespeaks a large and roomy abdomen. A round frame is also the sure attendant of a large abdomen, and an extended surface for the muscles of the back and loins. A general squareof frame bespeaks large muscles particu-

larly of the quarters
What, indeed is wanted in a good-formed week to the exclusive work of destroying grasshoppers, and hoping that we may thus is much more valuable on the loins and quarters than about the head and upper or scrag end of the neck. A large development of desh is pretty sure to be accompanied by a disposition to fatten; but for profitable feeding it is essential that these qualities should be developed early—constituting early maturity .- Prairie Farmer.

NEW YORK STATE SHEEP FAIR.

Al our readers interested are reminded that the next annual fair of the N. Y. Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association is to be held at Rochester, May 5th and 6th. The following relative to Classification, Prizes, etc., we copy from the official circular of the Association :

CLASSIFICATION.—Prizes are offered seven classes of sheep, as .ollows:—First Class—American Merinos. Second Class— Fine Merinos, yielding a wool adapted to the manufacture of fine broadcloths and other fabrics requiring a staple of equal quality.

Third Class—Delaine Merinos, yielding a
wool adapted to the manufacture of delaines and similar fabrics, length of staple being a leading consideration, but in which neither extreme fineness of fiber, as required in the second class, nor great weight of fleece, as required in the first, are to be regarded as absolute essentials. Fourth Class—Cotswolds Fifth Class-Lincolns. Sixth Class-Leisces-Seventh Class-Downs, or Middle-wool-

PRIZES .- Prizes are offered in each of the above Classes, as follows:—For the best Ram three years old, and over, Diploma; second best,, \$10; third best, \$5. For the best Ram, two years old and under three, Diploma; second best, \$10; third best, \$5. For the best Ram one year old, Diploma; second best, \$10; third best, \$5. For the best Pen of three Ewes, bree years old and over, Diploma; second hest, \$10; third best, \$5. For the best Pen of Ewes, two years old and under three, Diploma; second best, \$10; third best, \$5. For the best Pen of three Ewes, one year old, Diploma; second best, \$10; third best, \$5.

SWEEPSTAKES.—The following Sweepstakes Premium is offered in each of the seven classes: For the best Ram, of any age, Diploma. For the best flock of not less than 15, including at least one Ram, owned by exhibitor sixty days next preceding the Fair, Diploma. For the best stock Ram, and ten of his progeny, Diploma. For the best Pen of three Ewes, of any age, Diploma. Entrance fee for Sweepstakes Premiums, \$2, in addition to

SHEARING AND SCOURING TEST .- For the best Ram's fleece, \$5; for the best Ewe's fleece, \$5. For the best Ram's fleece, scoured, \$5; for the best Ewe's fleece, scoured, \$5. the best fleece of scoured wool, in proportion to weight of carcaes, \$5. Sheep competing for the above Prizes must be shorn on the grounds and weighed before and after being horn. Age of fleece to be given in each case The Committee, in making their awards, shall make weight and quality combined the leading consideration, and shall withhold the award entirely where there is not sufficient merit. Entrance fer, \$1 in addition to mem-bership, for each Sheep. Exhibitors to for-nish their own shearers. Prizes of \$5, \$3 and nish their own shearers. \$2 will be awarded to the 1st, 2u and 3d best shearers. The New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads will transport sheep to the Fair, charging full rates, and return them free if the ownership is not changed.

THE BOSTON SOCIETY FOR THE PREVEN TION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Secretary's Annual Report. We are only enabled to give space for extracts showing the direction in which this society is prosecuting its good work.

Our work is one of education as well prosecution; and it any one judges of the amount of work done by the number of prose cutions, he will be led into error. "Prevention first" is our motto; and if prevention can be gained only by the law, then we resort to that Our experience teaches us that much of the cruelty to animals comes from ignorance of the rights of animals and ignorance of the best interests of the owner. Unfortunately, most cruelty is found among those of least general knowledge and least ability to pay a fine, and vet most dependent upon the best services of the animal they abuse.

But we must not confine our educational ef-forts to adults. We endeavor to reach the young to cultivate gentleness and kindness in children, so that the next generation will exhibit less need of societies like ours.

"Overloading" is an abuse that is difficult to prevent, because more difficult to prove. What is an overload for one horse is a light load for another, and much depends upon the health, weight, strength and condition of the animal at the particular time, as well as the condi tion of the streets, so that we have less success in this than in other directions.

'Overdriving" is greatly checked, and livery. stable keepers hold it up to their customers as

a constant warning.
"Underfeeding" is difficult to establish, as we must prove a negative. It is almost impossible to find witnesses who are so constantly with the animals as to testify positively that they are not fed, and our agents have no right to enter a locked stable without a search—warrant, which is not easily obtained. But warnings usually accomplish the desired object in this matter. And we ought to say that we find less of this in the city than in the country and there our agents are not always as prompt

"Driving galled animals" is lessened very much, but needs constant watchfulness, and 'tying calves legs" is nearly abandoned, and

racks are substituted "Cruel railroad transportation" has not ceased, we regret to say, and this is one of the greatest evils we have to contend with But we know that we have lessened the evil. First, we obtained a law in our own State, and help ed to secure such in other States. We then secured the introduction into Congress of a bill prepared by Chief Justice Biglow, to cover this ground. Our secretary appeared before the Congressional committee, and, after distributing documents to all the members of Congress, and corresponding with many of them for two years, the law was secured. This limits the number of hours which cattle may be confined without food or water. We then employed an active agent to travel on stock between Boston and Chicago for several months, warning the various parties interested and pointing out opportunities for prevent ing delays. We also have our agents frestance, cattle, calves and sheep, by which the latter are tramped to death. By interviews and correspondence with railroad authorities, we have secured the issuing of orders from headquarters forbidding this practice, and we hope it will cease. Another method of less-ening this evil is the use of compartment cars, in which the animal can have food, water and rest. We encourage the introduction of these. but the corporations do not find encouragement from the drovers, and of course will glad to avoid the expenditure. Refrigerator cars are also being introduced, and they will contribute to the same result.

Dog-fights seem to be effectually checked. We have driven Harry Jennings and Tom Thornton, two noted dog fighters, out of the State: the first to avoid a warrant which we hold over him' and the latter on bail after conviction. He has just been delivered up by his bail, and will soon be sentenced.

"Vivisection," without anæsthetics, we fear, we have not checked, and we have work to do in this direction. We are constantly advocating "better roads

and pavements," as relieving animals, and are constantly appealing to our superintendents of streets to repair defective places, and to groove smooth crossings on which horses have no foot-hold. To secure "better methods of slaughtering,"

and the more humane killing of all animals, we invited Dr. Slade to prepare an essay on this subject, which we have published and distributed among the butchers of the State, and to thousands of other persons. To secure the "speedy killing of disabled

horses" in our streets, we have placed in every police station a hammer and hood, with instructions where to strike. One blow proper ly struck will kill an animal, when six or even are often struck when improperly done. Our agents are constantly called upon to kill pet animals with chloroform, where the owneres are unwilling to have them suffer from the ordinary methods of killing. To secure "better methods of horseshoeing."

we have sent a valuable essay by the best vet-erinary in England, to all the blacksmiths in the State. This is in the interests of humanity, for hundreds of horses suffer exceedingly, and are often ruined by the ignorance of far-

Through the efforts of this society nearly all the drinking fountains of Boston have been introduced, and to further extend this blessing we procured the passage of a law author zing towns to maintain drinking-troughs on their highways, and by the efforts of our agents many have been introduced. This has induced many individuals to locate them on their own land for public convenience, and

membership. No sheep competing for the this again has reminded them and others to above Prizes are required to be shorn. stock on their own premises.

We have made appeals to ciergymen not only by distributing documents to them, but Mr. Angell has sought opportunities to make addresses in churches in different parts of the State, and at various conventions of clergymen and denominational conferences And these many clergymen have been induced to preach on the subject. We have waited, perhups not patiently, for this, for we like to consider the pulpit as leading public senti-ment instead of following in its wake.

To protect birds, the farmer's friends, we offered a prize for the best essay on insect-eating birds, and have published and circulated thousands of copies, and have secured its republication in several papers in other States. by loaning the cuts without charge.

This has helped to change public sentiment in the country, so that this class of birds are comparatively unmolested.

But we plust not attempt to enumerate all the work we do, or the evils we attempt to lessen. But we may name, without describing other subjects which occupy our time, for ininstance. pigeon shoots; transportation of poultry; visits to cattle and horse markets and suctions; translations from French and German documents, containing reports of kindred ocieties, etc : conferences with inventors, and examination of cattle cars, of wood pavements, and of improvements in horse cars, harness and shoes; interviews with drovers; with members of legislature, to secure amendments to laws: with the local and state police; with superintendents of steam and horse railroads; with town authorities in regard to character of our local agents; with agents in regard to general and special work, with water board in regard to location of fountains; with inventors of improved fountains, and donors who propose to erect them; with defendents and their counsel; etc., etc.

It is enough to say, in conclusion, that it would require a much larger force than we now have to fully occupy the field. But we are thankful that we have received so much encouragement from the people, and trust our fidelity in the future will show our appreia-

A GRATUITOUS INSULT TO THE AGRICUL-TURAL PRESS.

The Industrial Age makes the following statement, not in the heat of controversy but without even a plausible pretext .

The Age can scarcely point to an agricultural paper that is not opposed to the Industri-al movement. They want the farmers to pay high froight and passenger fares to the railroads and pay from ten to fifteen per cent. in-terest on any money they may wish to loan."

The man who writes such a statement either knows very little or states that which he knows is not true. The editor of the Age can not plead ignorance of the facts, and, to state it mildly, has deliberately violated the ninth commandment. The Age has more than once shown its contempt for papers which aim to discuss questions connected with practical agculture, and now adds this gratuitous insult addressed to the entire class.

That paper seeks the support of the farmers and professes a deep interest for their prosperity. In some respects it has a peculiar fit ness as advocate for the farmers. having spent most of his life in business and political schemes having only a very remote connection with agriculture, has had opportunities to learn how unplincipled men, can defraud farmers or otherwise injure them. Having given employment during many years to attorneys in conducting his interminable law-suits, he is well prepared to denounce them as a class, and to advocate the principle of avoiding all litigations. Following the paragraph quoted above with a warm eulogy of the United States Senator who not only took "back pay," but openly advocated and defended the increase, and of a member of the lower House who took and kept the back pay, he is well fitted to advocate the cause of the people who emphatically denounce this With no pretense of any knowledge about agriculture, and trying to cast ridicule on the discussion of practical farm matters by quently at receiving stations here, to discover references to "teaching how to cure a lamb's existing evils. Among them is the mixing of stomache," etc., the editor of the Age seeks to small and large stock in the same car; for in. secure the favor of farmers by denouncing the whole body of agricultural papers.

There are men, who, judging others by themselves, have no confidence in any expression of principles, nor in any one's sincerity of purpose. We make no attempt to convince the editor of the Age that the conductors of our agricultural papers have any honest interest in the wellfare of farmers or that their expression of such interest is anything else than n attempt to deceive.

But the editor of the Age can appreciate an argument based on self interest. He knows, and knew when he wrote the sentence quoted. hat perhaps no class of men have more direct, pecuniary, interest in the prosperity of farmers than the conductors of agricultural papers, and that they have very little to gain from the railroads or from advocating high rates of interest. They are not fools, as they would be if they counted a "pass" as worth more than the best interests of the class which furnish nine tenths of their subscribers. He knows that there has been a temptation for the edtors of agricultural papers to attempt to curry favor with farmers by reckless and indiscriminate abuse of railroads and money lenders. He pays a very poor compliment to the intelligence of his farmer readers by asking them to believe that all these men, of whom have given the best years of their life to a work in which their only hope for permanent success was in the prosperity of the armers, are, without any motive, anxious that they should be imposed on, while he-who only becomes a public champion of the farmers when the "Industrial Movement" gave promise to many unprincipled men that they could make money by advancing it—is the farmers' especial friend and safe counselor.—Western Rural.

GARDENER, Johnson Co., Kan., May 2 .-Wheat considerably injured by the late frosts, there will be about one fourth of a crop. Rye looks well, but not much sown. looking fine, large acreage sown. Flax looks well as far as I can ascertain, and from estimates made, there are over three thousand acres sown in Johnson county. Corn is mostly planted, and an increase in acreage in this part of the county. Timothy meadows look fine. Clover considerably injured. Of apples there will be a light crop. Peaches in this locality have the appearance of a one-half crop, near that. Cherries are all right yet, with the exception of the Richmond, it is mostly killed. Pears, plums and crab-apples are not hurt. Markets: Corn, 90c.; oats, 65;

Extrons of Musbandry.

OFFICERS BANSAS STATE GRANGE,

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

MASTER-M E HUDSON, Mapleton, Bourbon county.

OVERSEER-WM. SIMS, Topeka, Shawnee

county. LECTURER-W S HANNA, Ottawa, Frankin county.
STEWARD—C S WYETH, Minneopolis, Otta wa 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 P BATES, Marion county.
FLORA—MRS A C PATTEN, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st Dist.-W P POPENOE, Topeka, Shawnee county.
2D DIST.—F H DUMBAULD, Chairman, Jack-

son ville, Neosho county.

8D DIST—A T STEWART, Winfield, Cowley 4TH DIST-A P COLLINS, Solomon City, Saline

Chase County.
S H Downs, Secretary Patrons Fire Insur-

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

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

THE RANSAS FARMER GRANGE PLT-FORM.

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

Grange.
11I. The removal of the National Grange Headquarters to St Louis.

IV. The abolition of fifth degree Granges

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

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

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

VIII. The County Council to constitute the business unit and the concentration of all sur-plus funds in the hands of the Council, where ander 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 whom they may differ in opinion.—ED-ITOR FARMER.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS. Commencing May 3d and ending May 8th, 1875, from the Relief Department of Patrons of Husbandry of Kansas.

CASH ON HAND	372.57
RECEIPTS:	
May 3—Of S H Ellis, of Ohio State Grange,	98.00
May 4—Of A F Wade, charges on bll. mdse.	3.05
May 5—Of Michigan State Grange, May 7—Of W G Wyan, N. Y. State	58.85
Grange.	123.00
" Of S G Cox, Wisconsin,	30.00
" Of W H Baxter, California,	84.09
" Mission Library Union,	-0.00

California, Of Kansas State Agency for 95.00 Potatoes. May 8th-Of the State of Kansas on 688.40 freight, \$1,558.98 Total.

DISBURSEMENTS. May 3—Paid balance on potatoes bought at Des Moins, Paid for sck. to ship pota-20.00 toes. Paid for postage, Paid freight on potatoes. May 4-Paid freight on car corn and

car potatoes, Paid for telegraphing, Paid freight on car corn and potatoes, 18.00 May 6—Paid for twine,

" Paid J K Hudson for pa ers sent to donors, 5.00 Paid freight on potatoes distributed to different

countles, May 7-Paid exchange on money, Paid freight on seed to John Schoonover, 1.60 May 8—Paid freight on seed sent D D Marquis, of Olathe, 11.85 Paid freight on potatoes to

Fletcher's District in lots 10 scks. each. 51.20 Paid for clerk hire. Paid for telegraphing, Total, Balance on hand.

> JNO. G. OTIS, Kansas State Agent, P. of H

> > OBITUARY.

Sister Catharine Cramer, died May 2nd, of Pneumonia. Her remains were conveyed to their last resting place by a large concourse of the members of the Order. She was held in high esteem by all acquaintances and friends. Appropriate resolutions of respect were passed by Ozark Grange, of which she was a memA WORD OF CAUTION.

MASTER'S OFFICE, K. S. G. April 29, 1875.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS :- I have observed for sometime past a disposition on the part of some of our good Patrons and Grangers, to criticise severely and find fault with certain forms and principles of our organization. However honest and sincere they my be in their views-yet the manner of their attacks upon the very foundation principles of our Order-must, if persisted in, very seriously affect the unity and fraternity of our membership, the one thing above all others every good patron should most sacredly guard, for without harmony and confidence, our success would be at least doubtful.

You will permit me in the outset to assure you that the suggestions I may now offer are given with the most kindly feelings towards all ity. who may differ from me, desiring no centrotroversy with any. My only object is to con cerve the best interests of our Order, and in the most friendly manner caution its members against inflicting a wound it may take years to heal, and which might result in more injury to our Order than the combined attacks trins were inculcated, that they, as individuof all out side opposition.

Our Constitution provides a way by which ts provisions may be changed or amended, and each year the individual members of our Granges have an opportunity of being heard in any changes that may be desired by them county.

5TH DIST—W H FLETCHER, Republican City, but it is idle to suppose that the peculiar wishes of every Subordinate, County, or even State Grange, can be realized at once. We must take into consideration the extent and magnitude of our organization, extending, as it does from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Canadies to the Gulf : in every county, township and school district almost, in our land, are Granges to be found.

Under the present constitution of the National Grange, and amendments recently adopted, the Order of the Patrons of Husbands ry has grown and prospered as no other similar order ever did. We have all come into the Order with a full knowledge of its constitution and principles, and have each promised allegiance thereto. But now after years of labor and trial, enlisting, organizing and drilling this vast army, arming and equiping it ready for duty, we suddenly discover serious defects in its organic law. That it is anti-Republican, and in order to make it purely Democratic, the 5th, 6th and 7th degrees must be abolished; 4th degree members must be made elligible to any office in the Order, and the Councils at present organized, must continue in the place of the 5th degree, or District Grange.

Now, brethren, let us candidly reason upon these propositions for a moment. First, it is well known fact, that all business, or nearly so, in State and National Granges, is done in the 4th degree; and our State Constitution expressly provides' that the's business in the County Grange shall all be done in the 4th degree, except confering the 5th degree; hence, the Granges are all open to the 4th degree members. But the objection is : only a certain class can be chosen delegates to State Granges.

Now, my brethren, while this is true, is it not a fact that the system of electing officers in our order combines the most thorough cul First, in selecting the Masters of our Subordinate Granges. Second, in selecting from them delegates to the State Grange. Third, from these delegates, officers of the State Grange are elected. The Master becoming a member of the National Grange for two years, and then again, the same process is gone over. Out of a membership of 40,000, less than 1,400 are selected Masters of our Subordinate Granges; and from these Masters, about 75 are chosen each year to go up, and from the State Grange, they elect one of their number to preside over their body, and represent the State Grange in the National Grange. Now it seems to me a more thorough and satisfactory system could not have been adopted for the election of our officers.

It is probably true that some may never be elected to office under this present system who are competent and worthy to fill any position in the Order. But so it would be wer all elligible to an election, and I apprehend there would be but little difference in the result, were our system changed.

The County or District Grange in the 5th degree was incorporated into our Grange system for two reasons; 1st, in order to bring the 5th degree within reach of all who are en. titled to receive it without having to go to the State Grange to receive it; and. 2nd,in response to a general demand for an intermediate Grange, between the Subordinate and State Grange. As an evidence of this want, the Granges in almost, if not all the states, where Granges exist, have by voluntary action, and without authority, organized what are known as County Councils, and the only diference between these Councils and Pomana Granges is, the latter is made a legal Grange, and can confer the 5th degree, in all other respects

their duties are the same. The amendment to the National Constitution, providing for District Granges, after having been thoroughly discussed in the National Grange, was submitted to the several State Granges for their approval; and after being again considered by them, it was ratified by almost every State Grange, including our own. With this endorsement so recent, it is unwise to further agitate the question at present, or oppose, by resolution, or otherwise,

earnestly appeal to you worthy Patrons, to into a state of serfdom and vassalage, burthen well consider the effect of your action before after burthen has been placed upon their of our Order, if you dont find everything just as you would wish it, remember we all accept ed it just as it is, and have the power to change in a constitutional way, and at a proper time. You are not compelled to become members of a District Grange, nor to be represented therein, unless you choose; but to oppose their organization, or through your opposition to bring them into disrepute, is as much a violation of your duty as patrons, as it would be to oppose the organization of Subordinate Granges, or even State Granges, for they now all stand on the same author-

Who among you would pull down your house, and distroy its very foundation, because a faulty shingle was discovered in the roof, or would the Christian destroy the church because all its members could not become preachers, priests, or bishops; or, certain docals, could not subscribe to. With as much propriety may they do these, as for us to council division and rebellion among our members, because there are somethings in the higher de grees we do not endorse.

The last session of our State Grange passed resolutions, requesting the National Grange Order, and instructed their delegate to that body, to work to secure this change; and should I have the honor to occppy a seat in that body, I will, in good faith, carry out most clearly the sentiment of the Patrons of our State on this question; yet they did at the same time as heartly endorse the Pomana, or District Grange, and provided in our amended constitution for this organization in our juris-

The State Grange has done its duty, and all that can be done at present; let us now patiently wait the meeting of the National Grange, and then in a legal and constitutional way, press our claims for all desired changes in the organic law, and should we fail as we may, and probably will, let us as good Pat rons, cheerfully and silently submit to the will of the majority.

We concede to every citizen without our gates, the right to publicly criticise if they choose our constitution, principles and actions ar an Order; but for us who have voluntarily endorsed this constitution, and espoused the principles upon which it was founded, to join in with our opposers, and assist them in doing what'they never could have done themselves, viz: Work division and discord in our ranks, would be suicidal in us, and willfbring down upon us the just censure of all true Patrons.

Wel have in our organization a constitual medium, well known to all Patrons, through which we can silently and effectually work for all desired changes and r eforms in our Order, without resorting to the public press of the country.

The experience of ages in other secret Orders has demonstrated the wisdom of the practice indicated. Will we profit by their exling process known to any other society? perience, and thus avoid the dangers which lie in the opposite course.

As you are v procure a change, (no matter how small,) in the Constitution of the National Grange. Any amendment proposed must first be considered in that body, and if favorably received there, it then must be submitted to the several State Granges for their approval, and then receive the endorsment of at least three fourths of said State Granges. Hence it seems to me unwise in us to urge with such im patience and persistence, the changes proposed by some; and again, the Patrons of Kansas should be the last to complain, either of the Order in general, or of the National Grange. We have had abundant reason to be thankful that'we were patrons, and members of that great brotherhood, who have responded so generously to our cries for assistance in time of our greatest need; we having received within the last six months, direct through the Order, more than double what we have ever paid into the treasury of the Grange.

It behoves every Patron among us who loves our Order, and would see "it occupy a firm and enduring basis, to rally to its standard, lay aside all jealousies and fault findings and determine to make it the great bulwark of liberty to the laboring classes of America. M. E. HUDSON.

Master K. S. G.

For the KANSAS FARMER

FARMERS PAPERS I have just received a copy of the KANSAS FARMER, and if the copy I have just received is a sample copy of the paper, the farmers of Kansas may well feel proud of such an organ. It is so different from the usual class of farmer's papers and the class of articles usually selected to fill up the columns of an agricultural paper, that I was highly pleased and can not help writing to say so. It has the ring of the true metal and does not hesitate to sound the alarm when needed. So many of our agricultural papers are run by politicians who are afroid to touch an article that would reflect on "their party," or hurt the teelings of some of their professional friends, they fill their paper the true and unflinching friends of the farmer with articles of common place interest and administer their advice on advancing the interests of the farmers as a class, in homeopathic lines and see what an article I have

beneath the oppression, but'the most galling feature of the whole, is, that they themselves are the parties to blame; holding the power in their own hands they have quietly surrendered their rights, till, from being masters of the situation, they are nothing but hewers of wood and drawers of water for the sharpers and swindlers of society. Compare the situation of the land owners of England and America. The landed interests in England are the great ruling power of the land, the House of Commons is a representation of the landed proprietors of England and Ireland, until recently no member could sit there that did not represent land. How is it with us? Occasionally some stragling farmer gets into the Levislat ure, to be a laughing stock for the smart young lawyers who the farmers and mechanics send to represent them, (Heaven bless the mark) and pass laws to regulate and govern the State whose best interests are identified with the farmers and mechanics, who of course are incapable of knowing or understanding their wants.

The order of the Patrons of Husbandry is doing a good work in educating the Farmers. and getting them to discuss and enlighten themselves on the great questions of the day. to amend its Constitution, so as to make 4th Now, I don't wish it to be understood that I degree members eligible to any office in the am in favor of discussing partisan politics in the Grange room; but I do think it is incumbent on every brother to understand the great questions of the day, and fit himself to vote intelligently for the best interests of the class these instructions. While this action shows he represents. The party backs have used the farmers and working classes too long to carry out their sinister and corrupt schemes. To be sure they prepare their platform, so as to meet the wishes and desires of all, and until after election everything is lovely; but once in power, how soon those fine promises are forgotten. Why can't the farmers unite, as a class, and hold the balance of power? they can control both parties, and make them subservent to their wishes; but, instead, they accept the situation, and run on in the same old rut. The best means we have taken in this county to get the farmers to discuss those points and at the sametime the most instructive and entertaining, is to hold farmer's in. stitutes, running three or four days at the county town, at which all the great leading questions of the day are brought forward and discussed; as those questions are handled with calmness and without any of the rancor of party feeling that usually accompanies the agita ting of such questions, during election times. the natural consequence is that most of the farmers are satisfied to find how near they are in sentiment on most of the questions that separate them as partisans. I will here give affew questions [that] we [discussed, and you can see from the tenor how instructive those institutes"may be made, viz: "Benefits of co-operation," "Plain and stringent laws," Practical education for farmer's sons and daughters," "Home manufactures," Orchards and small fruits," "State and county fairs," Relation of politics toll labor." "Legitimate taxation," "Farmer's and mechanic's saving banks," "The currency, or the influence of the pesent financial policy on agriculture," "Dairy products and stock raising," "Womans true position in society, and her influence in the Grange room," "Are tariff laws injurious to agricultural interests." "Fire side literature and the purity of the press." The questions were opened by a short address by a person selected for the purpose, and then openly discussed by all who wished to participate. shall send you one of our programmes. have a few left, and any parties wishing to have

one for the purpose of holding an institute can have one by writing to me. But the most potent influence the farmers

can command is the press, by patronizing only anch namers as are their decided and open friends, and refusing to support any papers that are antagonistic to their interests, Tand used to their detriment, and often spreading opinions and ideas that are corrupting and immoral in their tone, and tending to exert an evil influence in their families. The farmers can command the most powerful branch of the press in the nation, were they only united and firm in their action. Just take one of the large city weeklies, and see what an infamous mess of stuff is collected in its columns,-crime in all its phases, violence and bloodshed, intrigue and corruption, and the never failing Beecher-Tilton case,-that has done more to demoralize the communty, than anything that has occurred during the present century ; such newspapers are better adapted to salvons and brothels, than to be introduced into respectable homes, to corrupt the pure minds of children. The Illinois State Farmers Associa tion fully realized the situation, and started the Industrial Age at Chicago with a view of making it the great farmer's organ of the West, and one of the largest and best papers published in Chicago; and it has well redeem ed its promise; for it is the best and truest friend the farmer has in the West. The KAN-SAS FARMER is running in the same track, and all such papers should be supported in preference to all others by the farmers. No rings can purchase them; no capitalists control them; but as long as they prove themselves they should be supported in preference to all others. I sat down to write a few in a public way, the organization of these doses. What is the use of making an outcry written; well, my only excuse is, I am

Granges. Such agitation, as is now going on, of the farmer's pigs being in the cornfield too much in earnest, and once started will most surely tend to division and discord, when his house is on fire, and all he is worth on a topic I cannot leave off. There are seveand can, in no event, result in any good. I at stake. The farmers as a class are fast sinking ral points that I wished to advance that I can not in the present article; but if you think this worth a place in your columns, you may you take a stand against the laws and usages shoulders, till the overladen back has sunk hear from me again; with heat wishes for the success of the FARMER, and the interests it represents, I remain, Yours, Very Respectfully, SAMUEL SINNETT.

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It is a bold and fearless exponent of the rights and interests of the people.

If you want an independent paper, send for

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DON'T MORTGAGE THE FARM.

Keep your homestead free from Mortgage. No matter how promising the speculation may be, how large a return the investment may offer, don't mortgage your home to raise money. We know of but one good cause for a mortgage on the homestead—hunger.

The rate of interest to be paid for borrowed money, added to taxes and the current expenses, will eat up the best farm in Kansas. Hundreds of homes throughout the west are passing into the hands of strangers under foreclosure of mortgage. Money borrowed three or five years ago, at 12 or or 18 per cent. interest on improved lands worth at the time it was rowed three times the amount loaned could not, in many cases, to-day be paid if the farm was sold for it. Unexpected expenses. losses of crops, poor markets, and one cause and another makes the payment of the principal almost an impossibility. Money loaners may glibly tell how easy it is to pay the interest, and as times get better, meet the principal. Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars released from manufacturing enterprises of the east, are now offered in every town of the west. If the contraction of the currency continues, and we are to reach specie resumption in 1879, the payment of the mortgages made to-day, will take the farms upon which they are placed. Shun the mortgage as you would a contagious disease. The legislation of to-day is in the hands of money, and all that will guard, protect and make mon ey more valuable will be done. Better to live in the homestead cabin, with the clothes ragged, and the implements old and worn than to sign a mortgage, which after years of worry and suffering, causes the home to go the usurer. Wait, if prosperity comes, the mortgage will not be needed, if it does not, all the more reason to have the home clear from debt. Mothers and fathers if you want the home for the children, don't sign the mortgage.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The fever to go to the Black Hills in search of gold is abroad. The Indians, according to all precedent and regardless of treaties, will have to look up some other hunting ground. The white man wants the gold, and the whole army won't keep him out of the land that promises to "pan out." We call it the march of civilization. When we desire to violate a treaty, we secure possession of territory ocu pied by Indians, select some remote territory. sign new treaties, sacredly giving our pledges never to intrude upon their new hunting grounds, which in the future will again be violated in the interest of what we call civilization. It is not this phase of the question, however, that we started to say a word upon, but to utter a caution to the many restless spirits among the young men on the farms.

With the glittering stories of these new gold fields where fortunes are to be easily made, and their labors having shown such mea-

ral that a feeling of dissatisfaction may arise, and a hope be entertained that possibly the money would come easier in the New Eldorado. But there is another side to this which we only wish now to foreshadow. In the first place, the story of the great gold deposits of the Black Hills, rests upon the most indefinite heresay and lacks practical proof. Far removed from supplies, with the government troops harrassing all who may endeavor to prospect for gold, it seems to men of common sense, that starting on such a venture is an evidence of lunacy. Beyond this, there are suspicions that there is a future railroad enterprise at the bottom of the excitement that this is the preliminary step to asking for a grant of land to build a branch road. We say to the young men on the farm, don't let this bubble excite you. There are thousands of old experienced miners in the territory west of

gre results the past two years, it is only natu-

THE SHOOTING OF COL. D. B. ANTHONY. Col. D. R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth Times, and Postmoster of that city, was shot by W. W. Embry, editor of the Appeal. The following taken from the Times, seems to present the facts, as that and other journals here published them :

Kansas who will develope the gold of the

Black Hills if there is any there. It will pay

to stick the honest labor of farm, rather than

become a wandering adventurer, vainly hoping

to find riches easier than by useful labor.

A storm has been brewing some time between the members of the Typographical Union of this city and Col. D. R. Anthony, editor of the Times. Eigteen months ago he employed non-Union printers on this paper, and in consequence of such action has incurred the deadly hatred of the organization mention ed above. The Appeal is the self-constituted organ of the Union. W. W. Embry is the ed-

The Union has a custom of issuing circulars denouncing in the most severe terms any member who does not comply with all its rules and regulations. Mr. Coulter, whose death occurred last week, had been mentioned in one of those circulars, and Col. Anthony criticised this act of the printers organization. This article was answered in the *Appeal* by a most abusive article of the Colonel. He did not notice this assault, and repeatedly said he would not have any controversy with Embry or any of the Union men. * * *

Last night, about ten o'clock, Col. D. R. An-

thony, editor of this paper, was shot at the Opera House by Wm. W. Embry, the editor of the Appeal. It was between the third and fourth acts of the play of Leah, and Col. Anthony was coming down the steps leading from the parquette, when at the turn in the flight of stairs, he was met by Embry who stopped him and said: "You go on down stairs." The Colonel replied, saying: "Go on; I will have no controversy with you." "Yes you will," said Embry, shaking his fist in Anthony's face several times. Anthony then, to get rid of him, pushed Embry from him, and the latter drew a pistol and fired one shot, and then retreating to the foot of the stairs, from which place he fired two more. The first shot was the only one that took effect, it striking the Colonel in the right breast, just below the colar bone, severing a leading artery and causing violent internal hemorrhage. By a great effort the wounded man walked to the head of stairs, where he sat down on a chair and immediately grew faint, his head falling upon his breast, and his eyes

The following expression of opinion from the Topeka Commonwealth expresses the general public sentiment upon this unfortunate af-

Future accounts may change the situation somewhat, but at present it seems to us that the shooting of Col. Anthony was unprovoked paper quarrel had been going on between Embry and Anthony is very true, but the provocation had been as great for Anthony to shoot Embry as vice versa. In the Appeal of Monday, Anthony was styled "an assassin, seducer, thief, liar, and the vilest coward ever allowed to live in a respectable community." It is a fair presumption that Anthony had not used any language more irritating than this. It would not seem that Embry stood in fear of Anthony, for, in the same issue, he boasted that he had, on Saturday night, kicked Antony on the street, and men are not usually on the defensive against those whom they pro-tess to be able to kick with impunity. There was not present, then, either the excuse of a man who shoots a journalist because he has been abused by him without an opportunity for reply, nor the excuse of a man who is impelled to shoot another through fear of personal injury. It was, then, if Col. Anthony dies, a cruel, wicked, murder.

Should circumstances so come to light which essen the guilt of Embry, we shall gladly call attention to them. We hate to believe of any man that he is capable of wilfully and wickedly and without adequate provocation shooting down a fellow-being within a few steps of the wife whose side he has just left. But at present we must express an opinion based on what seem to be facts and we do this without any personal bias whatever.

At this time, Wednesday (noon), the recov ery of Col, Anthony remains in extreme doubt. Whatever may have been Col. Anthony's faults in the matter, his comments upon the Printers' Union have the support of a great many fairminded and intelligent publishers.

We believe we but reflect the opinion of many who have watched the workings of the Printers' Unions, when we say that while there are many good printers among its members it is also true it provides a retuge for more drunken, incompetent, worthless, dead-beats than any other labor protective union in the country. Its rules and customs towards employers are tyranical, unjust and only tolerated when proprietors are so circumstanced as to make it necessary for them to work in the Union. It was once a very powerful organization; of late years it has lost its prestige and sooner or later must re-organize upon some more liberal and just basis towards publishers.

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

THE INDUSTRIAL AGE AND THE AGRI-CULTURAL PRESS.

In another column we publish an article from the Western Rural commenting upon a recent editorial in the Age. While we commend the deserved rebuke of the Rural as a department should be given more room. Thus fitting and proper reply to the presumptuous sesertions of the Age, there is, it must be confessed, some ground for the criticism of the Age. It is, in our opinion, a very serious mistake for agriculturel papers to ignore the great questions of political economy, which underlie the prosperity of the farmers of the country. The question of transportation, taxaticn, tariff and finance are subjects of as vital importance to the farmers of the country as the improvement of stock and the latest modes of culture. While we do not ignore the every day labor of the farm, and the neces sity of intelligent culture, we at the same time believe it to be our duty, as an editor of a farmer's journal, to present from a non-partizan stand point, discussions upon questions which affect the returns of every farm. While farmers have patiently striven to increase their stock and crops, the bold robberies of the rings of counties, states and national bond, railroad, express, bank, Indian, whisky, and other rings have taken the profits. Taxed, bonded and oppressed by debt and mortgage, weare asked to remain quiet, that the discussion of these subjects are not legitimate to the sphere of an an agricultural journal. With three-forths of all the farms of the west under mortgage, and half of them hopelessly so, their farms every day passing of its own. It is issued, in part, to afford the into the hands of the money sharks, we are told by cowardly, stupid partizan papers that all is well, that "the duty of farmers is to economize and work harder." Let the farmers' journals of the country fearlessly take up the great problems of political economy, and without partizan biss give their readers the benefit of intelligent discussion.

IT IS NOT PERSONAL.

A good friend of ours whose subscription for the FARMER had expired and in accordance with our general rule his paper was no longer sent hin, came in to ask what was the matter that he failed to get his FARMER. Upon examination of the subscription books t was found his time had expired, which, we explained was the cause.

He said somewhat indignantly that he took number of papers and that none of them ever doubted his ability to pay his years subscription. This led to an explanation which it may not be amiss to make here for the benefit of others who may feel as our friend above did that we thought he personally was not good for year's subscription which was not the case. In the first place throughout the entire west there is little money in publishing a paper. and to adopt the credit system scattering every year throughout a state \$2 debts amountlabor, machinery and material of every kind our business transactions with them. is cash to the publisher, and unless he can paper to the one who does not. Another point is that subscription debts are not worth twenty-five cents on the dollar. Credit system the first number we issued of the FARMER, and the mailing clerks are instructed to notify one week in advance each subscriber when his time expires and invite him to renew. If he does not, his paper is discontinued. This is business and it is right. The subscriber may not want it longer, we have known men to take papers for years under protest under the credit system.

Among our thousands of subscribers we do not know when A or B's subscription expires, when it does, he will be notified, and if the FARMER is worth to him the money asked for it, we hope he will renew his subscription. We do not want any body to take it because it's printed in Kansas and ought to be sustained as a home institution. If the FARNER is not worth intrinsically all we ask for it don't take it. We shall labor unceasingly to make it in every way worthy the confidence and cordial support of its readers. We shall not bore our readers with apologies or duns, doing our level best, working up towards our ideal of a farm and family journal. We shall continue to be impolitic and independent in sustaining what what we believe to be right, and condeming what we think is wrong. If the people want such a paper they can best manifest it by enclosing the subscription price with their names.

Minor Mention.

THE BEST FAMILY JOURNAL IN THE WEST.

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

and crop notes were crowded out of this issue -they will appear next week. A letter before us asking for more reading matter on the occurs to us in making up our paper, viz: the

more fully represented. Some Patrons think the grange department should be more prominent. Others want more scientific and educational reading, others more news, and many among our lidy readers think the domestic it comes to us in many pleasant, friendly letters that we are always glad to receive. Our part is to look over the whole ground, try to the Reformation, is called Latin of the second give every interest a fair proportion glean from every source what will add to the general stock of knowledge. In the course of the year we will give a good sized book for every interest, of the best we can find among our contributors and from all the papers east and

Our Crop Notes .- No department of the FARMER is of more interest to the farmer today than its correct and reliable crop notes from all sources. We hope our readers will see the importance of giving us their assistance in this matrer. Don't wait for your neighbor to write up the notes but provide yourself with a postal card and send along

THE INDUSTRIALIST. We are glad to welcome to our exchange table, the valuable little sheet issued by President Anderson, at the Agricultural College. It is one of the new features of President Anderson's "departure." and promiser success. The field it proposes to occupy, is told in a straight out manner as follows:

So far from trenching upon the ground occupied by the journals of Kansas, it proposes to pre-empt unclaimed land and make a field members of the printing classes of the Agri-cultural College regular drill in the work of printing and publishing a weekly newspaper.

The Topeka Blade hits the nail square on the head when it says:

"And so the southern people having no use for carpet-baggers, they never did have, no matter what the politics of the carpet bagger was; they are like the "dog in the manger," they won't utilize the south themselves, nor let anybody else do it; and it is upon our knowledge of this trait in the southern people, that we base the theory that they will go on driving strangers and consuming each other until they will become so impovershed that they won't care a continental who comes in and takes possession.

Bro. Hoyt of Cedar Grove Grange writes The Receipt book for Treasurer comes to hand; it is what every Grange should have, and you are entitled to credit for getting up such complete forms.

RELIABLE, PROMPT, AND SQUARE IN BUS-INESS.

One of the largest and most prosperous advertising agencies in the Country is the firm of E. N. Frehsman & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. This firm has lately issued a book of reference for advertisers, classifying the press of the Country giving circulation etc., which will be found convenient and reliable. We have done considerable business with this firm, ing in the aggregate to thousands of dollars, the past year, and it is only just, to say we leads to certain and inevitable failure. All have found them prompt and reliable in all

New Fine Stock Farm .- Mr. R. H. Ballinger, meet his bills the paper must be cut down in of Larned, Pawnee county, Kansas, is selectsize or filled up with standing advertisements, ing his breeding stock to form a herd of and thus the man who pays is taxed to give a thoroughbred short-horn cattle. He purchased two from Mr. Alkire of Shawnee county, and expresses a determination to breed none but first class herd book animals. The applied to the subscription list of a paper, demand for breeding animals of good blood, better return in Kan thoroughbred stock. Mr. Ballenger informs us that he has about one hundred and fifty grade animals, which he will improve with his thoroughbred bulls.

Cducational.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. BY PROF. HAY. III.

As has already been mentioned, the various tribes of the Angles, Jutes and Saxons had before the end of the sixth century possessed themselves of the whole of middle and eastern England as far north as the Forth, in Scotland, while the mountains of Wales and the hills of Cornwall and Cumbria, afforded shelter for the British tribes. The language, then, of the principal part of England and the south of Scotland, became Saxon; but as there were many tribes, so there were many dialects, and though they were acquainted with the alphabetic writing, yet, as they were so long engaged in wars, and it may be presumed that in the early time of their invasions, there were so few priests accompanying their hosts, that they had made no progress in literature when Pope Gregory, in 597, sent the Monk Augustine to convert them to Christanity.

As Saxon kings were soon converted, at least, nominally, to the Christian faith; it became the fashion, and Romanish monks be came the teachers of literature, as well as of religion, and as knowledge is power, the bishops and monks, of the Anglo-Saxon church, became the advisers of the kings, and controllers of the politics of the State. This had an important bearing on the languae of Crowded Out .- Some valuable contributions | the people. Latin, though not the Latin of Cicero, was the language of the church, and the alphabet of the Latin was used when anything was translated into Saxon, and the subject of sheep growing suggests what often Runic characters were soon disused. There is, however, a cross in a grave yard near horticulturist wants more horticulture, the Whalley Abby, in Lancashire, which constock grower is confident that three-fourths of tains a Runic inscription. It must be, at the paper should be devoted to his interest, the least, twelve centuries old. The monks who each believe their special interests should be its grammar to Latin forms, and called the short.

case endings and other inflections by Latin names; and many words from the Latin were introduced into the language. The church had adopted from the Greek many ecclesiastical terms, and some of them passed into the Saxon tongue; and have come with further changes into the English .Latin so introduced through a period coming down to the time of period.

The words priest, bishop, deacon, church (kirk), chalice, minister, are some of the modern forms of words introduced into use among our Saxon ancestors. The changes in orthog raphy and pronunciation are well illustrated by the word bishop, which shows us how the changes were made. Take these forms :

epis copas, (Gr., overseer)

riscop, biscop, hisceop bishop,

The word epis copas, used at first only to the ear of the Anglo Saxons, with the accent on the second syllable being repeated by the unleared, readily lost the first and last syllables, and piecop only remained, and the p by a very easy transition, became b; and one early priest is known as Benedict Biscop. The earliest scribes in Anglo-Saxon were, doubtlessly, uncertain in their orthography, and the s would appear sometimes. Then c followed by was pronounced as ch or sh, and hence our last form of the word bishop. Other words have had similar transformations.

The invasions of the Danes and Northmen of the tenth and eleventh centuries; also, introduced or modified whole dialects. The east of Scotland, the north of England, and the coasts of Ireland and Wales in their local nomenclature bear testimony to the influence on the language of these inroads of new heathenisms. Loch and Lough are old British terms for lake, and inclosed inlets of the sea, but the mouths of the Forth, the Fay the Solway and the Clyde, are now called Firths, which is but another form of the Norwegian term flord. Again in the names Milford and Hereford, which occur in South Wales, we have another form of flord, and not as some suppose the same word as in Oxford and Stratford. Again the word hurst meant a wood or forest, and it occurs abundantly in the names of places. which were in timbered regions, as Chiselhurst, Hazlehurst, Midhurst. In Central and Southern England these names are common: but in the North they are more scarce, and names ending with throps and thwarts are numerous, these being Norse terms for a clearing in the forest. Ham (home) and Wic or Wich, (villiage). Saxon terminations for names of places, are most numerous in the south as, Norwich, Greenwich, Nantwich, Nottingham, Birmingham, while in the north, the syllable by, which is Danish for dwelling is extensively used, as in Grimsby, Derby, Kirby, etc.

The Northmen did most to subdue the Britons of Cumbria, and Norse names are found in that region, not only as names of towns, but also, of mountains.—Thus we have the Farness Fells, and scawfell and snarefield, these terms being forms of the Norwegian field. Weir, used in many parts for a dam on a stream is Danish in its origin. The word Earl is from the Norse jarl, while alderman is from the Saxon root of old, and was used means loss which the publisher cannot afford. will continue to grow, and no interest promises as a title equivalent to earl, before the Danish domination. It meant the same officially and literally, as the Greek root of the word priest. When the Danes were the most powerful in England, they sorely tyrannized over the Saxons in certain places where they acted as garrison troops, and exacted supplies from the Saxons. The word burden (a loafer), comes from that time; it signifies Lord Dane in its original form; and as they were lazy, its secondary meaning became the first.

The various political assemblies of the Saxons were called motes. The country court was called Falk motes, the parliament, Witanage mote, and the assemblies of the citizens of London are still called Ward motes, and certain towns have their halls of assembly called moot halls. A moot question is one to be discussed that is thrown into the mote.

These Saxons had a literature. Books from the Latin were translated by King Alfred and others. Laws Diomulgated by various Kings, were written in the common tongue. Poets wrote, and gleemen sang inspiring verses, and the deeds of warriors, and famous kings were chanted in alliterated lines by the common people. Perhaps the finest specimen of Anglo-Saxon literature is the Saxon Chronicle, which probably commenced in the ninth century, and records for three hundred years,—the wars, the superstitions, the comets, the famines, the desolations that afflicted England for so long a time. It closes abruptly in the year 1154, having been made by the monks of Petersborough.

In our next paper we shall notice the influence of the Normans on our language, and give illustrations of the forms of the language before the time of Chaucer, and passages from the writings of those times.

SEDALIA, May 3 .- The prospects for a goodcrop in Pettis county, are bad, on account of the backward spring and very cold weather. The frost on Saturday night injured all kinds of vegetables. Corn is also injured. Not much spring wheat has been sown as yet, and was not far enough advanced to be burt by Saturday's frost. Fruit does not appear to be injured generally, although we hear some poultry fancier, the aparian, the grain grower studied the language of the Saxons, reduced farmers say that their fruit crop will be very

General News.

Dunn. Barlow & Co, of New York, give the total number of failures during January, February and March, of 1875, at 1,783, and the amount of liabilities \$38,873,222. Of this number Kansas has 19 failures, for \$83,300, which is much below the average of the states. The general average is over \$1,000,000. This for a year of calamity like that following the grasshopper plague is a splendid showing.

COLUMBUS, GA., May 2, 1875.—Harris coun-20th of March, on last Saturday. The cyclone was terrible. It swept everything before it, doing an immense deal of damage, tearing

down houses, uprooting trees, scattering fences and killing people.

The storm, as first heard by us, was blowing things away about Cussetta, Aia. The amount of damage it did there we do not know. Coming eastward, the "storm king" crossd the Chattahooche at Hale's ferry, and dashing aside everything that opposed his course swept through Harris county across Pine mountain, and on, we know not where.

The importation into Finland or any portien of the Rusian territory of Ameriban pota-toes, or sacks, cases or any other article which have contained them, is prohibited.

LOUISVILLE, May 7 .- The Kentucky Democratic convention adjourned this afternoon after nominating John C. Underwood of Bowling Green for lieutenant-governor: Thos. E. Moss, Paducah, attorney-general; D. Howard Smith, auditor and J. W. Tate treasurer.

OMAHA, May 7-Red Cloud, Sptted Tail and 15 other Indian chiefs and soldiers arrived at Fort Laramie, last evening, in charge of Agents Savile and Howard. They leave ror Washington via Chyenne and Omaha to-day. CINCINNATI, O., May 6.— John Sheridan, father of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, died at his resi

dence at Somerset, O., yesterday. NASHVILLE, May 7 .- A brilliant entertainment was given this evening in honor of Vice-President Wilson by Col. E. W. Cole at his

residence. Representations having been made that the ill feeling existing between the Frenchmen and Englishmen engaged in fisheries off New foundland is likely to lead to collisions the governments of France and England have resolved to send war vessels to those waters to prevent disturbance.

DES MOINS, May 7.—The jury in the case of ex-State treasurer Ranken this morning brought in a verdict acquitting the defend ant of the charge of embezzlement.

SHANGHI, May 7 .- The American Methodist chapel at Quickang has been destroyed by a mob of Chinamen. The Chinese author-ities have offered ample reparation for the out

SUPPLIES FORWARDED TO FORT SILL AND

WICHITA AGENCIES. Washington, D. C. May 4, 1875. The Indian Bureau has information to-day from Special commissioner Shanks and also from unofficial sources that the supplies so greatly needed for the Indians at Fort Sill and at the Wichita Agency have all gone forward from Colorado within the past few days. The insufficiency of provision and the consequent suffering among the Indians there have been caused by the failure of the contractor to convey the supplies from Colorado to the reserva tion. He claims that their transportation heretofere has been rendered impossible by the extraordinary state of the roads and the bad weather.

The berretta, an article to which allusion has frequently been made, in connection with the investment of Cardinal McCloskey, is the usual square cap worn when in church by all Catholic priests who are not officiating at the altar; only in the case of a Cardinal, its color is scarlet, instead of black .

A revolution broke out in Port au Prince on Sunday. General Brice was dragged from church and shot. Forty foreigners have been killed among the victims is a servant of the British Consul-General. Buildings were fired and every species of disorder prevailed Λ state of siege has beed proclaimed. Λ British gunboat is there and another will be sent there to morrow. Merchant steamers were not permitted to enter the port of Port au Prince, and have consequently landed their cargoes at Kingstown.

New Advertisemenrs.

4

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

DAVIES & MANSPEAKER, (SUCCESSORS TO COOK & McFADDEN.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS.

---AND----GRAIN DEALERS.

227 KANSAS AVENUE. Recently Occupied by B. Haywood JUNE 1st, 1875.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS We will have again this spring, all the leading varia-ties of Sweet Potato Plants, which we offer at the very lowest rates. Properly packed and promptly shipped. Address,

McCONNELL & CRAMP, Manhattan, Riley county, Kansas

ALEX CHARLES & CO., GEN. ADVERTISING AGENTS,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Advertisements inserted at reduced rates in all the leading papers in America. Stock Breeders (particularly) will find it to their advantage to send for our List. Terms, etc. Our facilities excel those of any Agency west of New York City. Terms, etc. Our facilities west of New York City.

GRANGERS, P. of H.

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

New Advertisements.

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

PUBLIC SALE

"Highland Stock Farm Herd"

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Dexter Park, Chicago, Wednesday, May 19th, 1875.

O N account of press of other business, the subscri-ber announces the sale of the whole "Highland Stock Farm Herd." As my farm is not accessible from points East and South, and as my herd is com-posed largely of

PRINCESSES. PRINUESBES,
and other well-bred things, Dexter Park was selected
as the most accessible point to sell such a herd.
There will be sold some 30 Head of Cows and
helfers. All the cows are good and regular breeders,
and will be in calf to my Intes buil LOHD WETHER,
BY 1257, or Louan buil LUCRETIUS 17618. The
condition of the herd will be such as will be satisfacted
ing condition. The buils Incretius and Lord Wetherby, and aiso the other young buils, are good animals,
and all healthy and good feeders.

TRIMES-SIX months' credit will be given on all sugges-

TERMS.—Six months' credit will be green on all sums, at 8 per crut, interest per annum, or 5 per coat discount for cash.

Catalogues will be ready about April 25, and can be had on application to the subscriber.

L. W. TOWNE, Hannibal, Ma.

JOHN B. PAGH, Auctioneer.

Particular attention is called to the

SERIES OF SALES,
to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, covering the entire third week of May, of which this sale is a part,
comprising, on the whole, the most attractive series,
and the largest list of Short-horns that has ever bees
dispersed at one time and place on the American continent. This series of sale will occur as follows:
Wednes'yMay 19, L. W. Towne, Short-horns, Dexter Pyk.
Thursday, "20, J. P. Sarborn,"
Baturday, "21, Avery&Murphy"
Saturday, "22, J. R. Shelly,"

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Dexter Park, Chicago, FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1875.

THE Subscribers ask the attention of American and Canadian breeders to the public sale of their entire herd of Short-horn cattle, which will be held at Dexter Park (Union Stock Yards), Chicago, on Friday, Play 21, 1815.

The animals comprising the foundation of this. day, May 21, 1815.

The animals comprising the foundation of this herd were selected with great care, and regardless of expense, with a view to securing a herd first-class in respect to individual excellence as well as breeding; and the proprietors are confident their offerings are worthy of the attendance of all discriminating breeders.

They will sell about seventy-five head, all regular breeders and in good breeding condition. Among them,

Bose of Sharons, Golden Drops, Miss Wileys, Peris, Cragge, Gwynnes, Hopes, Princesses, Bright Eyes, Louans,

and representatives of other families of equal merit and popularity; together with SEVERAL IMPORTED COWS. COWS.

Sires of pure Bates or strong Bates breeding have been in use in this herd, and a very large proportion of the pedigrees show a succession of Bates crosses.

Among the bulls to be sold will be the

93d DUKE OF AIRDRIE, ree years old last November; with one exception, ie only Duke bull offered for sale this season. Catalogues ready about April 20th. TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given upon satisfactory notes, bearing? per cent. interest from date. Five per cent. discount will be allowed for ceah. AVERY & MURPHY, Mich.

Particular attention is directed to the following

SERIES OF SALES.

to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, covering the en-tire turra week of May, 1875, of which this sale is a part, comprising, on the whole, the most attractive series, and the largest list of Short-horns that has ever been dispersed at one time and place on the Americas continent. This series of sales will occur as follows: Wednes'y, Mayi9, L.W. Towne, Short-horns, Dexter Pre.
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\$1. \$1. \$1. \$1. \$1. \$1.

Pays for the FARMER for the balance of 1875.

ECONOMY IN .. CORN CULTIVATION



THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW

W.H.Banks & Co., FARM MACHINERY AND SEEDS. HARDWARE SPECIALTIES. 34 & 36 SOUTH CANAL ST., CHICAGO.

ROTTING HORSES.

Of Fashionable Breeding. HAMBLETONIAN'S, STARS AND

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

Kansas Farmer Prize Essays

Will be published in Pamphlet form. In obedience to a demand expressed by many subscribers, the following Essays will be published in cheap pamphlet and book form at the following rates:

1 Improvement in Live Stock
2 Growing Vegetables for profit
Broom Corn—Its culture and mansgement; the two in one

3 The Grange—Its value to the Farmers of the country.

4 The Adorning of Farmer's Homes.
6 Breeding and feeding Swine for profit, in Kansas.
6 Fruit Growing in Kansas.
7 Breeding and Management of Sheep Also in same pamphlet
Wheat Growing in Kansas.
8 How to grow OsageOrange for hedge 8"Hew to grow OsageOrange for hedge
" " grow Flax,
" " Sweet Potatoes,
" " Irish Potatoes. 10cts "

These Essays will be furnished at \$1.00 per dozen.
The eight pamplets neatly bound in cloth, will be sent to any address for ONE DOLLAR. CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL GRANGE As amended, in pamphlet form, 1 copy 10 cts, 3 copies 25 cts. PATRONS--HAND BOOK.

Will contain the new National and State Grange Constitution as amended for 1875. Price single copy plian plian pard binding 25cts. one dozon \$2.00 Address J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kansas.

THE PROMINENT ADVANTAGES OF

IE NEW LOW RESERVOIR "STANDARD



Are Economy in Price,

Superior Construction,

Quick & Uniform Baking.

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

Excelsior Manufacturing Company,

612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET ST. LOUIS, MO.

AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY A. W. KNOWLES & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

PUBLIC SALE SHORT-HORN CATTLE BERKSHIRE PIGS,

Indianapolis, Thursday, May 27th.

THE Subscriber will sell, at the STATE FAIR
GROUNDS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., on Thursday, May, 7th, 1875, about 70 Hend of Shortsers Cattle—consisting of about 20 young buils, over 20 heisers that will average about one year old, and over 30 Breeding Cows. The stock will not be over ist, but will be in good breeding and growing condition. The blood of such buils as imp. DUKE OF EARTER 449 (1912), a pure Princess, imp. FANCT BOY 482, bred by Mr. Thornton, Staleton, England, mostly Frincess, WARRICH 1976 (1225), bred by R. Gooth, Warleby, England; BARON 1800-THOLD ALL ALL CASTER 7835, mostly Booth, and imp. DUKE OF AIRDRIE (12780), enter largely into the top crosses of most of the herd. For full and extended pedigrees, send for Gatalogue.

I will also sell at the same time and place, about

50 PURE BERKSHIRE PIGS, the get of imp. Canadian Prince and Brother Isaac. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock R. M. TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on thanctory notes, drawing interest at 8 per cent from ste, or 5 per cent. discount for cash in hand.

COL J. W. JUDY, PLAINFIELD, IND. Auctioneer.

MEREDITH'S SALE THE DAY AFTER: Friday, May 28th, the day after our sale, S. Meredith & Son will sell at their farm, adjoining Cambridge City, Ind., about 60 head of Short-horns.



PARM GATE HANGER, or the Barn Door Hanger modified for use, on the Farm Gate A durable, con-venient and cheap Gate Hanging Sold by hardware trade igenerally. L. W. NOYES, Chicago and New York, 88 Chamber Street.

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





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

Kansas Farmer Publications SECRETARY'S Grange Account and Minute Book.

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

reist.

This book is copy-righted and only published at the filter of the Kansas Farmer. Sent to One Address for One Dollar.

NOW BEING PREPARED FOR PRESS. TO BE ISSUED IN

SEPTEMBER FOR THE YEAR 1876, Hudson's New and Complete.

System of FARM ACCOUNTS.

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

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

the analys of the farm in a systematic and outsides like shape.

This book will be issued yearly and forwarded to any address at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER OOP. This work is copy-righted and published only at the office of the Kansas Farmer.

PUBLIC SALE SHORT-HORN CATTLE

DEITER PARK, CHICAGO, Thursday, May 20th, 1875.

THE Subscriber will offer his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, numbering about 75 Head, at Public Sale, at Dexter Park (Union Stock Yards), Calesco, on Thursday, May 20th, 1875.

Breeders in search of animals to improve the character of their herds, will find here many of the very highest types as individuals, and of the purest and most fashionable breeding.

Among the animals to be sold willibe

Princesses, Gwynnes, Louans, Rose of Sharens, Craggs, Yaricos, Paneys, and others of the most desirable and standard families of the day, in many cases deeply bred in Bates and other fashionable bloods. The females to be sold are all regular breeders, and is good thrifty breeding condition, and will be sold without any reserve whatever.

Among the buils to be sold is the Bates buss BARON BATES 5th 16908,

by 2d Duke of Oneida 2025, dam of the Bates Lefy Bell or Filbert tribe. Catalogues ready about April 20th. TERMS.—A credit of six months will be given on attafactory paper, drawing ? per cent. interest from date. Five per cent. discount for cash. PORT HURON, Mich. J. P. SANBORN. Particular attention is directed to the following

SERIES OF SALES, to be held at Dexter Park, Chicago, covering the entire third week of May, 1875, of which this sale is part; comprising, on the whole, the most attractive series, and the largest list of Short-horns that has ever bees dispersed at one time and piace on the American coatenent. This series of sales will occur as follows:

Wednesy, May19 L. W. Towne, Short-horns, Dexter Prix. Thursday, 20 J. P. Sanborn, Friday, 21 Avery&Murphy 6 Fiday 7 Saturday 22 J. R. Shelly, 6 Saturday 7 Saturday 8 Saturda

Great Public Sale SHORT-HORN CATT

WE WILL SELL, without reserve or by-bid, at our

Cambridge City, Indiana, FRIDAY, MAY 28th, 1875,

near 60 head of Short-horn cattle of various ages.
This is the oldest established herd in the State; the
breeding and selection having been guided by an experience of 30 years. The class of stock now offered issuch as we are proud to offer the farmers and breedersof the country—some of them being a part of our show herd, which has been so successful at many of the leading fairs. There will be several imported animals in the list, headed by

BRITISH BARON 13557, one of the attractive features of the sale, a celebrated breeding bull and prize-winner, together with some prize cows of established reputation. There will be several females of choice blood, bred in Canada; also, representatives from the following popular families:

Mazurkas, Craggs, Rose of Sharons, Victorias, Gwynnes, Miss Margarets, Irenes, Young Marys, Zelias, Belinas, etc., etc., bracing an exceedingly choice and useful stock of

desirable ages.

Cambridge City is easy of access by rail from all directions, having direct communication with Indianapolis, Ft. Wayne, Chicago, Louisville, Ky., Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio. and Cincinnati, Ohio.

TERMS.—Six months' credit, on approved paper, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum. A discount for cash will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Catalogues will be ready about May ist. Sale begins at 12 o'clock M.

S. MEREDITH & SON.

Cambridge City, Ind.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

The Indiana Short-horn Convention meets at Indiana Meets at Indiana Meets at Indiana Meets at Indiana Me

The Indiana Short-horn Convention meets at Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday and Wednesday, May 25 and 26. LOWDER'S SALE THE DAY BEFORE: Thursday, May 27, 1873, the day preseding our sale Chas. Lowder, of Plainfield, Hendricks Co., Ind., will sell about seventy-five bead of Short-horn cattle, at the Fair Grounds, Indianapolis, Ind.

PUBLIC SALE "EXCELSIOR HERD," 110 HEAD

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Dexter Park, Chicago, Ills., Saturday, May 22d, 1875.

Sale to Commence at 19 M.

THE Series of Sales held at Dexter Park, the THIRD WEEK OF MAY, will be the great event of the season among Short-hora men, and offer a rare treat to all who have any interest in the improvement of American cattle, as follows: Wednesday, May 19, L. W. Towne, Hannibal, Mo. Thursday, May 20, J. P. Sanborn, Port Huron, Mich. Friday, May 21, Avery & Murphy, and on Saturday, May 22d, the above great sale comprising representatives of most of the fishionable families of Short-horns,

Princesses, Mazurkas, Constances, Phyllies, Young Marys, Lou Angelines, etc., Young Marys, Lou Angelines, etc., together with other less noted families, yet purely bred, and having several Bates crosses on top.

The animals are all young, in fine fruitful condition with the celebrated sire BARON LISGAR, son of the Duke of Geneva, at the head.

Considering numbers, quality and breeding, the subcriber believes that he is offering the most attractive list of Short-horns to all classes of buyers that has ever been offered to the public.

Catalogues ready by April 18th.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Market Review.

Popoka Money Market,

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

" No. 3

" No. 3

" No. 4

CORN—Per bu; Mixed.
White, No 1
Yellow...
OATS—Per bu. No. 1
RYE—Per bu.
RARLEY—Per bu.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs—Fall, No. 1
Fall, No. 3.

" No. 8

Low Grades...
CORN MEAL—Per 100 lbs.
Corn Chop. ed weekly by Keever & Foucht. 870 .90

Corn Chop 1.50
Corn and Oats Chop 1.90
Wheat Chop 1.90
HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRY.
Corrected weekly by Hartsook & Gossett, and Bisckoff & Krauss, Dealers in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather Green Salt Oured.
Calf, Green Salt Oured.
Etp. Green Salt Cured.
Sheep Felts, green.
TALLOW
SKINS—Timber Wolf.
Prairie Wolf.
Otter.
M'nk
Raccoon

Ruccoon
Budger
Wild Cat
Muekrat
Skunk, Black
Small Striped
Opoceum
Deer, Ary, per ib
Beaver dry and clean, per ib. Topeka Produce Market Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Davice Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly
& Manspeaker.
APPLES—Per bu.
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
Medium
Common
Castor.
BRESWAX—Per lb—Choice.
Common Table.
Medium
Common
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.
HOMINY—Per bb!
WINEGAR—Per ga!
POTATOES—Per bu.
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.
Turkeys,
Geese,
BACSN—Per lb—Shoulders. .180.15 .050.12 .080.10 Geese,
BACON—Per lb—Shoulders...
Clear Sides...
Hams, Sugar Cured...
Breakhat...
LARD—Per lb... Breakfast
D—Per lb
BAGE—Per head
ONS—Per bu
DS—Per bu—Hemp
Millet
Blue Grass
Timothy, prime
common Clover
Hungariani
Gsage Orange
Corn

> . Kansas City Market. KANSAS CITY, May 12, 1875.

The following are wholesale cash prices from commis-| Ston men. | WHEAT—Per bu—Spring Red | 1.0001.10 |
Fall, No. 4	1.15—1.90
Fall, No. 8	1.95@1.30
Fall, No. 9	1.14@1.15
CURN—Per bu—New White	500.98
Yellow	770.78
Mixed
OATS—Per bu
RYE-Per bu—No. 8
No. 8
BAHLEY—Per bu—No. 8
No. 2 PRODUCE. PRODUCE.

A197_ES—Per bbl.

BERSWAX—Per lb.

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.

Medium

BROOM CORN—Per ton.

CHEESE—Per bb.

CIDER—Per bbl.

12

GGS—Per dox—Fresh

Pickled.

FEATHERS—Per ib—Mixed.

Prime Live Geose

FIOUR—Per owt—Eye.

XX.

Oxion Setts per 🕽

TOUR—YET OWN—MAY XXX XXXX XXXX CORN MEAL—Per cwt.
Kiln dried, per bbi LIVE STOCK. Calves, each.

1;) 18—Good butchers.

Fair.

Yorkers

Stock, average 1250s.

St. Louis Market. CATTLE-Native , steers, per cwt. HOGS—Packers, per cwt. 7.25 7 75
Stockers. 25 7 75

PROCEEIDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL

SESSION OF The K ansas State Grange.

We publish proceedings of the late State Grange in pamplet form , at the following rates, postage paid. 1 COPY 15 CT3. 2 COPTES; 25 CTS.

NIOTICE.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON

For the Kansas Farmer.

"CATHY BEAN," THE PAUPER.

MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS. "Cathy, oh ! Cathy, here ! I want you this blessed minute. It is almost ten o'clock and you must dry your hands and take your bon net and the tin bucket and go down to the swale and gather some greens for dinner some dandelions and dock you know, and be quick for it is as much as ever we will have time now to get them cooked before the men come in, run ! and make your fingers fly lively once in your life."

Cathy was ready and started before Mrs. Hines had finished talking, and that inestima ble lady was obliged to raise her voice even above the ordinary key to make Cathy fully understand the last sentence.

Cathy started to run but her limbs ached sched badly she was forced to desist; the fact was she had been up since four o'clock and had stood most of the time since that early hour over the wash tub, rubbing, wringing and rinsing a washing, which, Mrs. Hines herself had said, was "big enough for a family of sixteen." But Cathy was left to do it all herself, drawing her cistern water with a rope and a two quart tin bucket, and her rinse water with a bucket and windlass at the well way down at the foot of the hill. To be sure the hired men had admired Cathy's ambition and called her "spunky girl" as they saw her flying around at her washing, but they did not think to lighten the labor by carrying in an armful of wood or a bucket of water as they passed the well or wood pile on their way to the house.

Oh! no, Cathy Bean was only a pauper any way; she might be thankful enough to get any place at all, without having to remain in the poor house, that was where Mrs. Hines had found her three years before, since which time Cathy had been her maid of all work, cook and of late wash woman, nursery maid, dish washer, milk maid, in fact it would be hard to tell what she was not in the course of a day or week. She was always busy at something; indeed Mrs. Hines felt it to be a part of her christian duty to keep her busy ; she couldn't afford to keep a pauper and let her live in idleness, not she. So when she would catch Cathy at leisure a moment she would forthwith find a new job to set her at, quoting as authority for doing so her favorite maxim for; everybody about her, "Satin finds work for idle hands to do." So he does, may be, if the hands are not too tired already to do anything, and certain it is Cathy's hands were often so tired she could hardly make them do what she set them at, but a note of warning from Mrs. Hines shrill voice, if they dallied, would keep them

The great hot sun shot under a cloud as Cathy reached the swale, and on a little bank of green she tound dandelions in rich profusion ; so she sat down on the grass to pick the tender leaves around her, thinking how glad she was the sun did not shine out bright, and that she would hurry as fast as possible and get through before the cloud passed away.

She wished she could stay there all day in the cool green grass with nothing to do but pick dandelion and dock and think.

The last words of Mrs. Hines rang in her ears still : "make your fingers fly lively for once and whole body for that matter, "fly lively" generally? Did she not work from daylight until nine at night, day after day just as fast as she could work, and had she not done this way for three years? She wished now, to day, kneeling here and there in her haste to get the bucket full before the sun shone out again, that she had always staid at the poor-house. "Really it wasn't half so hard as here. I had time to rest,and now I never get rested." Cathy had spoken her thoughts aloud without knowing it, her own voice startled her, it was so vehement, with a tincture of rebellion in it. She plucked at a new banch of dandelions, and as she did so she caught the sound of a foot step, and the sting of a smart blow from some body's hand.

"There! you ungrateful poor-house brat I'll teach you to rest when I am in a hurry for greens for dinner. "Never get rested, eh a young hearty thing like you talk of being tired. You are a lazy good-for-nothing pauper and I am rightfully paid tor all my trouble to try and make something of you by taking you into my own house like one of my own family; I might have known I would get nothing but ingratitude and sass."

Mrs. Hines stopped to get a breath from force of necessity, else, Cathy thought, she would "never have ceased scolding."

"Do you know who you are Catherine Bean Do you? Answer me, Miss, none of your impudence this day, you husey, you!"

She stopped to breathe again. Her temper was raging so fiercly that she found it necessary to breathe frequently, if not deeply.

Cathy, astonished, and thoroughly indignant, yet frightened to find her unfortunate remark had been over heard, was casting about in her unsettled mind to think, if possible, who she really was, so that she might tell Mrs. Hines and relieve her mind of that painful anxiety at least, when that worthy lady

proceeded to answer her own question. "I can tell you who you are, if you don't know. You are a Columbiana County pauper! that's who you are ; and you presume to complain because you are so lucky as to find some one willing to furnish you honest work to do

you get. You can just travel back to the house where you came from as soon as ever you get that washing out over which you have been poking all day."

Catherine Bean stood up, turned round facing Mrs. Hines, looked her full in the eyes and said in a voice low and soft as the June breeze that cooled the flushed and heated face

"Mrs. Hines, I am going back now. There are greens enough, and as to the washing you can finish it yourself. If I don't earn the half I get at your house I will go where all I can do, will at least be all that is required of me."

She walked slowly down the swale which led out the public road, leaving Mrs. Hines astonished in her turn, for she had not expected even a word from the meek-eyed maiden. She called after her :

"I'd thank you not to wear off my sun bonnet; if you are going come and get your own, old dud.

Cathy caught the bonnet from her head and rolling it tight into a roll, she gave it a fling which sent it slmost to the very feet of the woman, then she went on bare-headed, leaving her own "dud" where Mrs. Hines had thrown it.

"You'll be sorry for this Missey! You'll wish yourself back again 'fore you get to the county-house! I hope to the gracious they'll send you back without your dinner, and make you sue for my pardon on your knees, I'd forgive you with a vengeance.'

But Cathy's ears had long passed beyond the sound of her words, and were still going, so that Mrs. Hines was forced to pick up her pail of dandelion and dock and go home to the getting of her own dinner, thinking as she went of how she would see Cathy coming back before the meal was half over, pleading to be taken back again into her favor, and how she would humble that pauper girl for once in her life, if she did take her back.

When dinner was all over, and Cathy still did not put in an appearance, Mrs. Hines began to get a very little anxious, and concluded to let the washing stand until she did come, just to prove to her that she knew she would come back.

But supper time came, and no Cathy; the men came in from the field surprised enough to hear that: "Cathy and I had a word battle, she got her dander up and lit out for the poor house, she'll be back again before tomorrow night, and mighty glad to come to my terms for the sake of being taken back, [know: ha! ha! ha!"

But some way her laugh had not the ring laugh should have to be catching; it sounded hollow, and Mr. Hines, who lived in fear of his wife's temper, knew he dared not say one word in favor of, or aganst Cathy,s going; either would have been out of place, so he went out to the barn, and once there, he chuckled to himself.

"So! the chit of a thing has a spirit of her own, after all: gone to the poor house! Gone bare-headed, and the sun was blistering hot to-day; she'll not be back again afore to morrow night, nor the next night, nor the next ! Betsy's bit off her own nose to spite her face this time, sure enough! Land! how it makes the old woman puff to get supper up alone; reckon she'd like to give Cathy her supper for the sake of having them supper dishes off her hands, and all that milk skimming. We'll see which way the wind blows to morrow!

neck, and rubbed his face against the soft silky mane of the horse.

"The little gal is gone, old boy, gone to the poor house: and the old woman is ravin' mad this night."

The supper bell clanged with an unwonted vengeance, and Mr. Hines with a significant whew | went into the house. And Cathy, where was she?

Seven miles from the Hines' school house on the State road, was a deep hollow through which ran a clear little stream, known to every one as Beech-nut run; now' the stream was only a few feet in width, but in the spring when the big rains came, it overflowed its shallow banks, and spread out over the valley, a wild rushing angry river more than a half mile in width; consequently for a long distance each side, the road had been thrown up to an immense height, and a strong bridge had been well set, or rather hung across the

When bare-headed Cathy reached the commencement of this artifical road, she saw just crossing the bridge, a carraige, and instinctively, she stepped down into the hollow beside the road, instead of keeping on over the bridge, thinking to go only a little way. and then, waiting until the carraige passed by, to retrace her steps and go on in the road: but having chanced to take the shady side; she found it very inviting, and farther on where the road above grew higher, and the hollow where she walked broader and deeper. the sides vere carpeted with soft cool grass, with here and there a blue forget-me-not peep-

Cathy was hungry, and so she stopped and gathered a handful of the green leaves of the beautiful posy, then attracted by the sound of water rippling over the stones beyond her, crept on underneath the shadow of the bridge so far above her, and there sat down to rest and eat her "dinner of herbs."

All around her and about herr grew the sweet white clover; mingling its fragrant blossoms with those of the dandelien. forming a wonderful and intricate pattern set

Cathy's elbow was a dandelion blossom, and when I was back there on a visit. A nice she looking at it in a dreamy tired way was child, sir, and as the matron was much attachmost vividly reminded of the "greens" she gathered for dinner; very soon she leaned over, drew the blossom into her hand, and thus aposthrophised ft.

"Little yellow head, this is your home isn' it? you ought to be thankful you are not a pauper girl, then you would not have any home, and you would get tired to death every day; you would wish and wish you were dead. or had never been born; or that you could sleep once just as long as you wanted to, and that you did not know any body who could scold, and did not have to wash until the skin was off three of your fingers; and you would give all the world if you could remember what your name was; your own true name, and not 'Cathy Bean."

She fixed her eyes steadily on the sleepers of the bridge, as if she hoped to find written the past. out on them the lost name she could almost remember; but faiting to do this quite, she dropped her head down on her arm with a deep drawn sigh and an "oh, dear !" and with eyes tightly closed, she commenced searching the hidden recesses of her memory in that manner until she forgot even her efforts to remember in a heavy sleep.

Slowly the sun sank lower and lower be hind the beach trees until its red splendor twinkled and flashed between them; then sank quite out of sight, still Cathy slumbered on: dreaming sweet dreams of beautiful things. too beautiful to name, of sweet voices in gentle tones calling her Winnie Weiss.

"Winnie, Winnie Weiss!" she opened her eyes, and sprang to her feet, it was not all a dream then, some one really called

"Winnie, oh-hat Winnie! is that you?" came down to her ears from the embankment above, and then she saw the same carriage with its span of white horses, which she had tried not to meet, a couple of hours before, while leaning over the railing was a man calling her name, her own true name. Was it a memory from the real past, or only of her recent dream? there rushed over her soul a throng of confused memories which held her mute and wondering when through the thick falling shades of night, and mists of evening came once more that voice calling 'Winnie," Winnie? come up here child!"

Then, clear as the water trickling at her feet, came the recollection of her own father as he used to call her to him for a kiss, and with a shout of joy she cried "Papa! is that

Swift as a gazelle, she ran up the grassy slope, until she could climb to the dusty road, and then in a moment more she was clasped in the arms of a man whose heavy, silken beard was threaded thickly with grey. "Winnie! My poor, lost baby!"

"Papa, where was you?" and the two clung together as if determined that the separation which had been for so many years, should never commence again.

Winnie Weiss it was, who rode with her own father to the poor-house, only two miles farther on, "Cathy Bean" was some one forgotten almost: one whom Winnie remembered somewhere, back in her journey of life to have seen washing at dirty clothes, and gathering dandelions and dock for greens.

Robert Weiss, her father, had been a follower of the sea, and upon one of his voyamost unto death; for months he lingered, unconscious of his condition or whereabouts. Then, when able at last to set out for his home and family, he went on board a merchantman, which, half the distance home sprung a leak, and the whole crew, includin the two or three passengers aboard of her were glad to take passage in an outward bound vessel, scarcely saving themselves in time to see their own vessel sink

A severe storm disabled the stranger, which put into a port to repair, and thus months passed before Mr. Weiss again set sail on a successful voyage home; once arrived there, he found to his dismay that his wife had left the village with her child, and no trace could he find of either. He spent months in a fruitless search, and then returned to his old avocation, always on the alert for some tidings of his wife and child. One day he chanced to converse with a man who in the course of the conversation related to him what he called "one of the most affecting

incidents of his life. "A woman, with a child of three or four ears, called at my house one evening asking to rest, and stating that her husband who had been a sailor, was drowned as she supposed, or had died in some foreign land, leaving her destitute, and that she had started on foot to find some relatives of her own living in Ohio, hoping to reach them before she died, and leave her child in their care; when she had told us so much of her story she was seized with coughing, during which she ruptured a blood vessel, and died in a few moments, without being able to speak another word.

The only clue we had to her own or husbands name, was a name stitched into her under clothing, which I shall always remember, it was "Cathy Bean."

"What, Sir? What? Cathy Bean was my wife's name before our marriage, and it must have been my poor wite and her baby Win-

"Yes, Winnie was the baby's name, but we called her always "Cathy Bean" and my wife dying in a few months afterward, I was obliged to place the child in the county-house, to earn your broth, and you don't earn the half upon the ground-work of green; just at where she still remained three years ago | Yorker.

ed to her I do not doubt she still remains there."

Thus, after many years, Mr. Weiss was put on track of his child, and he lost no time in visiting the poor-house designated. Thence he was directed to Mr. Hines, and there found his child had that day "run away bareheaded to the poor-house.

There it was he remembered having seen down below the' high road in Beech nut run hollow a bare-headed girl picking flowers; back he went, supposing of course she had continued her journey long ere he would reach the bridge, but looking down into the picturesque hollow, as he rode along, he caught sight of the sleeping girl, and it was the sound of his voice calling her, that turned the current of her dreams into the realms of

So "Cathy Bean" did not go back to finish the washing which waited for her; but instead she went with her father away to the coast of New England, wondering in her loving little heart, if Winnie Weiss could be the same tired "Cathy Bean," who fell asleep in Beechnut hollow.

KIND WORDS.

Bro. J. I. R., of Ottawa, Kansas, writes: " am well pleased with the spirit and tone of the FARMER. I think with its present management and independent course, it will continue to exercise an increasing and controlling influence among farmers, as well as upon questions of public welfare."

Friend T. T., of Reno county, whose good opinion we prize, says: "I think you are improving the FARMER; it ought to be made a necessity to every Kansas farmer. Experience in Kansas farming is what is required. We have so many eastern people who have little conception of the demands of our soil and climate, Your suggestion about brief crop notes is good.

A FEW WORDS TO HUSBANDS.

Why do we blame women for being frail and fickle, when the real fault lies with our selves? We have always a plea for the absence from home-always an excuse for the late return, the neglected favor, the forgotten promise. Business, business is our watchword and contstant cry—no time for wife, or or home, or bairns. What is divorce but the or home, or bairns. What is divorce but the ed halls of affection, lays its cold hand on the heart, fires its abstracted gaze far away from home—feels with its fingers for those tender heart strings—lays hold of them—breaks them. Man and wife are put asunder—business stands between and parts them. They grieve, they are divorced. Woman has faults enough, Heaven knows! My grumbling self acknowledges it readily; still I would be their defender in some things. We can work to live, but it is not necessary that we should live to work. Moreover, many a pastime comes under that hydra-headed monster yclept business, which has no right to be there. have many married acquaintances. I often see them linger at the office long after business hours, chatting with some pleasant drop-per-in, or whiffing away at the silent cigar. the tea-table is perhaps waiting at home—the wife perhaps watching at the door. The tardy loiterer comes at last, declaring he was unavoidably detained by business. If the wife grows jealous of this bug-bear which keeps hasband from her all day long, and sends him home at night so fatigued he cannot sit up to chat, what has he to say to her but a man with a family is forced to work; and be he lawyer, doctor, editor, preacher ver. the look on their faces in the presence of their husbands, as though they would say: "I am sorry to be such a burden to you; sorry that ou are so unfortunate as to have a wife and little ones. I hope you will excuse us we would not be here if we could help it." And no doubt the poor woman means it—she learns to look at her little children pityingly, and to whisper mournfully, as she bends over them in their cradle, "How little you dream, poor darlings, what a terrible sorrow life is." ashonable woman takes a different

course. The world knows what that is ; but in either case, man is as blameable as woman. The Bible tells us there is a time for all things after marriage a man has no right to forget there is a time for rest, and to devote the whole of it to business. Let him count the number of times his heart beats in one day and make up his mind to set aside a certain measure of its pulsations for "home, sweet home.

Horticulture is no exception to the general rule, and "swinging around the circle," seems to be the common fate of many a noted plant. In some instances their coming and going, resembles the passing of our great comets; brilliantly illuminating the horticultural world for a time, then passing on leaving us envel oped in a long, broad, and transparent tail of consequences, which drags far behind. The pear mania, grape fevers and similar periodical excitements in regard to the culture of a certain kind or a classes of fruits, or ornamental plants, is merely chasing the rabbit around the circle by one generation, to be repeated by the next. It is true, that some new and improved breeds, or varieties, may come in occasionally, but the results are very similar in the end. But it is to be presumed that the pains and pleasures experienced by each and every generation is about the same, and the only thing to be regretted is that there is so little profiting by the mistakes of others. What are books, newspapers and history good for, if it is not to teach one generation to avoid the errors of those which have preceded it. The parent rabbits follow the beaten path, and go into the pot, and their offsprings tread in the same trail and meet a similar fate, but we pretend to judge of the future by the past. How many do it is a question still open for discussion. One can scarcely take up a newspaper without being reminded that thes travel-ing in a circle is still going on. There are numerous revolving plants which come around at certain periods, usually they are started on the track by men who are either ignorant of horticultural history, or pretend it, for the sake of making a little money.—Rural New

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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time to pay expenses and losses. On a policy of \$500 the cost is as follows:

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year.

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

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

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

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

many places in the township, giving a correct secretary.

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 inere, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also be shall give a full description of the same, and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State in double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty dave 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 savertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three suc-cessive numbers.

shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

its the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

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

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

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

" head of cattle,

To County Cierk, for recording each certificate

and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER,
TO KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned for each animal valued at more than

for making out certificate of rerewith,

For certified copy of all proceedings in any one case .40

The Justices' fees in any one case shall not be greatr than, Appraisers shall be allowed no mileage, but for

THE STRAY LIST

Strays for the Week ending May 12

Lyon County-J. S. Craig, Clerk. PONIES—Taken up by N. H. Kelly, living in Jackson Township, January 5th, 1875, two bay mare ponies. On heavy set, with white spot in forehead, supposed to be four years old. Appraised at \$17.00. The other, slim built, spot in forehead, supposed to four years old, branded on right side just behind shoulder but indistinct. Appraised at \$15.00.

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

Davis County-C. H. Frott, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Gottlieb Heller, of Jackson Tp., on the 20th of March, 1878, a roan cow, right ear cropped. Appraised at \$15.00.

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

MARE—Taken up by James Gibson, of Budora Tp., April 19, 1875, one sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, bald face, four white legs, brand on left shoulder, supposed to be the letter "B," about 15 years old. Appraised at \$20.00 ALSO—Same, date, one sorrel mare about 16 hands high left hind foot white, spot on left shoulder, about 8 years old. Appraised at \$40.00.

Crawford County-J H Waterman Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Charles Jones, April 6, 1875, on bay horse pony, 18 hands high, aboutsix years old, brande indistinctly on the left hip, a little white on the right hin foot, and shod all around. Crawford Township.

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

Leavenworth County-O. Diefendorf, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by James McCaffrey and posted be-fore M. C. Harris, J. P. Fairmount Tp., April 20, 1875, one sorrel mare, about 14% hands high, four years old, blaze face, 4ct hind foot white, saddle and collar marks, no brands to be seen. Appraised at \$20.00.

Miami County-C. H. Giller, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by W. R. Hoover, of Paola Tp., Apri 6, 1875, one bay horse colt. two years old, no marks of brands visible. Appraised at \$15.00.

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

Anderson County-E. A. Edwards, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by J M Watt, Jackson Tp, one light roan steer, S years old, branded H C on the right horn Appraised at \$20. COW—Taken up by Jesse Day. Reeder Tp, one red cow, white spots on each flank, star in forehead, branded R on left hip, 7 years old. Appraised at \$15. COW-Taken up by Jas. Scott, Reeder Tp, Feb. 8, 1875, one red and white spotted cow, branded P on right hip, age not given. Appraised at \$18.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk HORBE—Taken up by John Brannen, Wainut Tp, Mar. Sist 1875, one sorrel pony, blaze face, 6 years old, 14½ hds high, saddle and collar marks. Appraised at \$30, PONY—Taken up by Jesse A. Worley, Padonia Tp, on April —1875, one roan mare pony, 8 years old, bald face, hind feet white, right fore foot white, leather halter on. Appraised at \$10.

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

HORSE—Taken up by James Jiles, Pleasant View Tp., on Dec. 1, 1874. one bay horse, branded 2 on right Jaw. J on left shoulder, 15 hds high, 4 years old. Appraised at \$25. Marion County-Tho. W. Bown, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by M. Johnson. March 4, 1875, one horse colt, 2 yrs old, bay, white spot in forehead, Appraised at \$30. Summit tp.

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

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

Wabaunsee County-G. W. Watson, Clerk. MARES—Taken up by S L Russel, Wabaunse Tp, Apr 22, 1875, one dark bay or brown mare, about 144 hds high, an indistinct brand on left shoulder, supposed to be about 7 years old. Appraised at \$50.

ALSO—One light cream colored mare, black mane an tail, about 14 hds high, branded ① or circle on left shoulder, supposed to be 9 years old. Appraised at 40. Stray List for the week ending Apr. 28.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J M Bubb, Mar. 5, 1835, one sorre
horse, star in face, left hind foot white, supposed to be 11
or 12 years old, about sixteen hands high, Sherman Tp.

HORSE-Taken up by Tho. H. Gabbert, Baker Tp, say horse colt, 2 years old, black mane and tail. HORSE—Taken up by A G Crand, Falls Tp, March 22d 1875, one bay horse, blazed face, right hind foot white, 3 years old, no brands or marks perceivable. Appraised at 320.

MARE—Taken up by Owen Grant, Rock Creek Tp. one bay pony mare, 10 years old, left hind foot white, chain and bell on, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$40 STAG—Taken up by Henry Schlee, Feb. 121873, Portswatomic Tp, one white stag, red spots about neck, 8 years old, both cars split, Appraised at \$15. PONY—Taken up by Henry Todd, Liberty Tp, one bay pony, three years old, white spot in forehead, 12 hands high, no marks or brands. Appraised at \$12.

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

Appraised at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Louis Soper, Centropolis Tp, one dark bay horse pouy, about 3 years old, medium size, iew white bairs in forehead, dark legs. Appraised at \$15. COLTS—Taken up by Jeremiah Grant, Emporia Tp. on Dec. 5, 1874, one bay colt, 2 year old, left hind foot white, star in forehead. Appraised at \$25. ALSO one sorrel colt, same age, blaze in face, ed at \$25.

HKIFER—Taken up by Dan. Davis, same Tp' Nov. 2, 74, 0ne 3 year old Texan helfer, brindle, line back, some white about shoulders, branded P O on right side. Appraised at 115.

Cherokee County-Ed. McPherson, Clerk. MARK—Taken up by J H Chapman, Shawnee Tp, Apr. 8, 1875, mare, 6 year old, hay, scar on left shoulder, saddle marks, white hairs on right hip, some white hairs in fore-head. Appraised at \$80. nead, Appraised at \$50.

MARE—Five years old, star in forehead, left fore and right hind feet white, 14 hands high.
HORSE—one horse coit, 2 years old, sorrel, star in forehead, blaze on nose. Both taken up by David Wood, of Shawnee Tp, Apr. 8, 1878.

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

MARE—Taken up by Joel Wood, Pike Tp, Dec, 10, 1874,
one black mare, rope round neck, 3 years old, Appraised
at \$30.

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

118. STEKR—Taken up by J E Leeper, Waterloo Tp, March B, 1875, one white, S years old steer, marked with a swal-ow fork in the right ear, underbit in left ear, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised at \$18. Rice County, W T Nicholas Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G W Hodgson, Mar. 22, 1875, oue horse pony, sorrell, brand on left shoulder not distinguish able. Apraised at \$25. PONY—Taken up by same, same date, one mare pony, bay, no brands. Appraised at \$10. COLT—Taken up by same, same date, brown mare colt, Appraised at \$10.

PRAIRIE DELL FARM. in the Farmer will do us a fav Stallion Season,

EVAN DHU.

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

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

Chestnut Horse; foalded 1871; bred by S. Whitman, Orange county, N. Y. Sired by Major Edsall, (record E 2:29), dam eister to Lady Whitman record in the 5th heat of 2:31½—by Seeley's American Star, grand dam by Darland's Young Messenger Duroc.

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

Seeley's American Star sired the dam of Dexter, Jay 8 Gould, Aberdeen, Nettle, 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 mares including my own.

TERMS—\$50.00 the season, mares not in foal returnable from the next season—season ends July 15th. Pasturage with running water, box stalls etc., furnished on reasonable terms, the best of care given but all accidents and escapes are at the owners risk; all charges are payable before the removal of the stock.

JOHN DREW, Supt.

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

BILLY STANGER.

with his unbroken pedigree, render his stock very destrable.

PEDIGREE—American Stud Book.

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

BILLY STRANGER will make the season through the south of Rossvill . 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, ? d vicinity, can apply at the farm, or by mail at Ros. ille, Shawnee county, Kaness to

STORE WARD.

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THOODORE EADS, "Mapledaie," Corning, Adams oo. In June Brown, Breeder of Thoronghous Brown, Brown, Breeder of Thoronghous Brown, Brown, Breeder of Thoronghous Brown, Br

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

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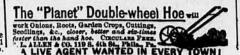
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M. GAYLORD, Paola, Kansas, Breeder of Buff and and Partridge Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas and Hondans. Eggs. \$1.50 per dosen. Chicks for sale after

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W. GODDARD, Harrodsburg, Ky., breeder of pure shorthorn Cattle of unfashionable pedigrees—seventeens, the sort suitable for the show ring and shambles. M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Compton, Ont, Canada, Shropshire Sheep. Catalogues sent on application. A seautiful bay Stallion, 15 hands 3 inches, high is very fast; his style and fine action, together with his unbroken pedigree, render his stock very desirable.

PEDICAREF.—American Stud Book, is for proved English Berkshire swine and Short-Horn cattle, for sale stip prices. Send for circular.

"Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living in Silver Lake township, Shawnee county, on or about August 1st, 1874. One light bay filly 2 years old past, near 15 hands high, hind feet white nearly to hocks, blaze face, light spot in right side of lower lip. This 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. STANLEX,

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Kingsville, Kansas, Breeder of "Ply-mouth Rocks." Fowls for asle to the section of the section of

A LBERT CRANE, Durham Park, Marion co., Kansa Breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle of fashionable fam ilies Young stock for sale cheap. Send for catalogue. THOS. E. TALBOTT Dalhoff, St. Charles Co., Misson ri, Breeder of pure Short-Horn Cattle. Good Bull and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Correspondence sclicted.

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

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No. II.

The cattle purchased, and the tally list obtained, the purchaser is ready to start up the trail, which is a wide, solid road, with many little side paths, and is about three hundred miles in length, from Texas to the south line of Kansas. By traveling over it so much, the blowing away, leaves sharp pebbles thick on the hard ground.

From 2,000 to 3,000 head of cattle constitute a large herd to come up the trail, and it takes to screaks. No failure of crops in thirty years. ten or twelve men to bring them up, and al- Great abundance of fruit. Stock raising very most as many for a small herd. About three horses are required to the man. Mercy for beasts is not a consideration. A horse is ridden until the whip and spur fail to make him do good work. . The gravel on the hard road cuts the feet of the horses and cattle, so that they often have to travel on three legs, and they are lashed mercilessly so long as there is a hope of getting them through to the State line. When that hope is abandoned, they are traded to some one who stays along the trail to buy such for a mere song, or are left to feed direct expertation to all parts of the world. Railthe wolves. It is enough to fill a feeling road facilities. Navigable rivers, tacinding the apply to heart with sadness to see the poor cattle, so lame that they cannot travel without great pain, stop at every opportunity for a moment's rest, only to be lashed ahead, amid curses, at a speed to make up lost time. It is a potent argument for total depravity. From eight to Only nominal State debt. twelve miles make a day's drive.

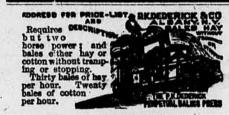
a herd stampedes, the herders can do but lit- may be had, free of charge, on application to tie more than go with them and keep them the together until they get over their fright. One is not safe in front. A trained horse can: not be scared worse than by finding himself in front of a rushing mass of crazy cattle. The Indians consider it jolly pass-time to stampede a herd of horses or cattle, and either will take fright at a skulking red man, and get away as fast as possible.

Panthers often kill young cattle, and are sometimes known to kill large, fat cows.

The boys on the trail are entirely without the influence of beneficial surroundings, and become wicked and filthy in the extreme. They are a set of profane, dirty wretches, caring nothing for decency or morality, and vera little for human life. And many of them were most promising lads before they became the victims of trail life. Their ambition and love of ad renture led them into the business, with perfectly good intentions, but they cannot, as a general thing, withstand the evil innot, as a general thing, withstand the evil in:
A first-class machine in every respect, we offer to fluences. It is due to many of them to say Patrons at wholesale rates. send for Pamplets, &c., that they quit the business in disgust. Trail life is a practical school, of the most degraded type, and no life for any one who desires to keep in check the evil propensities of our week natures.

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The suffering of the cattle, crippled by the trip, must be almost beyond comprehension, and we wonder that men will continually cause and witness their pain just for the mon-SMOOTHING HARROW. ey they expect to realize from them. Sympa thy must be very nearly extinct in such. Thousands of cattle are badly crippled on the trail every year, and many die for want of feed and shelter.



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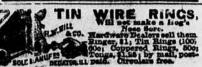
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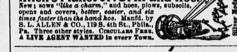
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